

tion, I would be able to say. Today, I can tell him and the entire House that we are thinking of adjourning the current session of this House on the 22nd instant positively.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the next session?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be said

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: How can I say it now?

12.14½ hrs.

PRESIDENTS PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted

Shri Datar: I introduce the Bill.

12.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, together with the cut motions moved thereon.

Out of 8 hours allotted, 3 hours and 50 minutes have already been taken and 4 hours and 10 minutes remain.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya may continue his speech. He has already taken 13 minutes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I am thankful to you for the grace—that you have extended to me in allowing me to continue my speech today.

I want to add one more argument to the contention put forward by Shri D. C. Sharma before you yesterday regarding the provision for the population that has moved from East Pakistan to India. The entire partition was carried out on the basis of population. The first partition of India was by Lord Mountbatten, and that was a notional partition on population basis. The second stage, and the decisive stage, was brought about by Sir Cyrille Radcliffe, and that was on the basis of population plus some other considerations. The third stage was when the Bagge Tribunal was appointed to make some revision of the partition. The Advocate-General of Bengal appeared on behalf of the Government of India before that Tribunal in Calcutta. While arguing the case for the Government of India, the Advocate-General proceeded on the basis of population. His arguments are recorded and, this may be found there. So I suggest that what Shri D. C. Sharma told us yesterday should be given serious consideration by the Government, as to whether that proposal might not be pursued.

Regarding the other provision for refugees. I should say that the entire body of refugees who come from East Pakistan now should be taken straight to Dandakaranya without any transit camps in West Bengal or anywhere else. Then they should be rehabili-

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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tated there. That should be the position that the Government of India should take up.

In the matter of relief to others, I may suggest only some small thing, that is, remission of loans to some of the people who are not in a position to repay them. There are a large number of people amongst the displaced persons who took loans which they are not able to repay. The hon. Minister should see that the Rehabilitation Finance deal's with them with humane considerations and they are not put under any very great strain in order to exact this money out of them.

Regarding the other department of the Ministry, I should suggest that accommodation should be found in Delhi for people with low income and humble means. This city was originally built for about 140 legislators, some Secretaries and office staff of the Secretariat, the Viceroy and his staff. By a turn of the wheel of fate, the same city has today become the capital of one of the biggest Republics of the world, the Republic of India. People from all sides have got to come here and find accommodation here. For those people who are required for the running of the city, there is no accommodation. This should be a matter of the greatest concern to this Ministry. Some colonies are being built, but they are so far away that want of conveyance becomes a problem. Delhi is a city of distances and unless cheap and sufficient public conveyances are provided, the construction of these colonies far away from the heart of the city will be of no use to these poor people.

In the city itself, as it was originally constructed, we find big bungalows each taking up space, in which four such bungalows could be constructed. But at that time it was for the use of a limited number and no consideration for space was given while these buildings were being put up.

I should like to make a few remarks about the Government Press. The Government Press seems to be an orphan with nobody to look after it. A corrigendum follows every publication; even before the publication is in our hands, the corrigendum is there. Is there nobody in the Government Press who can bring about a publication without mistakes? I put this question definitely to hon. Minister to find out from the Press whether there is anybody there who can assure us that a publication will come without mistakes. What sort of mistakes do they commit? The Lok Sabha proceedings come; along with that a corrigendum that there should be a 'not' somewhere. Just note that if this small slip is lost, the report that will be with us will give us a completely opposite idea, other than what happened in the House itself. This has to be looked into.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma asked the Minister to keep an eye over the Inspectors. But I suggest to him to keep an eye over the contractors. I have been coming to this city, long before I became a Member of Parliament, from 1930. The impression has been borne in upon me, and it has now been confirmed by my experience, that Delhi is a paradise for contractors. While in other places, the contractors have to find work for themselves, this is a city in which work is found for the contractors.

I would have given a number of instances; but time will not permit. I simply make this suggestion to the hon. Minister to take it up and do what he thinks best.

There are a few workers in the C.P.W.D. in Calcutta. They referred their difficulties to me in the matter of accommodation and house rent. I would request the hon. Minister to look into their difficulties and help them as much as he can.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri

Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who took part in the debate yesterday. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, who initiated the debate, said that the performance of this Ministry in the matter of construction of houses under the various housing schemes is rather disappointing. My hon. friend, Shri Guha, said that in the matter of construction of houses for the low income group, the performance is not impressive. I am sorry to say I cannot agree with any of these two opinions expressed by these hon. Members.

I may point out that in the Second Plan period the allocation for the various house-building schemes was Rs. 84 crores. Out of this, the States had drawn Rs. 71 crores. That means that 85 per cent of the money allocated has been drawn by the States for the implementation of the various housing schemes.

Apart from this Rs. 71 crores, a sum of Rs. 17 crores was there from the L.I.C. for the implementation of middle income group schemes and handling all the housing schemes of the States. A sum of Rs. 1.9 crores was utilised for slum clearance in Delhi during this period in the Second Plan. Finally, during this period a sum of Rs. 0.78 crores was disbursed as house-building loans to the Central Government employees. The performance, therefore, cannot be described as entirely unsatisfactory.

I may also inform the House of the cumulative progress achieved in the implementation of the various housing schemes of this Ministry, both planned and non-planned, since their inception up to the 31st March, 1962. Under the various schemes, the subsidised Housing Schemes, the Low Income Housing Schemes, the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the Slum Clearance Scheme, the Village Housing Project Schemes, Land Acquisition and Development Schemes, the Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and Rental Housing Scheme by States for Government employees, in all, a sum

of Rs. 139.26 crores was spent and 2,22,537 houses have already been completed, while 1,49,907 houses are at various stages of construction under the various housing schemes formulated by this Ministry.

This Ministry has been doing all that is possible within its power to see that the various schemes formulated by the Planning Commission are implemented. The difficulty is that the implementation lies with the States. The States are not very enthusiastic about the implementation of these schemes. They may have some difficulties inherent in the implementation of these schemes. I would appeal to the hon. Members who raised this criticism yesterday to take up this question with the concerned State Governments. They can influence the State Governments and see that the allocations made to them under the various schemes are fully implemented and carried through.

I may refer to the criticism made about the rural housing programme in the Second Plan. For the housing project schemes a sum of Rs. 5 crores was allocated after the reappraisal of the Plan. Against that, a total assistance of Rs. 377.4 lakhs was availed of by the State Governments. This represents a performance of 75.5 per cent which is not unsatisfactory having regard to the fact that the scheme was inaugurated only in 1957. The main object of the village housing scheme is not to build houses as such to relieve the shortage of houses. The whole idea behind this, is to create in the people living in the villages a sense of co-operative existence. We have in our country a population of 440 million people. Is it possible for any Government to see that every citizen is properly housed? The total outlay on the Third Plan is about Rs. 11,000 crores. Supposing for argument's sake the whole of it is spent on building houses, rural and urban, we cannot relieve the shortage of houses. In a planned economy there is always the question of priorities. Having taken into consideration

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the resources available, the Planning Commission has made some allocations for house building programmes and various other schemes. We have to take these allocations in the context of the larger planning which we are having today. We inherited a stagnant economy and we are now going ahead and developing our economy. As such people want greater amenities, better housing and better sanitary conditions and so on...Am I audible?

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Audible but not visible.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We have to go ahead with the resources that are available to us. In this connection, I may refer to a few sentences in the Third Plan.

"Because of the magnitude of the problem and its inherent difficulties the task of improving housing conditions in the villages has to be viewed, not as an isolated objective, but as a part of the larger scheme of rural development. Consequently, rural housing is intrinsically a part of community development and village planning. The specific programme for rural housing as such is intended to supplement the resources of the community development movement at the level of the block and the village by way of assistance in the form of technical advice, demonstration, provision of improved designs and lay-outs, better use of local materials and, to a limited extent, provision of finance. Its essential object is to help create healthy environmental conditions for all sections of the village population and for balanced development of rural life as a whole."

That being the main object of the village housing scheme, it is more or less a project scheme. Under the Third Plan the idea is to construct houses in 5,000 villages in various parts of the country. In our country we have

5,58,000 and odd villages and we have to take some villages as pilot projects. The object is to take up this scheme in three or four contiguous villages. We can thus get the co-operation of the villagers, so that there will be better roads, better planning of houses and better sanitary conditions and drinking water and all other facilities and amenities which are required for a healthy living. When all that is there, it is open for the other villages to copy the improvements that have been effected in these villages. That is the main object behind this scheme. Therefore, it will not be correct to argue that this scheme has not been very successful, nor to say that the Ministry has not been able to see that houses are built in all the villages in the country. I do realise that our villages form the backbone of the country. We have to improve the conditions. The community development programme is there. This scheme is only to assist the developmental work which is done under the community development programme.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Is there any programme for housing under the NES? I do not think there is any programme.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That programme is not for the construction of houses but for better roads, community meeting places and all that. The very object of this scheme is to supplement the programme which is envisaged by the community development programme.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Is it under your department?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is under a separate Ministry. Under this village housing project scheme, a loan of Rs. 2,000 is payable to every villager who wants to take advantage of this scheme, 66.2/3 per cent of the cost of the house, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000, is given as loan

and the balance has to be contributed by the beneficiary either in the shape of material or labour by himself or his family members. So, it is more or less a scheme of self-aid. Every person has to help himself. It is not possible for every person in the country to expect the Government to come to his rescue and construct houses for him.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What is the security to get a loan of Rs. 2,000?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a matter of detail. The hon. Member can as well get the information from the State Governments.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The State Government say that they are merely post-offices and that if there is anything to be done, the Central Government will do.

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not yielding. The hon. Member may put questions, if he wants to, after I conclude.

While on this subject, I would refer to the criticism made by Shri D. N. Tiwary who asked, why not subsidise the village housing scheme. A subsidy is not possible for this village housing project scheme. For industrial labour, there is a subsidised housing scheme, whereas it is not possible to have any subsidy in respect of the village housing project scheme.

Then, it has been suggested by my hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar that this loan of Rs. 2,000 is not sufficient because of the rise in the cost of building materials, and that the amount may be raised to Rs. 3,000. If you take into account the monthly income of a villager, you will find that it is about Rs. 150 or less. About 72 per cent of the rural population has an income of less than Rs. 150 per mensem. Therefore, it is not possible for any person with that low income

to borrow a sum of Rs. 3,000; he cannot discharge the loan with any convenience. So, as I submitted, this is only a pilot project and attempts are being made to go ahead with the scheme.

Then I come to the low income-group housing scheme. This is one of the schemes under this Ministry which can be said to be very successful. Under this scheme, the maximum amount that a person can take is Rs. 8,000. That means, he can get a loan 80 per cent of the cost, and he has to finance the rest by himself. It has been suggested by my hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar that this sum of Rs. 8,000 may be raised to Rs. 10,000. His argument is that the cost of building materials has risen high and the price of land also has gone high and therefore nothing will be left to the person who wants to construct a house with this paltry sum of Rs. 8,000. But may I inform my hon. friend and the House that the whole philosophy behind this scheme is to inculcate in the people the sense of savings. The object is to mop up savings and to create in the people the incentive to save. Therefore, it would not be possible for the Ministry to increase the sum from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the shape of loan. There is another reason. The amount allocated under this scheme for the Third Plan is only Rs. 35.2 crores. The target fixed in the plan under this scheme is 75,000 houses. If we increase the loan from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 10000, the number of houses would come down. Thirdly, the liability to discharge the loan also would be greater. A person having a income of Rs. 500 or less would naturally feel it difficult to discharge a loan of Rs. 10,000 in monthly instalments. So, it would not be to his advantage. There are people who are ready to take Rs. 8000 as loan and have the houses constructed. The whole object is to see that houses are constructed, which are not very costly, but which are sufficient to house the

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low income group people and their families.

My friend, Naval Prabhakar, also said that the city of Delhi is fast spreading and therefore the village round about Delhi should also be treated as urban areas. My friend, while advancing this argument, lost sight of the fact that if these areas have to be deemed as urban areas, the benefit of community development would not go to these areas. I do not know whether he is prepared to forego the benefit of community development, with the object of getting larger loans for construction of houses. Under this scheme, till the end of March 1962, Rs. 48.12 crores have been disbursed to State Governments. The number of houses sanctioned is 97,560. The number of houses completed up to 31st March, 1962 is 67,832.

As I said at the outset, this scheme has been very popular and the State Governments have been requested for larger allocations. So, we have been trying to see that we get from the LIC additional funds under this scheme, so that the States can have the benefit.

We have also another scheme in view, which is an improvement on this, because the weaker sections of the low income-group, who do not get Rs. 500, but only Rs. 150 or Rs. 200, are not able to take advantage of the benefits of this scheme. So, we are trying to see that one-third of the allocation is spent for construction of houses by State Governments, local bodies or co-operative societies for those whose income is less than Rs. 150 per mensem, subsidising the rent to these people. We have taken up this scheme and I hope this will come through.

My friend, Shri Bhattacharya, has referred to subsidised industrial housing scheme. He says that the houses

are constructed, but the rents fixed for the houses are high and it is not possible for the workers to pay the rents which are fixed by Government. In a way, his criticism is correct, because the cost of construction of houses has risen on account of scarcity of building materials. There is an extra duty on cement which was imposed last year and this year in the budget excise duty has been imposed on certain kinds of steel, the result being that the cost naturally rises. But I have to point out that the Central Government has been subsidising these schemes to the extent of 50 per cent. We have also recently announced our willingness to share half the increase in rent, which has been brought about by the increase in building cost by 10 per cent. Therefore, it has to be seen that the entire finance under this scheme is provided by the Central Government and the State Governments have been advised by us to subsidise the rents still further from their own resources for at least a short initial period. In the matter of construction of houses the tendency should be to see that the construction costs do not rise and they take to cheaper methods of construction.

Shri Bhattacharya also complained that big industrialists in Calcutta are not building enough houses for their workers. This question has been exercising our minds for some time past and we are considering whether some amount of compulsion on the employers to build houses for their workers should not be made. This will have to be taken up with the Planning Commission and the other allied Ministries.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Sir, may I put a question?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not yielding.

Mr. Speaker: When he is not yielding, he may put the question at the end. Still the hon. Minister has to reply.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: About the slum clearance scheme my hon. friends Shri Naval Prabhakar and Shri Shiv Charan Gupta—both are Members from Delhi, but I am sorry none of them is present here now—expressed their dissatisfaction at the slow progress of slum clearance operation in Delhi and desired that the Minister should take personal interest in the matter. It is a matter which concerns the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They have, of course, taken it up rather late, but they have taken it up in earnest and we hope much progress would be made in this regard.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta also referred to the need for undertaking slum improvement schemes with a view to minimising the displacement of slum dwellers from their sites of habitation and work. We have decided that slum improvement in future will be subsidised on the same pattern as slum clearance. Hitherto, slum improvement was supposed to be done with the help of loan finance only which the local bodies were finding it extremely difficult.

Here again, the actual implementation of slum clearance is a matter within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and local bodies. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma stated yesterday that in Punjab, his own State, there is a Minister for Slum Clearance. If other States could follow the example of Punjab and if Minister for Slum Clearance could be appointed....

An Hon. Member: Without funds?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I share the optimism of my hon. friend Shri Sharma, that in that case the slum clearance programme may go ahead with speed.

Mr. Speaker: There is no separate minister for slum clearance Punjab.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not know; I am only drawing on the inspiration of my hon. friend Shri Sharma.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): There is a Minister for Housing.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I think our friend Shri Ram Krishan is the Minister—perhaps he spoke in a lighter vein.

About the Jhuggi Jhopri Removal Scheme, both my hon. friend from Delhi have spoken. While they appreciated the scheme, I could find from their speeches that they have some sympathy for the squatters. It has to be borne in mind that these squatters have no right to squat on the land i.e. public premises and Government land. They are not on a par with the slum dwellers. Slum-dwellers have a right to live on the land but, because of the development of the area, they are required to move from their places and they are taken to another place. So, they are entitled to alternative accommodation. But the squatters are trespassers. Enough time is given to them, notice is served on them, enquiries are conducted under the Public Premises (Eviction or Unauthorised Occupants) Act and then when it is found that they are not entitled to it, then an order of eviction is made and they are moved to developed plots. Fully developed plots with all conveniences are given to them in addition they may get a loan of Rs. 1,000 which has yet to be decided. So, it is up to them to go there and construct their houses. Though I appreciate the sympathy expressed by some hon. Members for the squatters, they have no right for alternative accommodation.

The other day there was a question relating to some squatters who were removed from the site opposite to Azad Bhavan. They were given al-

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ternative accommodation but they were not prepared to go there. My hon. friend, Shri S. C. Gupta said that the Minister should be watchful and see that the slum clearance scheme goes ahead. I can inform the House that my senior colleague is very keen on this. Recently, a few days ago, there was a conference with the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the Commissioner, officials of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation and others in this matter. Now he is going to have a meeting every month to review the progress that has been made and to resolve the difficulties that may arise from time to time. So, every attempt is being made on the part of this Ministry to see that the schemes which are sponsored by this Ministry go ahead with speed.

In connection with all these schemes I may say that it has been the desire of this Ministry to follow up the schemes in the various States. My senior colleague has decided that we will be deputing officers of the Ministry—Ministers of this Ministry will also visit the various parts of the country—to see that the schemes are faithfully and speedily implemented by all the States.

Coming to houses for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, sweepers and scavengers, we are opposed to setting up separate housing colonies and we have consistently resisted this attempt. Under the slum clearance scheme, however, the States have been advised that they should take up the clearance of such areas in which the harijans and sweepers predominate. The slum clearance scheme envisages a grant of 37½ per cent subsidy and 37½ per cent loan by the Centre. Where houses for sweepers have to be built, however, such houses can get the benefit of another 12½ per cent subsidy from the scheme administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Then I may say that under the low income group housing scheme we have allowed the State Govern-

ments to set aside 7½ per cent of their allocations for housing low-paid employees of local bodies, including sweepers and scavengers. They are also eligible for subsidies under the Home Ministry scheme mentioned above. That is all what I have to say about the housing schemes.

Reference was made yesterday to the purchasing missions in London and Washington and two cut motions were moved in regard to this subject by one hon. Member. We have a central purchase organisation under this Ministry for the purchase of stores, plant and machinery required by the Central Government, the State Governments, public undertakings and other quasi-public bodies. This Organisation operates from New Delhi through the Department called the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, which deals with all purchases from indigenous sources and through the agents of foreign manufacturers in India or India-based establishments of foreign manufacturers for imported stores. Then we have in London the India Store Department, which is meant for all purchases in the United Kingdom and the Continent for stores not available from indigenous sources. In Washington we have the India Supply Mission which deals with purchases from North and South America. Food-grains and capital equipment financed from US Government Aid Agency or other credits are also purchased by this Mission.

Yesterday a reference was made that the expenditure on foreign exchange component should be reduced. This question has been engaging the attention of this Ministry for a long period. In 1958-59 the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance made certain recommendations for reduction in staff. These recommendations were implemented. In March 1961, again the Foreign Secretary made some recommenda-

tions for economy in this regard. But he did not examine the possibility of reducing workload itself by shifting the centre of gravity of Government purchases from the Overseas Missions to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals at New Delhi.

It has been the declared policy of the Government to affect purchases as far as possible on the basis of tenders issued from India, the whole object being that if tenders are called for in India it would be possible for Indian firms to participate and seek foreign collaboration for the supply of imported materials. Also, in due course of time some of them may succeed in prevailing upon their foreign manufacturers to set up manufacturing units in this country as joint ventures. The latter was considered desirable and necessary, that is, the possibility of reducing the workload itself by shifting the centre of gravity of Government purchases from the Overseas Missions to India should be examined. The Government of India, therefore, deputed the Secretary of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Shri T. Sivasankar, to examine the pace at which and the extent to which the purchases now handled by them could be transferred to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals at New Delhi.

In this context I may say that Shri Sivasankar has been the Secretary of this Ministry for a number of years and as such he did a wonderful job. He is going as Lieut-Governor of Goa very shortly and I wish him well and godspeed.

Shri Sivasankar having examined these various Missions submitted his report in February 1962. His recommendations were valuable and the Government have practically accepted most of the recommendations and some others are under consideration. As a result of the recommendations which have

been accepted by the Government, following economies are expected.

First of all, I shall refer to the India Store Department, London. He suggested a reduction in staff of 25 Gazetted officers and 13 non-Gazetted officers. This reduction will mean a saving of £50,000 per annum. In the matter of shipping and forwarding agents he has recommended that the India Store Department should appoint a firm of shipping and forwarding agents who will be responsible to ship the cargo purchased by the India Store Department and also other work connected with the shipment of stores. Very shortly it is expected that the shipping and forwarding agents would be appointed which would mean that the Shipping Directorate of the India Store Department would be considerably reduced resulting in an annual saving of £50,000.

Another major recommendation suggested by him and accepted by the Government is with regard to the transfer of some categories of stores hitherto handled by the India Store Department, London, to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, such as, currency paper, security paper, nickel, plant and machinery for the more important projects included in the Plan, excluding projects which are being implemented in collaboration with the UK Government or Technical Consultants for the private sector in the United Kingdom and lighthouse equipment. Therefore, the India Store Department will deal only with the post-contract work which would include the progressing of supplies, payment, inspection, shipment and so on.

Regarding the India Supply Mission, Washington, the bulk of the purchases made by the Mission relates to foodgrains under PL 480. Under the Third Five Year Plan we expect assistance to the extent of nearly 1 billion from the United States of which about 50 per cent is likely to be spent on purchase of machi-

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nery and capital equipment. The Secretary in his report has recommended that the procurement of foodgrains, Defence stores and spare parts should continue to be handled by the Mission and tenders for the supply of complicated plant and machinery required for projects included in the Plan should be invited from New Delhi. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, would finalise the contracts here and these contracts would be executed by the India Supply Mission in Washington.

More important than this is the saving of foreign exchange which I have stated already. It has been the policy of the Government of India to make these purchases in our own country from indigenous sources to the maximum extent possible, even if this means an increase in price. Purchases from other countries are resorted to only when they are not available in our country. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is also helping in the growth of indigenous industry in our country. The various steps taken by this Directorate clearly show that a fillip is given to indigenous industry. The Inspection Wing of this Directorate has given technical assistance to the industry. Assistance is also given to the industry in the procurement of raw materials. Liaison is also kept with the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Various steps are taken which would enable the Indian entrepreneur to go ahead with his industry so that he could manufacture goods which would be required for the planned needs of our country. As a result of the various steps taken by this Directorate, I am glad to inform the House, a number of these items are indigenously produced which were not at all available in our country some time ago. A long list is given and I do not want to read it out. But I may say that the supply of the requirements of Indian Railways from Indian resour-

es has considerably increased. They are boiler tubes etc., train lighting equipment including dynamos, switchgear, etc., carriage fans, buffers and couplers, boilers mountings, steel and India rubber springs and so on. So, as far as possible, attempts are being made to see that our requirements for the various Departments of the Government are made available in this country. I can also give some figures to show the ratio of indigenous purchases to foreign purchases. In 1960-61 the total purchases made by this Directorate amounted to Rs. 222 crores. The final figures for 1961-62 are not available, but it is expected to be Rs. 220 crores.

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In 1955-56 our import purchases were 37 per cent. In 1960-61 the purchases from abroad were reduced to 19 per cent. And in 1961-62 it is expected that it would be round about 19 or 20 per cent.

Another outstanding feature of this scheme of purchases done by this Directorate is the rapid increase in the purchase of stores from small-scale and cottage industries. In 1957-58 only Rs. 2.6 crores worth of stores were ordered from small-scale industries. This figure rose to Rs. 4.56 crores in 1958-59, to Rs. 6.47 in 1960-61 and in 1961-62 the figure is expected to be round about Rs. 10 crores, which includes also the purchase of khadi.

Apart from plant and machinery the other imported goods are mainly fertilizers, petroleum products, non-ferrous metals, machinery (other than electric), electric machinery, transport and some miscellaneous industries which are not available in our country. So this Ministry and this Directorate have been alive to the fact that the indigenous industries have to be encouraged and that purchases from abroad have to be reduced to the barest minimum.

Yesterday my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma referred to the Inspectors who are sent to inspect the stores that are to be purchased by this Directorate. He cautioned that these Inspectors should be taken care of and that there should be somebody to supervise their inspection.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Their life is in danger at times!

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): He suggested super-inspectors.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Or supervisors, whatever their designation may be. He said that the inspectors should not be left alone; that is how I understood him. The procedure adopted by this Directorate in the matter of inspection is this. The work of the Junior Inspecting Officers is supervised by the Deputy Directors of Inspection and or Directors of Inspection. The strength of the Inspection Wing at the Deputy Director's level is being augmented to ensure that there is proper supervision on the work done by the Junior Inspecting Officers.

Under the general conditions of contracts the consignees have the right of rejection of stores on receipt by them. The existence of this clause in the general conditions of contracts serves as an effective deterrent. If the goods are not according to the specifications, certainly the consignee can reject them. Therefore it is a sufficient safeguard against any irregular or faulty inspection that might have been made. And I may also say that the number of complaints from the consignees in respect of goods inspected by the Inspection Wing of this Directorate are few and far between. That is an indication that the inspection carried out by the Inspectors or the Deputy Directors of Inspection is good and that nothing really can be said against their inspection.

Secondly, my hon. friend also suggested that the shipment of stores purchased either from London or

from Washington should be transported by Indian vessels. That is a good suggestion. But I may tell him that the Indian shipping lines operating between Europe and India are members of the Indo-U.K. Conference. Under the agreement with the Conference, the total revenue earned by the members of the Conference Lines is shared according to the number of ships participating and the cargo carried by each member-line. The Indian shipping lines are getting their due share. Perhaps my hon. friend did not know this. I am happy to give this information to the House. The Indian shipping lines have expressed their satisfaction about the arrangements made by the India Store Department, London for shipment of stores. As regards shipment of stores from the India Supply Mission, Washington, there is only one Indian shipping company, running a monthly service between the United States and India. The shipping space available with this liner is booked to the maximum extent possible by the India Supply Mission. Therefore, it has been the policy of the Government to utilise Indian shipping to the maximum extent possible. Both the Director, India Store Department, London and the Director, India Supply Mission, Washington have been following this policy of the Government faithfully.

A reference was also made about disposals, as to how the disposals are made. The stores are disposed of by tender and also by auction. In respect of stores which command all-India market, generally tenders are invited. And these tender notices are advertised in all the newspapers, English newspapers and language newspapers. Only scrap and unserviceable items, small lots of vehicles and other miscellaneous stores are sold in public auction. Even regarding auction, the auction is conducted by professional auctioners of this Directorate and supervised by an officer of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. Where the sale is

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

above a particular limit, Rs. 5 lakhs I think, an officer of the Ministry of Finance along with a senior officer of the Directorate supervises it. So even in the matter of disposals there is no lack of supervision and every attempt is made to see that everything goes on well.

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Is there no room for improvement?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Well, there is nothing wrong with it. So the question of improvement does not arise. But there is always scope for improvement in efficiency, and that aspect is never lost sight of.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it absolutely perfect that no improvement is necessary?

Shri Warrior: The main thing is the delay in disposal, keeping thing for so long that they start rusting and rotting. And then Government gets only a small amount for them. That is the main problem.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There have been no complaints. If a complaint is made regarding any particular disposal, certainly it will be looked into. One general complaint by my hon. friend Shri Warrior I cannot make a statement.

Shri Warrior: The Department should make sure about this.

Mr. Speaker: The delay is caused by Shri Warrior himself now!

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have taken much longer time. There are just two or three points and if you permit, Sir, I will briefly rush through them.

Reference has been made to the rising cost of building materials, and the construction of houses becoming rather difficult. In this Ministry we have got an organisation called the National Building Organisation whose main duty is to sponsor research in this matter and see how best to minimise the cost of construction. This

organisation, after deep study, has given various recommendations which are published in English and also in Hindi. We have sent these recommendations to the various State Governments asking them to publish them in the local languages so that the results of research reach the common man, so that he can utilise the benefits of research in the matter of construction of houses. In the matter of construction of Government buildings, these recommendations are equally followed by the C.P.W.D. The cost of construction is coming down considerably.

In this connection, I may state, we have got a Housing factory in Delhi. The Housing factory has been doing a good job. I do not know if any hon. Member has seen the new building put up by this factory for the Delhi Administration in the Indraprastha Estate—a three storeyed building, prestressed concrete, prefabricated building, the foundation stone of which was laid on 19th December, 1961. The building came up in less than three months. It has not only minimised the cost, it also saved time. This factory is doing a wonderful job. I have no time and so, I cannot go into the details.

Reference has been made by my hon. friend Shri Mohan Swarup, to the Ashoka Hotel. He made a reference that the hotel is over-staffed. He also made a reference to certain other countries about the strength which a hotel should have. The ratio of staff to gross bed capacity in the case of the Ashoka Hotel is about 3:1 as against 1:1 in the U.K. and Europe and as against about ½:1 in the U.S.A. But, there are special circumstances which necessitate the continuance of this large staff. I think we have about 1400 on the rolls. Firstly, these people are not well educated and not well skilled. Secondly, all the maintenance and repair work in the Hotel is to be carried out by the staff, and we have to keep some extra staff. Thirdly, apart from the actual guests

who stay in the hotel, this hotel is asked to cater to various dinners, luncheons and tea parties which people from outside want to give there. That means that we must have a larger staff. The Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee has mentioned in its report that the average incidence of expenditure incurred in the hotel, especially on employment of staff in the U.S.A. is about 37 per cent. of the total expenditure. In the case of the Ashoka Hotel, the ratio was 18.3 in 1959-60. Therefore, the best basis for comparison would be the percentage of money spent on the salary and wages to the total earnings and so on.

About efficiency to which my hon. friend Shri Mohan Swarup referred, I may tell him that Ashoka Hotel is one of the best hotels in the world. I have seen some of the best hotels in Europe, London and New York and I can say with justifiable pride that Ashoka Hotel stands favourably in comparison with any of those hotels. He made reference to Mr. Verghese. This is a small point. He made a rather uncharitable reference to him. I may tell him that Mr. Verghese was never a butler. But, he did service in the Indian High Commission as Catering officer. After remaining in the catering line for five years....

Shri Mohan Swarup: Has he got experience for the job that he is holding?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Please bear with me. After remaining in the catering line for five years, he had one year's specialised course of training during the course of which training, he gained practical experience not only as a butler but also as a cook both in England and France. It is this kind of practical experience that we need in our senior executives. He was brought into the Ashoka Hotel as Assistant Manager and he has only recently been promoted as full fledged manager. I am glad to inform the House that the Ashoka Hotel will make a profit of about Rs. 31 or 32 lakhs this year. The accounts have

not yet been audited. The performance of the Ashoka Hotel is very good and fine.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I want to know what steps are being taken to train the personnel in the hotel?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: They are being trained. Training is also being given to them.

Shri Warrior: That means better emoluments for them.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I must also tell my Communist friends that the relations between the staff and the management are very cordial.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In spite of them. They are my constituents now.

Shri Warrior: Even then you do not give credit to us.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Thank you for the indulgence shown to me.

श्री का० रा० गुप्त (अलवर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र से आया हूँ जहाँ पर कि लाखों आदिमियों की अदला बदली हुई थी। इससे पहले कि मैं निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण विभाग पर बोर्ड में पुनर्वास के बारे में अपनी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जो संक्षिप्त सा परिचय यहाँ दिया गया है, उसके १३वें पृष्ठ पर लिखा है कि सन् १९४८ से पहले आए हुए भेवों को जो ज़मीनें दी गई हैं वे करीब सात करोड़ रुपये की दी गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बात अधिकांश में गलत है। ये वे भेव हैं, कम से कम अलवर और भरतपुर के, कि जो पाकिस्तान नहीं गए, जिनको बापू ने आश्वासन देकर यहाँ रखा था और उनको बसाने के लिये बापू की आत्मा आज भी, मैं समझता हूँ, देख रही है और देख रही है यह भी कि कितनों को बसाया गया है और कितनी तकलीफें मैं वे हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा

[प्री का० रा० गुप्त]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने यह स्पष्ट रखना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी अलवर में करीब चार हजार एकड़ जमीन उनको नहीं मिली है। और भरतपुर में शायद ढाई गुनी नहीं मिली है। वे इसी देश के निवासी हैं, इसी देश में रह रहे हैं और उनको जमीन नहीं मिली है। क्यों जमीन उनको नहीं मिली है, इसके अनेक कारण हैं।

प्रारम्भ से ही बापू के निधन के पश्चात् पहले तो सरकार के अफसरों में दो तरह की विचारधारा चली। एक वे लोग थे जो इनको बाहर निकाल देना चाहते थे और दूसरे वे लोग थे जो कि उनको रखना चाहते थे और इस कश्मकश में वे एक साल तक गूड़गांव में पड़े रहे। उनको जनगणना हुई और जनगणना होने के पश्चात् यह निर्णय हुआ कि उनको बसाया जाए। किन्तु इसी दौरान में बहुत से ऐसे अफसर पहुंचे कि जिन्होंने जहां पर इनको बसाया जाना था, उन जमीनों पर पुरुवारियों को भेज दिया। इससे समस्या जटिल बन गई। फिर भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में उनको जमीनें मिल गई। किन्तु अलवर जिले के गोविन्दगढ़ और रामगढ़ इलाके में नगर, पहाड़ी, डोंग जिला, भरतपुर वगैरह में जहां पर कि जमीनें हैं, वे आज तक उनको नहीं मिली हैं। इनमें ऐसे लोग भी थे जिनके पास बीस बीघा जमीन थी लेकिन उनका दो बीघा जमीन भी नहीं मिली और कई तो ऐसे हैं जिनको कतई नहीं मिली है, किसी को चीखाई मिली है और किसी को तिहाई मिली है। इन तरह के लोगों की लिस्ट मेरे पास मौजूद है। वे बस नहीं सके हैं इसका एक कारण यह भी था कि वे लोग अपनी जमीनें वापस चाहते थे कि उनको उनको जमीनें ही मिलें। इसमें कठिनाई यह पैदा हो गई कि वहां पर बहुत से शरणार्थी भाइयों को बसा दिया गया था। इसलिये उनको अल्टरनेटिव जमीनें देने की बात हुई। दूसरी जगह पर जब जमीनें देने की बारी

आई तो वहां पर कुछ निहित स्वार्थ पैदा हो गये। कुछ लोगों ने पट्टेदारों के न पर, और कुछ डिसप्लेन्ड परसंज जो कि हाजिर नहीं रहते थे, उनके नाम पर कांग्रेस के भीतर अड्डे बना लिये और इस तरह से मेव लोगों को उनकी जमीनों से किसी न किसी तरह से महरूम रखा गया। ये जो अड्डे उन्होंने बनाये और किस तरह से उनको महरूम रखा गया, इमके पीछे एक लम्बा इतिहास है। जिस समय जनरल भॉमले डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थे तो उस समय वह वहां पर समय समय पर जाते थे इन समस्या को हल करने के लिये। लेकिन आज तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सबने एका करके यह बता दिया है कि यह समस्या तो कोई समस्या ही नहीं है। राजस्थान सरकार इसके प्रति उदासीन है, वहां की कांग्रेस पार्टी तथा दूसरे दल इसके प्रति उदासीन है। इममें भी राजनीति चलती है। वे सोचने हैं कि ये तो थोड़े से लोग हैं, हमारे क्या काम आयेंगे, इसलिये हमको दूसरे लोगों की तरह देखना चाहिये। ये पट्टेदार कहा जायेंगे। छोटे छोटे दावदारों का जमीनें दिलवा दी गई हैं और वे कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने दिलवाई हैं। उममें उनकी माझी हुई। उहोंने उनकी कुछ जमीनें हड़प लीं। यह समस्या बहुत कम्भोर है। मैं निवदन करूंगा कि किमी अफसर का आप भजे जो सम्बन्धि लोग है, उनसे पूरी जांच करवायें और इस समस्या का आविरी हल किमी न किसी तरह से निकालें। यह केवल चार या छः हजार एकड़ देने का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह एक बुनियादी उसूल का सवाल है कि जो लोग भारतवासी हैं, जो भारत में गये नहीं, जो वफादारी के साथ यहां रह रहे हैं, और जिनको बापू ने आश्वासन दिया था, उनके दिये हुए आश्वासन को पूरा करना क्या हमारा फर्ज नहीं है? इसलिये दोनों ही दृष्टियों से उनकी आर्थिक दृष्टि से और अपने उसूलों की रक्षा की दृष्टि से इस समस्या को अविलम्ब हल करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो मैंने देखी वह यह कि जो पुरुषार्थी लोग वहां बसे हुए हैं उनकी जमीनों के बारे में भी संघर्ष मालूम पड़ रहा है। राजस्थान सरकार के दृष्टिकोण और भारत सरकार के दृष्टिकोण के बीच में भेद रहा है। वहां पर जो लोग बसे हैं वे लोग अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण जो भूमि मुधार वहां हो रहे हैं, उसके अनुसार उन जमीनों की कीमत नहीं दे सकते जो आप मांग रहे हैं। आखीर में २५ मई, सन् १९६१ के दिन वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एक मोटिंग बुलाई। उसमें सम्बन्धित लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया गया। उनके रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे। उस मोटिंग की प्रोसीडिन्स मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। उसमें यह निश्चय हुआ कि भारत सरकार केवल १ करोड़ रुपये उस का लेगी और उम्मेद उनको राहत मिल जायेंगे। लेकिन इम समय में इम तरह की बात का जिक्र नहीं है। इनके विपरीत वहां पर जो जिक्र है वह यह है कि जो पट्टेदार वहां पर बसे हुए हैं उनसे वह कीमत वमूल की जायेगी जो कि साढे चार सौ रुपये प्रति स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ के हिसाब से पुरुषार्थियों से ली गई है। क्या इसका मतलब यह लगाया जाय कि जो कुछ तय हुआ है वह सब गलत हो गया है? वहां के पुरुषार्थी लोग इस तरह की कीमतें देने के लिये तैयार हों, यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। वहां पर इसके लिये जन आन्दोलन हुए हैं, लोग जेल गये हैं, पिटे हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विषय को मंत्री महोदय बहुत प्रच्छी तरह से देखें।

जहां तक पट्टेदारों का प्रश्न है, उनकी भी स्थिति वही है। वहां भूमि मुधार होने के बाद उनसे वही कीमत लेना जायज नहीं है। उनका बाकायदा आन्दोलन चल रहा है। अफसोस यह है कि वहां की स्थिति को न समझने के कारण और जो देरी लगती है उसके कारण समस्यायें उत्पन्न हैं। राजनीतिक दल एक दूसरे के खिलाफ अपनी स्वार्थ पूर्ति

करते हैं और लोग परेशान होते हैं। सौकी सी बात है कि जमीनों की कीमत पुरुषार्थियों से ली जाय। वही उनसे ली जाय। एक प्रश्न उठता है कि जो यह पूल है यदि उसमें कमी पड़े तो वह कौन दे? यह बड़ी बड़ी समस्यायें हैं। भूमि मुधार वहां किये गये, उसके असर का फल वहां के किसानों को न मिले, इस कारण से कि पूल में रुपया देना है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई वाजिब बात नहीं है। दोनों सरकारों को अपने बीच में इसको तय करना चाहिये।

इसलिये वहां की जो जमीनों की समस्या है वह दोनों तरह से उलझी हुई है। मेवों को वह मिल नहीं रही है और पुरुषार्थी जो हैं उन की कीमत का झगड़ा तय नहीं हो रहा है। अगर हुआ है, तो अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। पट्टेदारों का झगड़ा मौजूद है। बीच बीच में जो खुदगर्ज दावेदार हैं वे उनकी जमीनों को हड़प कर गये हैं। मेवों के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करूँ कि वहां एक मेवों का बोर्डिंग हाउस था। उसमें सन् १९४७ में पुरुषार्थी बसाये गये। लेकिन उसके बाद बावजूद बहुत कहने के हालांकि सरकार का फर्ज है कि उन को अलाहिदा जमीन दे, कर्जा दे, मकान बनाये, उन पुरुषार्थियों को न जमीनें दी गईं, न कर्जे दिये गये और न मकान बनाये गये। और एक संघर्ष चल रहा है। मेव कहते हैं कि उसे खाली करो। खाली कराने के लिये जो लोग नाजायज तौर से बंटे हुए हैं उनको उठाया जाय तो झगड़ा पैदा होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सीधी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि इस मामले को ठीक करे। अगर राजस्थान सरकार गड़बड़ी करती है तो उस ठीक करने का फर्ज भी भारत सरकार का है। इसलिये जो समस्यायें हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी सब भारत सरकार पर आती है और उसको हल करना चाहिये। लेकिन आज बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मौलाना हिफजुर रहमान यहां हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। वे वहां

[श्री का० रा० गुप्त]

की समस्याओं को जानते थे। यह भी दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो मेवों के नुमाइन्दे हैं उनकी पहुंच यहां नहीं है। इसलिये इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करें। हो सकता है कि दो चार महीने लग जायें, लेकिन इसका अन्तिम फैसला हो जाना चाहिये। अगर १४ वर्ष बाद भी फैसला न होगा तो कब होगा ?

अब मैं आवास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे विचार और लोगों में भिन्न हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कम अया वाले मकानों की योजना बनाई गई है, और मध्य वर्ग वालों के मकानों की योजना बनाई गई उसका रहस्य और ही है। जब हम अमल में देखते हैं, कम अया वाले जिम वर्ग को रुपया देना था उसको देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि वह नेता लोग जो कमा नहीं सकते थे, जो आज ताकत में आकर बैठ गये थे, उनको फिर पड़ी सबसे पहले रुपया लेने की। आप इसकी एन्क्वायरी कर लीजिये, इसकी जांच करवायें, यह कोई छिप्री हुई चोच नहीं है, कि पहली किस्त का रुपया कहाँ गया, किन लोगों के पास गया। आपको मालूम होगा कि सब से पहले, राजस्थान की कई जगहों के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ, नेताओं ने यह किया। और इतना ही नहीं किया, बड़े शर्मनाक तरीके से किया। ८,००० रु० जिसको मिला उसने २०,००० रु० का मकान बनवाया। अभी हमारे उप-मन्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि उसकी पेइंग कैपेसिटी नहीं होती। वहाँ एक नया तरीका खोज निकाला गया। कुछ असरदार लोगों से रुपया ले लिया गया और १०,००० रु० के बजाय २५,००० रु० का मकान बनवाया गया और आधे से ज्यादा मकान को किराये पर दे दिया गया। इसलिये कि वे हमेशा के लिये सेफ हो जायें क्योंकि पता नहीं अगले चुनाव में आने आ पायें। इस तरह से वे मकानों की किस्त भी देते रहेंगे और कुछ घर की

इनकम भी होगी। यानी मंशा यह है कि उस योजना को एम्प्लायट करने का झुंडा बना लें। इस तरह की मिसालें एक दो नहीं, दस बीस नहीं, सैकड़ों मिल जायेंगी। यही नहीं, यहां तक मिसालें मिल जायेंगी कि एक आदमी अलवर का रहने वाला है, जिसके पास मकान है, वह जयपुर में जाकर मकान बनवाता है। वहां लोन लेता है और उससे मकान बनवा कर किराये पर उठा देता है। अगर आप इस बात की जांच सारे देश में करें तो आपको मालूम पड़ेगा कि जो ४२ करोड़ रु० खर्च हुआ है वह इस तरह से खर्च हुआ है। नेता और उनके साथी जो हर चीज में राजनीति को घुसा लाते हैं, उनका दृष्टिकोण यह है किस तरह से वोट पकाये जायें, किस तरह से दूसरों को दबाया जाय, ताकि वे उनके साथ रहें। इसी दृष्टि से सारे काम होते हैं और फिर उसमें साझा करना पड़ता है दूसरे लोगों का। सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी साझा करना पड़ता है। वह सरकारी कर्मचारी जो उस जगह नहीं रहते, दूसरी जगहों पर ट्रांसफर हो जाते हैं, मकान बनाते हैं और किराये पर उठाते हैं और कहते हैं कि इममें बुराई क्या है। हमारे यहां एक कहावत हो गई है जिसे लोग अबसर कहते हैं कि :

“मकान नाम की लूट है, लूटी जाय तो लूट, फिर पपछताये होत क्या, जब अबसर जाये छूट।”

इस तरह से लोग कहते हैं कि अगर मौका हो तो फायदा उठाओ। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँ कि यह जो रुपया आप देते हैं उस के बारे में किस को प्राथमिकता दी जाय, यह आप राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर न छोड़ें। अब तक जो हो गया सो हो गया। भविष्य के लिये देखिये कि उसका उचित उपयोग होता है या नहीं। बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर उचित उपयोग नहीं होता है तो उसको गरीबों की तरफ डाइरेक्ट कीजिये।

मध्यम वर्ग की कहानी और भी अजीब है। आप की समरी में लिखा है :

“दि स्कीम हेज बिकम बैरी पापुलर ।”

स्कीम बहुत पापुलर हो गई । कैसे हो गई, आम जनता का उससे ताल्लुक नहीं । १२५० रु० महीने में पाने वाले बहुत थोड़े से लोग हैं तो यह स्कीम पापुलर किन में हो गई । उनमें स्वयम् में हो गई होगी । और यह स्कीम भी मैं समझता हूँ कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अपनाई गई । प्रदेश गवर्नमेंटों के जो मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने सोचा कि भाई ५०० रु० महीने से ज्यादा इनकम है तो वे मकान कैसे बनायेंगे । इसलिये उन्होंने पहले १,००० रु० की बात सोची, और जब १,००० रु० से ज्यादा इनकम होने लगी तो उन्होंने १२५० रु० मासिक कर दिया, यानी १५,००० रु० साल कर दिया आज यह दशा वहां पर है और वह लोग किस तरह के हैं जो इससे फायदा उठाते हैं ? समाजवाद का क्या यह अर्थ है कि हम उन तबकों को आगे बढ़ायें जो तबके गरीबों से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते हैं ? गरीबी को दूर करने में कोई मदद नहीं करते हैं ? मेरा तो यह निवेदन है कि स्लम क्लियरेंस स्कीम भी अगर आप ईमानदारी से अमल में लाना चाहते हैं तो वह तभी अमल में आयेगी जब आप उन की पेइंग कैपेसिटी देखेंगे । मैं कह सकता हूँ कि १००, १२५ और १५० रु० पाने वाला आदमी दिल्ली में बड़ी मुश्किल से रूखी रोटी खाकर गुजारा कर सकता है । उसके पास कुछ बच नहीं सकता । तब फिर ऋण लेकर उसे वापस देने के लिये उसके पास सेविंग कहां से होगी, कहां से उसकी बचत हो । लेकिन इस की तरफ कौन देखता है । अगर सीधा हिसाब रखना है तो उस को मकान बना कर दीजिये । जो उसकी कैपेसिटी है उसके अनुसार उस को दो कमरों का मकान बना कर दीजिये और उससे उस मकान का उतना किराया लें कि जो आज ८ और ६ परसेंट सूद के हिसाब के बजाय २॥ या ३ परसेंट के हिसाब से आ जाय । अगर ऐसा हो तो वह दे भी सकता है । जिस आदमी को १२५ या १५० रु० महीना मिलता है या २०

और २५ रु० प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से जिस की आय है वह ८ या १० रु० महीना से अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकता ।

वह इससे ज्यादा सेविंग कैसे कर सकता है । अगर आप ऋण देने की बात कहेंगे तो वह सोचेगा कि ऋण ले लो फिर देखा जायेगा । इससे क्या फायदा लोगों का होगा ? इन्फ्लेशन हो गया है, कीमतें बढ़ने के साथ पेइंग कैपेसिटी बढ़ गई, लेकिन अगर इन्फ्लेशन घट गया तो उनका क्या हाल होगा ? तो इस तरह से आपकी सोक्योरिटी भी खतरे में पड़ जाएगी । इसलिए दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में कम से कम स्लम क्लियरेंस की स्कीम का आधार उचित होना चाहिये । पुरानी दिल्ली को तो सारी की सारी स्लम बनी हुई है । इसलिये यह योजना भी अलग आधार पर होनी चाहिए, इसका आधार व्यावहारिक होना चाहिए । यह जो रुपया बरबाद किया जा रहा है उससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है । लोग कहते हैं कि हमको रुपया नहीं मिलना क्योंकि हमारी पहुंच नहीं है । जिसकी पहुंच होती है उसको रुपया मिलता है । यह लोगों का दृष्टिकोण बन गया है । जहां मांग ज्यादा होती है और हम कम दे सकते हैं वहां भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने का मौका होता है । चूंकि आपकी इस योजना से देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है, इसलिये इसका आधार गलत मालूम पड़ता है । इसलिये जो हमारी आवास योजनाएं हैं उनकी सफलता को इससे नहीं आंका जाना चाहिए कि कागज पर लिखा गया कि कितने मकान बन गए, बल्कि यह देखना चाहिए कि उनके बनाने में लोगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई, उनकी क्या भावनाएं बनीं और क्या दृष्टिकोण बना, उनका कंटेक्टर गिरा या बना यह देखने की बात है ।

आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि एक दफा क्या हुआ, कि जो रुकम मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप वालों के लिए थी उसको कुछ ऐसे सेठों को दिया गया जो लाखों का व्यापार करते हैं । उनको वह रुपया मकान बनाने के लिए दे दिया गया

[श्री का० रा० गुप्त]

बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि जो आमदनी लाखों का व्यापार करते हैं, उनको १५ या २० हजार रुपया क्यों दिया गया? अगर इन सब बातों के अन्दर घुसेंगे तो मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको वास्तविकता का पता लगेगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह जांच कराए कि पिछले ५ वर्षों में जो रुपया दिया गया है मकानों के बारे में किसी भी योजना के अन्तर्गत उसका वास्तविक उपयोग हुआ या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सारी जांच को करवा कर हाउस के सामने रखें।

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आप जांच करेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि किस प्रकार योजना चल रही है। अन्यथा कागज पर तो रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी बना दी जाएगी कि इतने मकान बन गए और इतना रुपया लग गया।

अभी उप मन्त्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है और राज्य सरकारें इसको कर रही हैं। इसमें क्या कठिनाई है? अगर राज्य सरकारें करती हैं तो फिर राज्य सरकारें अपना फाइनेंस भी पैदा करें, आप क्यों उनको फाइनेंस देते हैं जबकि आपका कोई कण्ट्रोल राज्य सरकारों पर नहीं है और वे मनमाने ढंग से काम कर सकती हैं। जब आप इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो आप इस काम के लिये बजट क्यों बनाते हैं। राज्य सरकारें इसके लिये अपना बजट बनाएँ और इसके लिये रेवेन्यू पैदा करें और खर्च करें। लेकिन होता क्या है? जहाँ कोई खराबी हुई तो उसको राज्य सरकार पर डाल दिया जाता है और जहाँ कामयाबी हुई वहाँ उसके लिए आप श्रेय ले लेते हैं। यह नीति कारगर नहीं होगी। आपको यह नीति बदलनी होगी। आप समाजवाद की लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करते हैं लेकिन अमल उससे उलटा करते हैं। लो

इनकम ग्रुप और मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप के लिए जो रुपया लगेगा वह एल० आई० सी० का होगा। यह रुपया आता है गरीबों से, वह लगाया जा रहा है उन लोगों के लिये जितनी आमदनी १५ हजार रुपया साल तक होती है। आजकल ज्यादातर पालिसियां छोट लोगों की बनती हैं उनका यह रुपया है। बड़े लोगों की पालिसियों का इसमें सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हमारा डांचा कहने को समाजवाद का है लेकिन अमल ऐसा होता है कि जिसमें निहित स्वार्थ पैदा होते जाते हैं। यह रुपया सरकारी लोगों और इस प्रकार के लोगों के लिए काम में आता है जिनकी आमदनी ज्यादा है। इस प्रकार आप अपनी योजना में निहित स्वार्थ पैदा करने हैं। गरीबों में लेकर बड़ों की तरक्की के लिये रुपया काम में लाया जाता है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिये इस कायदे को बदलिए और इस ढंग में काम कीजिए कि भ्रष्टाचार के फँस।

आप बड़े शहरों के लिये पाच या दस वर्ष की योजना बना लें और अमल में लावें। और यह भी देखें कि कितनी आवादी बढ़ गयी है और कितने लोगों के लिए योजना बनानी है।

जहाँ तक ग्राम योजना का सवाल है मैं अर्ज करूँ कि उसका वज्र में भाँवों में लोगों में झगड़े हो रहे हैं। एक कहता है कि मैं पहले पहुँचूँगा तो मुझे रुपया मिलेगा, दूसरा कहता है कि मैं पहले पहुँचूँगा और वहाँ पर इसके लिये सौदे होते हैं। यह ठीक है कि यह योजना कार्यान्वित की गयी है। गांवों में आप रुपया देते हैं गांव वाला उसमें मकान बनाता है। लेकिन वहाँ पर कोई मार्केट वैल्यू नहीं है कि वह उसे बेच लेगा। तो उसके साथ बहुत सारी समस्याएँ जुड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिये यह योजना कारगर नहीं हुई है। कहने को आप कहें, लेकिन अमल में कारगर नहीं हुई है। अगर इसको कारगर बनाना है तो इसका

बह तरीका है कि गांव का गांव माडल गांव बनाइए और दूसरों को दिखाइए। इस प्रकार सम्भव है कि काम हो सकता है। अन्यथा स्थिति यह है कि ग्राम योजना के हर पहलू में बहुत खराबियां और कमियां हैं और उनको जब तक दूर नहीं करेंगे यह योजना सफल नहीं हो सकेगी। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि योजना के आधार को बदलना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहूंगा। दण्डकारण्य योजना बनी है। उसके बारे में लिखा है कि वहां शरणार्थी नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं और अब शरणार्थी पहुंचेंगे। उधर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में फिर लोगों पर दबाव पड़ रहा पड़ रहा है। यह समस्या दो देशों के बीच की समस्या है और इसको हल करने के लिये भारत सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा। इस और सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये नहीं तो समस्या खराब होती जाएगी। कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान बार बार ऐसा करता है। यह तो उसी दिन मालूम हो गया था जब पाकिस्तान बना था, पाकिस्तान बना ही इस आधार पर था। उनका यही तरीका है। उनकी यह योजना बीम या तीस साल की है और उसके अनुसार वह काम कर रहे हैं। हम को उनका मुकाबला करना है और जो हमारे भाई वहां हैं उनकी तकलीफ को कम करने की हम को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये और जो यहां आवें उनको लेरी चाहिए। तो इस में बहुत काम करना है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो समस्या है वह धकेले इस विभाग की समस्या नहीं है, यह सारे देश की समस्या है। और इसी तरह इस को देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि और वह यह कि दिल्ली में आपने बड़े बड़े दफ्तर बनाए हैं और अशांक होटल बनाया है जिसके बारे में आपका अनुमान है कि ३२ लाख का मूनाफा होगा। लेकिन आप देख कि किस वर्ग के लोग इसमें आकर

ठहरते हैं और ग्राम जनता का इसके बारे में मैं क्या विचार है। उस तरफ आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उधर आप ध्यान देंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि जनता चाहती है कि इन चीजों में बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

यु० सि० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो शोशा सामने है इसको बजह है इधर बैठने वालों के सिर में दर्द होने लगता है। इस पर काला परदा पड़ा रहना चाहिए। इनके बारे में मैं दो बार कह भी चुका हूँ लेकिन इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इस पर परदा पड़ा रहना चाहिये ताकि इससे हम लोगों को तकलीफ न हो।

श्री भू० ना० मण्डल (सहरमा) : एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने से हजारों आदमी पार्लियामेंट के सामने प्रदर्शन करने के लिये आ रहे हैं। उनकी कुछ मांगें हैं, जिसको पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वे बिड़ना हाउस के हातों के अन्दर गांधी जी के हत्या स्थान पर माला चढ़ाकर पार्लियामेंट हाउस आना चाहते हैं। पर उनको पुलिस ने रोक लिया है। इसलिए मेरा.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री भू० ना० मण्डल : पार्लियामेंट के सामने वह अपनी फरिदायाद करने के लिये आ रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट को पिटीशन दी जा सकती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He should resume his seat.

श्री भू० ना० मण्डल : गवर्नमेंट को कहा जाए.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : चेयर का हकम तो मानिए ।

श्री भू० ना० मण्डल : मैं प्रोटैस्ट में सदन से बाहर जाता हूँ ।

श्री बागडी (हिसार) : हम भी चलते हैं ।

13.40 hrs.

[*Shri B. N. Mandal and Shri Bagri then left the House*]

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एण्ड सप्लाइ मिनिसटर को हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐसी रूप-रेखा सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की है, जिसको देखने के बाद ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि पिछले वर्षों में एक अन्ध्रा खामा काम हुआ है ।

जहां तक हमारे उन भाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए, उनकी संख्या को देख कर यह पता लगता है कि संसार के किसी भी देश में ऐसी घटना नहीं हुई कि करीब नब्बे लाख की एक बड़ी भारी आबादी एक देश से दूसरे देश में आई है । संसार के इतिहास में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं मिलता है । दुर्भाग्य से हमारे यहां ऐंसे हुआ जैसे धान के पीछे एक जगह में उखाड़ कर दूसरी जगह लाए गए हों । बाद में धीरे धीरे हमारी सरकार ने इस मिनिस्ट्री ने नब्बे लाख की उस आबादी को रीहबिलिटेड किया । उसने उन लोगों को कैम्प में रखा, सब प्रकार से उन को सहायता दी, इस बात की कोशिश की कि जो लोग अपने देश में आयें, उन को इकानोमिक पोर्टेंशिएलिटी दी जाये, उन को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के योग्य बनाया जाये, उन को बसाया जाये और उन को यह न अनुभव होने दिया जाये कि वे किसी दूसरे देश से

आए हैं । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि गवर्नेनाल की आबादी को आवास देना, लोन देना, नौकरियां देना, उनके लिए व्यापार की स्थिति पैदा करना और इस प्रकार उन को बसाना एक बहुत बड़ा काम था, जो कि हमारी सरकार ने किया । इसके लिये हम उसे हृदय से बधाई देते हैं ।

सरकार ने मैकण्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हाउसिंग प्राबलम को एक व्यवस्थित रूप में हल करने का विचार किया और इस प्रकार उसने १९५२ में हाउसिंग सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को एक व्यवस्थित ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने की स्थिति पैदा की । इससे पहले कहीं पर भी इस प्रकार का कोई उदाहरण नहीं मिलता कि प्लान्ड इकानोमी के अन्तर्गत हाउसिंग के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई हो जिस में तमाम प्रदेशों में हम ने कहा हो कि स्टैट्यूटरी हाउसिंग बोर्ड्स बनाये जायें और उन के लिये हमने मनी ईयर-मार्क किया हो । १९५२ में यह प्राविजन रखा गया और तब से १९६१ तक ४८.८७ करोड़ रुपए की फिनान्सल एड दी गई और १,१३,२२३ हाउसिंग बनाए गए ।

जब हम हाउसिंग की समस्या को देखते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह काम बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन उस के लिये पर्याप्त फिनान्सिज नहीं हैं । लेकिन हर एक योजना के बारे में पहले सोचने की आवश्यकता होती है । सरकार ने इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार कर के इस योजना को विधिवत् माकार रूप देने की कोशिश की है । जहां तक सम्भव हो सका है, उस ने अपने फिनान्सल रिसोर्सिज को टैप करने की कोशिश की है । लेकिन जहां सरकार हाउसिंग स्कीम को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहती है, जहां वह यह चाहती है कि हर एक नगर में हाउसिंग बढ़े और लोगों को व्यवस्थित मकान और टेनेमेंट मिलें, जहां वह यह भी चाहती है कि देहातों में भी घरों की स्थिति ठीक हो, वहां में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान

स्लम-क्लीयरेंस की तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

इन सौ, डेढ़ सौ वर्षों में हमारे जिन शहरों में उद्योग बढ़े हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल इम्पैक्ट हुआ है, वे शहर ठीक प्लानिंग और मास्टर प्लान न होने की वजह से हैपहेज्ड स्थिति में बढ़े हैं और उस का नतीजा यह है कि चूँकि वहाँ पहले कोई प्लान नहीं था, कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं था, इस लिये जिस ने जहाँ जगह पाई, वहाँ इंडस्ट्री एस्टाब्लिश की और उस के आस-पास वहाँ के मजदूरों के रहने की जगह बन गई। चूँकि मुझे बम्बई का भ्रमण है, इस लिये मैं आप का ध्यान बम्बई की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि वहाँ पर करीब दो लाख ऐसे वन-रूम टेनेमेंट हैं, जहाँ दस दस, पंद्रह पंद्रह मजदूर एक एक कमरे में रहते हैं और उन को कोई भी एडोक्वेट मुविधा, फ़ैमिली और एमिनिटी नहीं मिलती है ।

शहर में रहने का एक दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो प्राकृतिक वातावरण हम को गाँवों में प्राप्त हो सकता है, शुद्ध हवा, शुद्ध जल और स्वच्छ वातावरण, उससे हम वंचित हो जाते हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज के आस-पास जो मकान बनते हैं और बने हैं, उन की स्थिति आप देखें बम्बई, कलकत्ता और कानपुर में, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वहाँ पर रहना कितना कठिन है। वहाँ पर न शुद्ध हवा है, न शुद्ध जल है और न शुद्ध वातावरण है। पेड़ और हरियाली के तो दर्शन भी नहीं होते हैं। उद्योगों में काम करने के बाद जब श्रमिक घर लौटते हैं, तो स्नान करने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता है। यही नहीं, उन के लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

जब हम उन लोगों की स्थिति पर विचार करते हैं, तो हमारा ध्यान पंडित जी के उस वाक्य की तरफ़ जाता है, जो कि उन्होंने कानपुर के इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया को देखते

समय कहा था। उस समय उन के मन में इस प्रकार की भावनात्मक स्थिति पैदा हुई कि उन्होंने कहा, कि इन गन्दी वस्तियों को देख कर मैं सहसा इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचाता हूँ कि इन को भ्रग लगा देनी चाहिए । आप समझ सकते हैं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर जिस प्रकार के मुन्दर देश का निर्माण करने की कल्पना की पृष्ठ-भूमि में जब उन्होंने वे गन्दी वस्तियाँ देखी, तो इस प्रकार की भावना उन के मन में पैदा हुई। वहाँ पर भ्रग लगी या नहीं, मैं यह नहीं जानता। शायद नहीं लगी लेकिन उन का इशारा इस तरफ़ था कि जहाँ मिलें या कारखाने चलते हों, जहाँ मिलों से धुआँ निकलता हो, जहाँ लेबर काम करती हो, उस के आस-पास अच्छे रहन-सहन का वातावरण हो, अच्छे क्वार्टर हों और सब प्रकार से अच्छी व्यवस्था हो। आखिर यह सब काम कौन करेगा ? हमारी सरकार और इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस काम को लिया यह एक बड़ी श्लाघनीय बात है ।

स्लम-क्लीयरेंस के लिये २८ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन किया गया है। अगर चार पांच बड़े बड़े शहरों की समस्याओं को ले कर कोई व्यवस्था करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि २८ करोड़ रुपये बहुत कम हैं। हम यह जानते हैं कि पैसे की बड़ी कठिनाई है और माननीय मंत्री को अधिक पैसा मिलना कठिन है, लेकिन जब उन्होंने एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की है, जिस में वह स्लम-क्लीयरेंस की योजना बना कर स्लमज को क्लीयर और साफ़ करना चाहते हैं, तो उस से हमारे पास यह अधिकार आता है कि हम उन से कहें कि वह इस २८ करोड़ के स्थान पर १०० करोड़ रुपये का इन्तज़ाम करें। इस का कारण यह है कि स्लम-क्लीयरेंस की जो स्थिति हमारे सामने है, वह दो तीन तरह की है। एक तो गन्दी वस्तियों को साफ़ करना है और वहाँ पर दूसरे अच्छे मकान बनाने हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि वहाँ पर कुछ डामिटरीज भी बनानी पड़ेगी,

[श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

जिन में लोग रात को विश्राम कर सब और जहां नहाने और लैट्रिन्ज का इन्तिजाम हो। सरकार ने वन-रूप और टूरूम टेनेन्ट तो बनाये हुए हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं, जो कि बीस, पच्चीस रुपये प्रति मास का किराया नहीं दे सकते हैं।

बम्बई में एक एरिया है कमाठीपुरा। माननीय सदस्य श्री मोरे, वहां कई बार गये होंगे। मैं उन की उपस्थिति में ही यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर तीन चार ऐसी स्ट्रीट्स हैं, जो बड़ी कम्पैक्ट हैं—सकरी सकरी गलियां हैं। इन्वैकशन केम टाइम में मैं ने अन्दाज किया कि करीब पचास साठ हजार आदमी छोटी छोटी लैन्ज और बाई-लैन्ज में रात को सोते हैं। मैं फुट पाथ परप्सोने वालों, पेवमेंट ड्वेलर्ज की बात नहीं करता हूँ। वे रात को सड़कों पर इस तरह सोते हैं कि मोटर तो बात छोड़ दीजिये, वहां से माइकिल भी नहीं जा सकता है इस गर्मी में जहां नालियां बहती हैं या गंदा पानी बहता है, जहां लैट्रिन्ज की बदबू आती है सड़कें मकरी हैं, हवा का इन्तजाम नहीं है, पचास माठ और सत्तर हजार आदमी वहां सोते हैं न उन के लिये कोई लैट्रिन्ज का इन्तिजाम है न ही कोई दूसरी सुविधायें ही हैं। मुबह वे अपने कामों पर चले जाते हैं और रात को सोने के लिये वहां आ जाते हैं। उस एरिया में रहने वाले लोगों को जा कर अगर आप अपनी आंखों से देखेंगे तो आप इस सब चीज को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से अनुभव कर सकेंगे। उन के साथ नागरिकता की दृष्टि से बड़ा अपमान किया जाता है। प्राकृतिक सुविधायें तक उन को नहीं मिलती हैं। प्रकृति जो सुविधायें लोगों को प्रदान करती है वे तक उन को प्राप्त नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ने जो २५ करोड़ रखा है, इस के स्थान पर आप कम से कम सौ करोड़ रखें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीस हजार के करीब हाउसिस बम्बई में ऐसे हैं जो साठ सत्तर वर्ष पुराने हो चुके हैं। उन की रिपेयर का भी आप की तरफ से कोई इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये, उस का भी कोई प्राविजन आप की तरफ से किया जाना चाहिये। वैसे तो बहुत से शहर हैं जहां पर इस तरह के मकान हैं लेकिन मैं एक पार्टीकुलर शहर की बात आप के सामने इस वक्त रख रहा हूँ। उन की रिपेयर का अगर कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं किया गया तो बहुत सम्भव है कि वे गिर जायें और उन का गिरना गन्दी बस्ती बनने के समान होगा। उस अवस्था में वहां पर एक गन्दी बस्ती अस्तित्व में आ जायेगी। ऐसा न हो, इस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं हाउसिंग बोर्डज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि छः प्रान्तों में हाउसिंग बोर्ड बन गये हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि जब आपने हाउसिंग का इतना बड़ा काम हाथ में लिया है तो क्या वजह है कि और प्रान्तों में भी हाउसिंग बोर्डज का निर्माण नहीं हुआ है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और भी आप का ध्यान जाये।

देहातों की तरफ भी आप की रिपोर्ट में इशारा किया गया है। देहातों में मकान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कहा है कि इंडिविजुगल डिमांड पर दो हजार रुपये तक दिये जायेंगे। आज की स्थिति में जब कि तमाम सामग्री के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, मैटीरियल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, दो हजार रुपये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। मेरी राय है कि इस अधिकतम राशि को बढ़ा कर तीन हजार या चार हजार कर दिया जाना चाहिये। एक आदमी जो आप के पास हाथ पसारे हुए आता है दोहजार का लोन लेने के लिये तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस को इतना लोन न दिया जाय जिस में कि पर्याप्त रूप से वह मकान बना सके।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि शहरों में मकान बनाने के लिये आप ने जो आठ हजार की लिमिट रखी है, उस को भी आप को बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं अपने बक्तव्य को समाप्त कर दूँगा । इंडस्ट्रियल लामेंस तो इंडस्ट्री और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री इशू करती है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जब इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस इशू किया जाता है उस वकन उन से क्लीयरकट एप्रोमेंट कर लिया जाना चाहिये कि वे अपने कैपिटल में से एक पट्टिकुलर एमाउन्ट इस काम के लिये दिखायेंगे कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कज के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये इस्तेमाल होगी । मैं कैटेगोरिकली इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि तब तक उन को लाइसेंस इशू न किया जाय जब तक वे इस एप्रोमेंट को न कर लें । आज हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कज के साथ एक खिलवाड़ ही रही है । जब उन की मालिकों को जरूरत पड़ती है तब उनको वे एम्पलाय तो कर लेते हैं लेकिन उन के आवास का कोई इतिजाम नहीं करते हैं । आवास का इतिजाम होना बड़ा जरूरी है कब तक मिनिस्ट्री यह कहती रह सकती है कि वे इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कज के लिये हाउसिंग बनायें और सबमिडी है । आप ने सन् १९५२ में इस स्कीम को इनिशियेट किया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी ५०:५० बेसिस पर पैसा देना शुरू किया । इस स्कीम की बदौलत ही आज हम देखते हैं कि कई जगहों पर इंडस्ट्रियल कालोनीज बन चुकी हैं, हाउसिंग बन चुके हैं । अगर वह इस बारे में आप की मिनिस्ट्री ने इनिशियेटिव न लिया होता तो वर्कज के पास एक भी नया मकान नहीं होता । यह बहुत ही अच्छा काम आप की तरफ से हुआ है और बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया गया है । इस की जितनी सराहना की जाये कम है । अब बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप एकप्लेन नोट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेजें कि आप से पहले पूछा जाये इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस इशू करने के लिये और जैसा मैं ने कस है, एप्रोमेंट लिखवा लिया जाये ।

हमने बहुत इंडस्ट्रीज को देखा है, प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज को देखा है और उनमें से कुछ में तो अच्छी अच्छी, कौड़ीज हैं, अच्छे अच्छे हाउसिंग वर्कज के लिए गए हैं, जिन में पशुपालन का भी इतिजाम है, अच्छे अच्छे गार्डन बनाये गए हैं, अच्छे अच्छे पेड़ उनमें लगाये गए हैं और बहुत ही स्वस्थ वातावरण में उनके वर्कज रह रहे हैं । मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ और उनको ऐसा करन के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ । बम्बई और कलकत्ता की हालत को मैंने देखा है । बम्बई में जहाँ एक ओर और मिल्क कालोनी है, जहाँ पर बड़े अच्छे तरीके से सफाई रहती है, बड़ा स्वस्थ वातावरण है, यहाँ दूसरी ओर कमाठीपूरा है जो एक स्लम है, तरक तुल्य है । जलों का आप देखें तो यहाँ की हालत उससे कहीं ज्यादा बेहतर है । जेलों में इन पिछले दिनों में बहुत सुधार हुआ है, वहाँ पर एक बर्ष मिलता है, पचास माठ आदमियों को एक बैरेक रहने के लिए मिलती है, साफ मुयरी लैंड्रिज हाती हैं, नहाने के लिये और पीने के लिए साफ पानी मिलता है । मैं तो कहूँगा कि जेल जाने वाला आदमी इन स्लमज में रहने वाले आदमियों से बदरजहा अच्छा है, उस आदमी के मुकाबले में कहीं अच्छा है जो आज स्वतंत्र है, आजाद है लेकिन गलियों में सड़ता है और जिस की तरफ सरकार बहुत कम ध्यान देती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तरफ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो आप ने मुझे बोलन का मौका दिया ।

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I rise to participate in this debate today, I must first of all express my gratitude to hon. Member Shri P. C. Chakraverty. He has ably put the problem of East Pakistan minority before this Parliament. But I do not know whether the Government of his own party will give any heed to this appeal.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

While going through the report given to us by the department of rehabilitation under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, one can see how clear is the attempt to refuse responsibility for actual rehabilitation of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan. In the introduction of the report itself, it is stated:

"In respect of Eastern region... it was decided in December 1957 that the migrants from East Pakistan to India after the 1st of April, 1958 would not be eligible for any rehabilitation assistance and the problem was thus determined. The relief camps set up in Bihar, Tripura and Orissa were closed down by 1960 and those in West Bengal by the end of 1962".

Thus, the policy of rehabilitation of East Pakistan displaced persons had been determined by the policy of negation of rehabilitation assistance, although the influx of displaced persons continued and is still continuing. One hon. Member has stated that there are lakhs of displaced persons in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura whose names had not been enlisted. There are displaced persons who have given evidence before the courts but the rehabilitation department did not recognise them. There are displaced persons who came with forged migration certificates and they have been deprived of rehabilitation assistance. While I was hearing the speech of some hon. Member regarding the abolition of Immigration Act or something like that, I was thinking of an incident that took place in the year 1961-62. Some tribal people had been forced to enter Tripura from Hillittagoon area of East Pakistan due to communal disturbances. On the advice of the Home Ministry these people were driven out of the Union Territory of Tripura at the point of bayonet. I do not know what has happened to them during the recent communal frenzy. Why were these people driven out? Why

are they so strict about the issue of migration certificates? Why is there, by the stroke of pen, reduction in the actual numbers of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan? Because the Government is unwilling to assist the displaced persons of East Pakistan. That is the most unfortunate part of it.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to pass on a cartoon that appeared in our Calcutta daily, *Jugantar*. It may help him to find what is the plight of the minorities of East Pakistan in India. In reply to a question our hon. Prime Minister has given the figure of migration from East Pakistan very recently and if I am not mistaken it is about 26,000. You know the vast areas of our frontiers with East Pakistan. One cannot control even illegal entries of Muslim people in India. Very many displaced persons enter without any legal authority. These are becoming a great problem to the States of West Bengal, Assam, and the Union territory of Tripura. The economy of these parts of India is greatly affected due to this reason. I would request the Government not to take such an attitude of refusing assistance to those people who come to India not because of any special reasons but due to reasons which the Ministry and the Government as a whole know very well. I do not like to repeat them here, namely, the incidents that had taken place at Dacca and other places.

14 hrs.

If you look to the report itself, you will find that about 3,74,000 displaced persons have been rehabilitated in Tripura. As I have said, the actual number of the displaced persons will be not less than double the number which is given in the report. You may understand that before the beginning of the influx of refugees, the population of Tripura was only three lakhs. Now, it has become about 12 lakhs. In a backward

economy like the Union territory of Tripura, what havoc has been created by this increase in population? A surplus area in food has been turned into a deficit area. The Food Ministry is sending huge amounts of foodgrains every year. The hon. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna has visited Tripura more than once. He knows personally what is the state of things there.

When I look at the part of the report which deals with Dandakaranya project, the project, the thought comes to my mind as to why the hon. Minister has not thought of such a project for Tripura. You know that Tripura is a hilly area. It has got a large number of tribal people. They need rehabilitation on land. Any good land reclamation scheme could have provided land to the displaced persons as well as to the tribal people as is envisaged in the Dandakaranya scheme. Even at this stage, I would request the hon. Minister to bring some officers from Tripura, who are entrusted with the residuary work there, and also some representatives of the displaced persons and tribal people to visit Dandakaranya and to see whether any of those schemes there can be adopted in Tripura in the existing colonies of refugees or the tribal people. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal with regard to the existing colonies of refugees and tribal people and to get finance for such schemes.

Unfortunately, the Minister has developed an attitude of hostility towards the displaced persons of Tripura. I would refer to the hunger-strike movement launched by the displaced persons in Tripura. The main demands of these people were that the Rehabilitation Ministry should not be wound up so hurriedly. Even after the calling off of the movement, about 100 people—men and women—are still involved in court cases. It is about two years since

the case is dragging on. I may refer to some of their demands. They demanded that the land given to them must be handed over to them without any encumbrance. They cannot have any loan even in times of the ploughing season, because they have not got the title-deeds with them. Now, the administration is attempting to force on them a new bond to have the land question settled. They are charging a premium for settlement. As you know, the people are not in a position to pay the debts, and they have demanded the cancellation of debts.

You have heard, Sir, many hon. Members demanding the cancellation of debts up to Rs. 3,000 in respect of this matter. I think this question must be settled forthwith. The displaced persons there demanded that in Tripura some irrigation system should be introduced in the Tilla areas because almost all the displaced persons had been settled in Tilla areas of Tripura. They also demanded the continuing of the facilities for education, and for continuing the aid to students and T.B. patients. They want a new scheme for the award of loans for house-building, and they want agricultural loans through co-operative and other societies; for speeding up of the land purchase scheme, the 'type scheme' system of loan has to be continued. The other demands are: for posting of 'Touris', there should be no 'Nazrana'; 'Adda Taxes' should not be realised from them; stopping of encroachment of forest department in the colony of displaced persons; prompt help to be given to the political sufferers; immediate starting of small-scale and medium-scale industries and starting of an investigation committee for assessment of the rehabilitation work; withdrawal of court cases. Sir, you may understand that these demands are not in anyway irrational.

As far as the residuary work is concerned, it should be carried out by

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the department now. I would request the hon. Minister to draw the attention of those who are in charge of this work to these demands which require immediate redressal.

In the end, I want to refer to one matter regarding the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of India. I have received a letter today which is in respect of this department. The signatories to that letter have stated that the department has introduced a scale of pay which is not in conformity with the Pay Commission's recommendations. The department has introduced a scale according to its whim. So, the people are suffering. I therefore request the hon. Minister to see that these matters are looked into and the grievances of the people are removed.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the splendid work that has been done in rehabilitating the refugees, I want to remind him about the condition of those refugees who had settled in many places ten to twelve years before but no care is taken about them. I shall name some of the places just now. It is good that we should look ahead, but before going too far, we must have an idea as to what is going on behind us. For example, I want to let the House know that 1,400 refugees have settled in Ganga Khadar in Hastinapur, in Meerut district. In 1960 I had put a question here asking about the number of people still living there. The reply of the Minister was that about 400 had already left the place. Now, the condition at the moment is that about 400 are remaining there, and about 1,000 have gone away. In 1957, in order to give employment to those people, a licence to establish a sugar factory was given to one Mr. B. D. Gupta. The condition was that he would start the factory in 1961. For the purpose of constructing factory building he had brought some bricks also, but now I see that even the bricks have gone

away! I do not know whether any factory will be established at Hastinapur. I do not know what will happen to remaining refugees.

Then, I want to say a few words about the condition of workers working in the Government Printing Press. After all, when an industry is established, it is natural that the grievances will also arise. If grievances can arise in private industries, there are many chances or occasions when such grievances may arise in the Government industries. But what is the machinery provided to solve these problems or to settle those disputes? There is a provision that the works committee can be formed in the printing presses. But in those works committees, matters of an economic nature cannot be solved. The reason is that the committee has not got such a power and objections are raised by the Finance Ministry. If any dispute of a financial nature is not settled in the works committee, there is no machinery provided further to settle that dispute. There is no such machinery which could give some decision about those disputes. My request is that if the Government wants peace to be maintained in Government industries, some machinery has to be found out to settle the grievances of the workers. Similar is the case with the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal and other places. This is a great drawback. We are making Acts for other industries, but there is nothing for Government industries. If you take such steps that there is no cause for any grievance, then it is all right. But if there are so many causes, grievances will arise and naturally some machinery has to be found out to set the things right. So, my submission is that some machinery of any nature that the Ministry wants to establish should be established after the matters are not settled in the works committee. The works committees or whatever machinery is provided to settle the disputes remaining unsettled by the works committee.

should include representatives of the Finance Ministry also, so that matters which are of a financial nature could be solved.

There is another thing. Although I made representations several times to the former Ministers—Shri K. C. Reddy and Shri Gopala Reddi—those problems are still remaining unsolved. That was about the revision of scales of some of the workers. Some time before some of the works such as book-binding and gold finishing were done outside the country. Now the efficiency has increased to such an extent that these works are done here. But still, their scales are the same and no revision according to the department is possible in this connection.

There are three instances about scales of pay. Three categories of workers—book-binders, hand-fed machine men and compositors—start on a similar sum. They were starting on Rs. 75 per month with some annual increment. But there was some difference in the end. Some ended at Rs. 100 and some at more than Rs. 100 and odd. Although the names of these categories have not been mentioned at the time of the revision of the pay-scales by the Pay Commission yet the revision has taken place in such a way that there is a difference even in the starting pay of these categories. I put this matter before the Ministry for consideration, because at least according to the workers, there should not be any difference so far as the starting is concerned, in case of these three categories. The Ministry said that if the problems of these three categories are solved, similar problems will arise about other categories. But their number is very small. If you agree that the efficiency in the Government presses has increased, naturally the workers should not be penalised for that.

I come to another thing, i.e. the scheme of incentive bonus. The normal principle is that before introducing any incentive scheme, you

have to judge as to what should be the normal work and what should be the minimum pay for that. A scheme was introduced. I do not know whether it should be called incentive bonus schemes or incentive wage scheme. Anyhow, this scheme was introduced without taking the workers into confidence, with the result that in some cases the wages of the workers have fallen down. After all, the purpose of an incentive scheme is that the workers may get something over and above what they are getting at the moment but here it is otherwise. Incentive scheme does not mean that whatever they are getting at the moment should also be reduced....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Penalised.

Shri K. N. Pande: Simply because of their hard work, they should not be penalised, as the Minister suggests. I do not want to blame the Minister, because this Ministry has come to him newly and I have not got a chance of putting all these matters before him. I want to bring to his notice this matter, because I know he is a kind-hearted man. I want that this incentive scheme must be considered by him, because the workers are aggrieved by this scheme. They are putting in hard work, but still they are not given in some cases their minimum salary. I want this matter to be considered by the Ministry.

There is another thing which I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the principle of depreciation applies in the cases of this Ministry or not? I have in mind the furniture supplied to the M.Ps., not only to the M.Ps. but to others also. I was elected in 1957 and the same furniture continued till 1962. The same amount continued to be deducted every month as rent for the furniture for five years. After all, everywhere the law of depreciation applies. Some valuation of the present furniture must be made, so that the people may know as to how much can be deducted for a particular furniture. We are at present going on paying the same rent. I do

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not know how long we will be going on paying like this.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): So long as you are there.

Shri Warrior: There is no depreciation.

Shri K. N. Pande: I want to put this matter before the Minister, because so far he was looking into the grievances of refugees. There is another set of grievances now which also requires serious consideration.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Grievances of M.Ps.

Shri K. N. Pande: Yes. I hope the Minister will give some thought to this matter.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आवास की जो समस्या है वह इतनी प्रमुख समस्या है कि जब तक यह सही रूप में हल नहीं हो जाती उस वक्त तक जो पोजनारों हम कागदों पर करते जा रहे हैं वे एक मजाक बन जाते हैं। आज इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठये गये हैं और कुछ लोगों को राया दिया गया है। जिन को राया दिया जाता है उन को दो तीन कंटेनरीज कर रखी हैं और व लोग यह राया जिस तरीके से साल में वास करने हैं। उस पर कुछ व्याज भी लगता है और उस अग्रमे के बाद मकान उन का हो जाता है इन प्रकार जो एक बड़ा बोजा है उस आदमी पर मकान बनाने में पड़ना वह नहीं पड़े पाता। देखना और सुनना में यह स्कीम बहुत अच्छी लगती है। इस स्कीम से उस आदमी को जो कि लम्प सम में राया नहीं देता है उस को फायदा होता है। लेकिन जिन स्थानों पर यह काम होता है, चाहे वह सेंटर की तरफ से हो या राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से, वहाँ दूसरी चीज दिखलायी देती है।

सदन के अन्दर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस तरह हमारे मंत्रियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि इस रूप का ठीक तरह से

उपयोग नहीं होता और यह रूपया दलबन्दी और पार्टीवाजी की बिना पर ऐसे लोगों को दिया जाता है जो कि उन का डिजर्व नहीं करते। मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि कई स्थानों पर जिन आदमियों को पहुँच हाँती है उन को यह रूपया दिया तो जाता है मकान बनाने के लिये और वह इस को लगा देते हैं व्यापार में। तो इस में बड़ा मजाक और क्या हो सकता है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य मकान तो उन के हैं।

श्री यु० सिंह० चौधरी : लेकिन वह व्यापार करने जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से एक दूसरी बात मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अक्सर यह शिकायत की जाती है कि मकान बनाने में सब में बड़ा रोड़ा यह है कि आजादी के बाद देश में डेवलपमेंट के बहुत से काम किये जा रहे हैं, जिन का करना बहुत जरूरी है और इसलिये यह बहुत मुश्किल है कि अपन लिमिटेड रीसांसेज को देखते हुए डेवलपमेंट के कामों को रोक कर हम मंटीरियल और सामान को उन मकानों की तरफ ले जायें, जो कि आवास की समस्या को हल करने के लिये बनाये जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सीमेंट और ईंटों आदि का सवाल है, क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर गौर करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि जिन प्रदेशों में चूना निकलता है—मेरे स्थाल में हिन्दुस्तान में सीमेंट की अपेक्षा चूने की ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन है—, वहाँ पर मकानों को चूने से बनाया जाये। अगर चूने में कोई कमी है—मेरे विचार में तो कोई कमी नहीं है, —जिस की वजह से वह सीमेंट के मुकाबले में कम पड़ता हो, तो एक्सपर्ट्स इस बात की जांच कर सकते हैं कि हम चूने से कितना लाभ उठा सकते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मेरे विचार में तो चूने में कोई कमी नहीं है,

क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि लाल किला और क्रुतुव मीनार चूने से बने हुए हैं और इन सानों के बाद भी गवर्नमेंट ने बनाये हुए उद्योग भवन और अगोक होटल की बिल्डिंग्स में ज्यादा इयूरेबिल हैं। उन में जो ममाला लगा हुआ है और जिस सामान का इन्फे माल किया गया है, अगर उस की छान गीन करने के लिये एक रिसर्च स्टेशन खोला जाये और इस बान की भी जांच करने की भी कोशिश की जाये कि हम चूने में कितना लाभ उठा सकते हैं, तो मेरे विचार में हाउसिंग की समस्या को हल करने में काफी महायत्ना मिल सकती है। हम देखते हैं कि सीमेंट न मिलने की वजह से बङ्गल में मकानों की कंस्ट्रक्शन बची हुई है। इस से अलावा जिन लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जे दिये जाते हैं, पंजाब में मिट्टी की वजह से वे भी कंस्ट्रक्शन नहीं कर पाते हैं और वे कर्जे पकड़े रहते हैं।

सीमेंट के बारे में डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और तहसील हैडक्वार्टर्स में यह ग्राम शिकायत रहती है कि एक एक आदमी का तीन, चार हजारवां नम्बर रहता है, यानी लोगों को सीमेंट के लिये छः छः महीने तक इन्तजार करना पड़ता है। जो सुझाव मैंने अभी दिया है, उस से इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार जिन स्थानों पर पत्थर निकलता है, वहाँ पत्थर और दूसरी लोकल चीजों से अगर मकान बनाये जायें, तो मेरे विचार में एक तरफ तो इस समस्या का हल निकल आयेगा और दूसरी तरफ उस में खर्च भी कम लगेगा। मैं आप को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्थानों पर चूना निकलता है, वहाँ वह काफी सस्ता पड़ता है। पंजाब के दक्षिणी इलाके में चूने और पत्थर से पंचायतघर और दूसरी बिल्डिंग बनाई गई है और हम दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि अगर वे हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के बनाये हुए उद्योग भवन और अशोक होटल से बहुत अच्छे नहीं हैं, तो मेरे ब्याल में इयूरेबिलिटी में वे उन से कम भी नहीं पड़ेंगी।

पंजाब और दूसरे स्थानों पर जो नये
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शहर बसाये जा रहे हैं, मैं उन के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मेरा ब्याल है, चंडीगढ़ के डिजाइन वगैरह के लिये फ्रांस के एक एक्सपर्ट को बुलाया गया था, जिसने कि उस नगर का सारे का सारा ढांचा बनाया और उस का सारा प्लानिंग किया : दरअसल यह एक हंसी मजाक की बात है कि इस काम के लिये एक ऐसे आदमी को बुलाया गया, जो कि इस देश के वातावरण में नहीं पला, जिसको इस देश के सारे हालात का ज्ञान नहीं है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तानी कारीगरों के मुकाबले में उसको उन माङ्गल बातों का ज्यादा ज्ञान होगा, जिन से आधा कल की बहुत सी समस्यायें हल हो जाती हैं लेकिन इस देश के अलवायु और हालात के मुताबिक जिस प्रकार के मकान यहाँ पर बनाये जाने चाहियें, उस का ज्ञान हम उस में बहुत कम पाते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को चंडीगढ़ का उदाहरण देता हूँ मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से लोगों ने चंडीगढ़ को देखा होगा और उनको मिनिस्ट्रज की कोठियों के अलावा और विभागों की भी देखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ होगा। अगर मैं यह कहने की गुस्ताखी करूँ कि उन मकानों को बनाने में पैसे को पानी की तरह बहाया गया है, तो इस में कोई प्रतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान एक गर्म मुल्क है, जहाँ साल में आठ, नौ, दस महीने गर्मी रहती है, लेकिन आप को यह ज्ञान कर हैरानी होगी कि चंडीगढ़ के मकानों में न तो हवा मिल सकती है और नही सूर्य के दर्शन हो सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ चाहे झोपड़ी बनानी हो और चाहे कोई लम्बी चौड़ी ऊंची बिल्डिंग बनानी हो, मकान बनाने में ग्राम कनसिडरेशन यह होता है कि हवा फ्रास करे, क्योंकि यह गर्म मुल्क है और हवा का प्राना बहुत जरूरी समझा जाता है। इस महत्वपूर्ण बात का यहाँ पर ब्याल नहीं रखा गया। वहाँ पर रोशनी भी नहीं आती है। मेरा ब्याल है कि उस

[श्री यू० सि० चौधरी]

व्यक्ति के दिमाग में केवल यह बात होगी कि जिस तरह फ्रांस में, एक सर्द मुल्क है, मकान बनते हैं, उसी तरह से यहां भी मकान बना दिये जायें। इस तरह चंडीगढ़ का ढांचा, जिस पर अरबों रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया है, एक विदेशी इंजीनियर के नक्शे के आधार पर तैयार किया गया, जिसके दिमाग में हिन्दुस्तान केवल चंडीगढ़ और पंजाब के कुछ हिस्से की शकल में था और बाकी सारे का सारा पैरिस था।

श्री शाम लाल सराफ (जन्मू तथा काश्मीर) सारी दुनिया उस की नकल कर रही है।

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : मैं भ्रज करूंगा कि फैंट्टीयन वगैरह के सम्बन्ध में यह नकल की जा सकती है, लेकिन मकान बनाना तो कोई इतनी बड़ी समस्या नहीं है कि उस के लिये बाहर से आदमी बुलाये जायें और उन को दस, पन्द्रह हजार रुपया तनख्वाह दी जाये। हां, अगर कोई बात हमारे देश में मौजूद नहीं है, तो उसे शौक से बाहर से लाया जा सकता है। मैं कोई संकुचित दृष्टिकोण इस सदन के सामने पेश नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि सरकार बाहर के एक्सपर्ट्स से लाभ न उठाये। उन से लाभ उठाया जाये, लेकिन जो बाज यहां मौजूद है, जिसको यहां के इंजीनियर वगैरह बड़ी आसानी से कर सकते हैं, उस पर बेतहाशा रुपया रुपया खर्च करना एक निरर्थक सी बात है।

जहां तक शरणाथियों का प्रश्न है, रीहैबिलिटेशन मंत्रालय प्रायः समाप्त कर दिया गया है और डिमांड्स में इसका कोई जिक्र भी नहीं है। लेकिन सदन के काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस समस्या की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह शरणाथियों की समस्या

के बारे में यह न समझें कि वह चैक में है, काबू में है, वल्कि वह इसको बढती हुई समस्या समझें। मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इस बात को अपने दिमाग में रख कर चलें कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जितनी भी हिन्दू आबादी है, वह सारी की सारी इस देश में आयेगी और उन लोगों के लिये एक नहीं, न जाने कितनी दण्डकारण्य योजनायें बनानी पड़ेंगी। पंचशील, गुडविल या सैकुलरिज्म के चाहे कितने ही तारे लगाये जायें, वे लोग तो यहां आयेगे, क्योंकि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शासकों की यही पालिसी है। माइनारिटीज की जो डेफिनेशन यह सरकार ले रही है, वह डेफिनेशन उन लोगों के दिमाग में नहीं है। इसलिये आज नहीं तो कल या परगों पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुओं को यहां आना ही पड़ेगा और इस के लिये अभी से सरकार को तैयार रहना चाहिये और ऐसे माधन जुटा देने चाहियें कि वह उनको उम वक्त वैलकम कर सकें।

इस सम्बन्ध में अगर मैं आबादियों की ट्रांसफर की बात कहने की हिम्मत करूं, तो वह एक गुस्ताखी की बात होगी और सैकुलरिज्म पर विश्वास करने वाला यह हाउस मुझ पर टूट पड़ेगा, इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि आबादियों की बदला बदली न करे यहां के मुसलमानों को यहां ही रखें, लेकिन जो मुसलमान पाकिस्तान के रहने वाले हैं, पाकिस्तान के नेशनलज हैं, उनको यहां पर क्यों लाया जा रहा है। यह लाजिक अभी तक मेरे दिमाग में नहीं आया है। जो आदमी वहां पर आराम से बस रहे हैं, उनको सिर्फ इसलिये गुडगाव आदि स्थानों पर बसाया जा रहा है कि यहां पर सैकुलरिज्म का टैवा खड़ा किया जा सके। उन लोगों में पचास परसेन्ट जामूस हैं। गवर्नमेंट की सिक्थोर्टी पुलिस उन लोगों की हरकतों से वाकिफ है और वह कह रही है कि वे लोग पाकिस्तान के खबरें भेज रहे हैं।

श्री त्यागी : कहाँ लाया जा रहा है ?

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : लाया गया है गुडगांवा में । मैं महारनपुर या देहरादून का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ—मैं गुडगांव का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ, जहाँ उन लोगों को लाया गया है । इस तरह की भावना को बदलना चाहिये और पाकिस्तान में आने वाले हिन्दुओं को बसाने की समस्या पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

Shri P. N. Kayal (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak about the refugees in West Bengal, and the East Bengal refugees in particular. I am very happy to learn and see that some hon. Members here have spoken so much about the refugees who intend to come to India leaving Pakistan. These refugees, we must all here know, this class of people, have been created not by the refugees themselves but by the whole nation, I should say, as our leaders agreed to bifurcate Bengal to have independence for this country and to enjoy that independence. Now, for the benefit of the nation, for the enjoyment of the nation, the lot of those East Bengal refugees today happens to be so. Therefore, this nation, this country has to got to think about those people. They cannot live there. It is not possible for them to live there. They have tried to live there. Even after the last killing and rioting they still wanted to stick to that place. Even after Martial Law came in Pakistan, they were there. But unfortunately, things have come to such a position now that they have got to leave their hearths and homes and come to India. It is not only their hearths and homes and whatever they possessed there that they have got to lose, but they are frightened that they have to lose their lives even. So they want to come here. It is surprising that this Government are still thinking whether they should be taken in or they should open the doors so that they may come to this country. It is really very surprising and the whole of Bengal is very much agitated about this. They are thinking in these terms

that they are perhaps treated today as the Jews were treated in Hitler's Germany. They are being persecuted wherever they go. In Assam they are kicked out; wherever they try to settle down they are not properly treated by the local people there. This is the plight of these poor refugees.

Today we will have to think over this whole matter again as to whether it is not a very wise decision that the Ministry of Rehabilitation should be wound up. It cannot work efficiently as a branch of the bigger Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. I have the highest respect for the Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and he has got a soft and tender heart for the sufferings of the refugees; but curiously enough things are happening otherwise. So I request the Government to throw open the doors, so that those people who are frightened, who are in fear of their lives, may be allowed to come, not as migrants, but as Indians. They should also be enabled to rehabilitate themselves.

About non-camp refugees I wish to say something. The non-camp refugees are a head-ache to the Government of West Bengal. They have settled round about Calcutta, with the result the planning and development of Calcutta are neglected. When the refugees came to this country, these non-camp refugees did not ask for any help of the Government because they did not have much confidence in the Government. They thought that perhaps they may not get any help. After long struggle they were able to resettle themselves, and they did not think of seeking Government help. Now the time has come when they are thinking that they must also get some help from the Government. That is the feeling of the refugees and the sentiment of the whole of Bengal is with them. I think Government should think over this matter with all earnestness and seriousness. Otherwise, I think, things might go from bad to worse.

Shri Kohor (Phulbani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, everybody knows that Orissa is a most backward State in India. Orissa consists of a high percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. They are generally illiterate and they do not know about the ways of democracy. So they cannot raise a hue and cry about their problems, difficulties and grievances. Naturally, they have been neglected in so many ways in the past.

It was expected that after independence they would receive a sort of paternal care from the Government. But the hopes have been frustrated. They have been rather more and more neglected. Simple allotment of money for their welfare does not solve any of their problems. Sir, if enquiry is made as to how the allotments have been spent in Orissa, I am sure everybody in this House will feel shocked and surprised at the result of the same.

Huge amounts have wrongly been appropriated by intelligent persons with the help of officers-in-charge in the name of Scheduled Tribe people. The tribal colonies built up in different places have mostly collapsed within about six months or a year. The houses built, I have seen, are most uninhabitable. The tanks and wells dug for them generally get dried in March or April. The tube wells also go out of order every now and then.

At the same time I would like to tell the House that fortunately or unfortunately, I do not know, a number of various kinds of projects have been established in Orissa by the Government which caused displacement of so many Tribal and Scheduled Caste families. To cite an example, so many families have been displaced for Hirakud, and Mandira Dam projects, the Hindustan Steel project at Rourkela the construction of railway lines, the Machkund Hydro-electric and so many other projects.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What the hon. Member says has no relevance to the demands of this Ministry.

Shri Kohor: I am coming to the subject, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now dealing with Works, Housing and Supply Ministry Demands. It has nothing to do with the Tribals.

Shri Kohor: If democracy were to function properly, the Government should have taken this grand opportunity to rehabilitate the displaced persons in a suitable manner and earn their gratitude. But instead, Sir, you will find inexcusable negligence, lack of sympathy and utmost indifference on the part of the Government about their problems. Even after so many years of displacement you will find many tribal families are still wandering homeless and hearthless taking shelter under the shade of trees. In the past the jungles of Orissa could provide food and employment to the tribals. But owing to the large scale of devastation of forests, owing to demarcation of large areas as reserve forests and owing to the cruel laws and regulations, these people do not get food from the forests and also because there is nobody to back them. And also due to their ignorance they do not get employment in industrial undertakings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this has nothing to do with the Demands under discussion. They are all irrelevant.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Perhaps it may be relevant when we take up the Home Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may reserve his speech for the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

If he has anything to say on the demands of this Ministry he may do so; otherwise he may resume his seat. The hon. Member has to be relevant.

Shri Kohor: My submission is this

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wants to speak on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he may do so when we take up the Home Ministry's Demands, not now.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was not much inclined to speak on these Demands but, after hearing two speeches yesterday I felt that I should take part and point out some of the facts which, perhaps, are not known to the hon. Members who spoke yesterday. I am here referring to the hon. Member, Shri Bagri, who spoke feelingly as though he was addressing a meeting at a public place without reference to the subject he wanted to speak about. I find from the synopsis of his speech circulated to members that he has blamed the Government by saying:

"It was regrettable that Government had not declared the 'house' (he was referring to the Birla House in Delhi) 'as a place of national importance. They should have shown the same courage in acquiring that building as they usually showed in acquiring the lands of the poor peasants. That place had a message not only for our country but for the entire world...."

I feel the hon. Member is not aware of the correspondence that passed between the Prime Minister and the owner of the Birla House and, perhaps, he does not know that the place where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated is now almost a public property where anyone can go. That area has been separated from the main building and is approachable by a separate way and is open to the public. The reason why Government did not acquire the House, or did not declare it as a place of public importance, is because that place is already being used as a place of public importance, accessible to anyone who wants to go and see the place. As a matter of fact, a large number of visitors go there every day, see the place and show their reverence by taking

flowers there and placing them at the spot where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. I feel that the hon. Member is not aware of what took place between the owners of the House and the Government. Perhaps, there are some persons who want to speak and attack some persons simply for the sake of attacking. That may be one of the reasons why the hon. Member, Shri Bagri, spoke in that strain. If only he wanted to ascertain the facts, he would have known the reason why Government did not think it fit to acquire a larger portion of the house than was necessary. In fact, it has been offered to Government free, without any payment. Therefore, there is no question of acquiring that property. As a matter of fact, the owners of the same house have donated a much bigger house, the Birla House at Calcutta, for a public purpose, for the setting up of a museum which has been started by Government. Therefore, there was no occasion or necessity to use any compulsion or to compulsorily acquire the place. The place has been given out of free will and is available for anyone who wants to visit it and take the message of the Master. But I do not think Shri Bagri wants to take any message from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, because the first teaching that Mahatma Gandhi gave was that one should not speak on anything unless one is sure of facts. Now he has spoken incorrectly, without being sure of facts.

Another hon. Member condemned the C.P.W.D. outright as if every officer there is corrupt. So far as building contracts and contracts for roads are concerned, there is a general feeling or complaint that every contractor is required to pay a certain percentage of the amount of the contract to the officials. In such cases where these complaints arise, I feel the hon. Minister should have some kind of arrangement whereby it can be not completely checked, at least be minimised to a very large extent. I find from the Report that there are some vigilance units started and they are doing some useful work. Even

[Shri Himatsingka]

then I would say that this general complaint should be looked into and some steps taken to see that this particular kind of illegal gratification that is paid by contractors to the officials is stopped.

I know many instances where the engineers and top officials have been very honest and not a single pie has to be paid by the contractors for getting the contract. Therefore, it is not proper that we should condemn the whole department outright. But wherever corruption is there, it should be enquired into and steps taken to remove it. There is only one thing about which almost all the contractors who had occasion to talk to me complained, and that is about this percentage of money of the contract which they are expected to pay to the officials. If they do not pay that amount, they have difficulty not only in getting the contract but, even after that, in inspection and allied matters.

There is another matter which is mentioned by the contractors as to how the department tries to give contracts to persons whom it wants to favour. One of the tricks, I should say, is that certain items are shown as very small items and those contractors to whom they want to show favour are told to quote a very high rate for those small quantities and lesser rate for other quantities and then the quantities for which higher rates have been quoted are increased considerably. That gives an advantage to that contractor. So that, even if the contract value is less than what the other contractors have quoted, ultimately he gets much more because the quantity where he had quoted a very high rate is considerably increased, a fact which is not known to the other contractors. This kind of trick that is followed by the officials can be easily checked from the initial quantity tendered and the ultimate quantity for which the contractor is paid. This is the one item which is generally mentioned by contractors to show how the officials manage to give contracts to their favourites.

These are some of the things which I would request the hon. Minister to look into and see that those defects are removed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Member to give us the specific instances, may be even in confidence so that we can see to it that each case is thoroughly examined.

Shri Himatsingka: I will certainly do it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Deputy-Speaker; I follow my predecessor in saying this that I too had no mind to speak on these Demands but yesterday when I heard some hon. Members I felt very strongly that I should say something, particularly on rehabilitation.

Sir, I come from that part of the country where we not only suffered mass evacuations, movements of refugees to and fro but privations and what not that was perpetrated by the Pakistan raiders and others continually for a year and a half. As far as the refugee problem is concerned, I should say that in North-Western India it lasted for a few months; in any case, it did not continue as much anywhere as it continued there. So, I will at the moment speak specially about the refugee problem, both in the North-west as well as in the East of the country.

As far as the problem in the North-west is concerned, I have to say that the Government of India has done its best, under the able guidance of one Minister after another, first under Shri Mohanlal Saksena and then under Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, for whom I have great respect. They did their best; no doubt, crores of rupees were spent and a lot of work was done for the refugees. But one thing was lacking till my elder and respected friend Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, took over as the Rehabilitation Minister. What was that? The lacerated hearts of our refugee brothers and sisters found some sort of echo of their powerful emotions in the heart of the Minister,

for a lot of these things have happened in his presence.

Therefore what I feel is that they wanted somebody who could go near their hearts, somebody who could understand their problem as well as Shri Khanna has understood it. It is merely because he himself has suffered. He has come as a refugee having lost all his property in the North-West Frontier of undivided India. I personally know him from the early 1930s. I know, having lived in luxury, how he worked and took pains in order to solve our problems. As far as the refugee problem in the North-Western part of the country is concerned, I can safely say that he has admirably solved it.

But when I talk about my State of Jammu and Kashmir, unfortunately our people who came from those areas that are occupied by Pakistan are not considered as refugees in the strict sense of the term. There were two terms being applied to the refugees from that area, that is, those from the liberated areas and those from the non-liberated areas. I may tell you that people from the liberated areas—I mean the areas that were liberated or recaptured by our Army—have suffered the most. They have suffered because of some technical difficulty. About them I would only submit to the hon. Minister through your good offices that something may be done now.

With regard to the property that refugees who have come from the non-liberated areas have left there and about the property that evacuees from this part have left in Jammu and Kashmir State, time has come that some solution must be found. I request the hon. Minister to see to this. After all, it must end one day. Those of my kith and kin who are rolling in riches just across the cease-fire line have not got a place to live in today. After all, how long can they wait and suffer? That is also a problem which needs a solution as early as possible.

I would bring another example to the notice of the hon. Minister. The world knows how Baramula in Kashmir province was raided, plundered and razed to the ground and what atrocities have been perpetuated there. I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will please take note of that till the hon. Minister is back. There is still a small part of that town where a small number of *bohras* are living. It was only three weeks back when I was in Srinagar that I still saw them without any place to live in and without anything given to them to fall back upon. For the last 14 to 16 years nothing has been done for them. They do not want any relief. If some loans were advanced to them in order to enable them to settle down somewhere and make both ends meet, that would go a long way to rehabilitate them. Having worked in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir I personally could not do anything for them. I would, therefore, very earnestly request the hon. Minister through your good offices that he will do something for them. They do not want any relief but some loan on easy terms which will be returnable.

Here I have to pay a compliment to our brethren from the Punjab and Sind who have really settled down in spite of the privation; that they have suffered and in spite of the difficulties that they have faced. As far as that part is concerned, I have to say that much only.

With regard to East Bengal, I may convince and assure my hon. friends, sisters and brothers from Bengal that there is hardly an Indian whose heart is not going out in sympathy for our suffering brothers and sisters in East Bengal today. I can assure them of that. For the last 15 or 16 years I have been coming across people from every nook and corner of India. Who is there who does not feel for them?

Some solutions were put forth yesterday by some of my hon. friends. I may submit respectfully that I do not

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

agree with them because no solution based on emotion can solve this. No solution that will involve us in national and international involvements and complications will help them. Of course, there is one thing. Some people say that now because East Pakistan is a foreign land we may have limitations. But I may caution my hon. friends and the Government that it is a matter where psychology comes in. Show me a single Indian anywhere in the country who does not feel for our East Bengal brothers and sisters when every day they have to suffer from privations and humiliations and so on. Therefore some solution has to be found for that and that has to be based on psychological approach in the first instance. We must not also forget that Bengal has contributed in a number of spheres, in philosophy, culture and science etc. I know it personally because in my own family for the last three generations I have seen men of high culture and learning, *sanyasins* coming from East Bengal and staying in my own humble home. I know that also. But today we see that our brothers in East Bengal, who have contributed so much, are now separated from us. Is it their fault? I would say that it is not their fault.

Yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Chakraverti, quoted our hon. Prime Minister as having said something. I questioned him as to when it happened. It actually happened long before partition took place. Therefore it will have no bearing on the subject and on how we should get a solution of the entire problem that is before us. Therefore I would respectfully submit to the hon. Prime Minister and to his Government that they must somehow find out a solution for this once for all I may tell you that this is an open sore all over the country. My hon. friends, whether they are in the Opposition benches or in the Congress benches, should treat this as a national problem. Every Indian is with them as far as their feelings are con-

cerned and as far as getting justice for our people in that area is concerned. Everyone of us is with them. But things cannot be done in haste. Things cannot be done without applying proper thought to them. Therefore through you, Sir, I will request the hon. Minister in charge of Rehabilitation who has done wonderful and splendid work in this behalf for these areas that he will very kindly put this matter up to the hon. Prime Minister and his Government. We must get some solution something that would satisfy us. I will again request my hon. friends in the Opposition benches not to exploit the refugees or their cause. It is not a party question. Let us have one voice. Let us put our heads together and see how and in what way we can get an accepted solution so that every time these heart-aching news do not come to us.

I would speak a little about housing. I know 15 minutes for a speaker mean that he can only touch upon the introduction of a subject. I apologise for the other day. Honestly speaking, I never knew that I had to sit down because you had rung the bell while I was speaking.

An Hon. Member: Now the time limit is ten minutes and not fifteen minutes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: His time is already up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to call the hon. Deputy Minister at 3 O'clock; So, he has to wind up his remarks by 3 o'clock.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: About housing a number of things have to be said. About works, a number of things have to be said. Perhaps we may have other occasion; to talk about them. But one thing I may tell you. Only half an hour back I got a bill for the house where I am staying for the last one month. Till now I have not got the furniture of my choice. I have

not got the entire furniture, but the bill has come. I do not know whether it is reasonable or not. I will be voicing the feelings of most of my hon. friends who have spoken yesterday and this morning also when I say that in the bill there is so much for flower beds but I have never seen the person who is in charge of flowers during the last one month or so. Anyway, that has to be seen. If smaller things here and there are improved, that will certainly keep all of us in good trim.

15 hrs.

With regard to the Supplies and Disposals I have to say a lot, but permit me to say only this much that while I must congratulate the Government for the work of supplies and disposals, how speedily and in what way they are working, in certain respects certain considerations have to be shown. These are not being shown. For instance, through the Supply Department you get Army blankets from a number of places. What happens unfortunately is that each and every supplying centre is treated on par. For instance, take Jammu and Kashmir. We have to manufacture things from Kashmir and supply them here. In certain cases we have to gather raw materials from different places in India, then they are manufactured there and then sent here. On account of this break-up in the operation it costs a little more. Consideration to this aspect is seldom given. It should be kept in view.

In regard to Purchase, this is a wide subject and I am sorry that I will not be able to do justice to it within a few minutes. I will only mention three things which need help. Co-operatives, small-scale units and backward areas may be given all sort of aid so far as making purchases and manufacturing things are concerned.

That is all that I wish to say on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. the Deputy Minister, Shri P. S. Naskar.

The debate will continue on Monday. He is just intervening in the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Eight hours in all have been allotted for this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. About an hour will be left on Monday.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wanted to intervene in the debate because for the last five years I have been associated with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, specially for the work in the Eastern region and I wanted to speak a few words about what we did for our refugee brothers and sisters in the Eastern region.

Sir, it is really something extraordinary that our brothers and sisters put up with which we do not see under any normal conditions. I have seen with my own eyes what hardships they put up with, to start with. But in the last few years, when I moved about in West Bengal and the areas around it I have seen that their condition by and large is different. Our DP friends from East Pakistan are very hardy people, and honest and sincere. If ways and means are found for them, if we tell them what we can do for them and how much they should help themselves, they are with us. Sometimes certain organisations, just for their own aims, exploit them. I have been telling my DP brothers and sisters for the last few years, "Please do not indulge in political activities while your economic conditions have not been settled; first settle yourselves, then let us indulge in politics"—just as one piece of advice that is given to a student is "You finish your studies, then enter into your profession or politics or whatever it may be". And I think I can say now that for the last two years our DP brothers and sisters have found out who their friends are.

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

In the last elections, in West Bengal and most of the other places where our DP brothers and sisters are living, they voted for the ruling party. If our rehabilitation policy was so unpopular in West Bengal, the results would have been different—whatever my friends opposite might say. The results in the last general elections have shown that, by and large, they agree with the Government's policy on their rehabilitation.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): The election results have shown in Tripura that you have not done well. You do not have any seat in Parliament from there.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I said 'by and large'.

Some hon. Members have made comments on the closure of the Rehabilitation Ministry as such. Opinion has been expressed in certain quarters that the rehabilitation work has not been completed and that the Department should not be closed down, and that such a Department should continue longer to deal with the problem in a special Department as it was done so long. Most of this criticism appears to emanate from an incomplete, and, in a certain measure, uninformed appreciation of the implications of the said decision and is based on the apprehension that with the closing down of the special Department, the displaced persons would altogether cease to receive further assistance for their resettlement. I think this apprehension has no basis. The position in fact is just the reverse. The closing down of the separate Rehabilitation Department, which had been created for a specific purpose, only signifies a stage in the progress of the rehabilitation work. Sir, you will agree with me that today, after so many years of the partition and the migration one should not call himself a displaced person. The time has come when my displaced friends should integrate themselves with the local community wherever they are. And whatever residuary work

is left over should be integrated with our general development schemes and programmes in the country. That is how we could finish the job.

As I said, the rehabilitation of the displaced persons would be accomplished only when they become integrated in the life of the community in their surroundings. This cannot be achieved unless a displaced person ceases to regard himself as such. One cannot look back and march ahead at the same time.

The work of the assessment of the residuary problem in the Eastern region was done over a year back. In four States in the Eastern region, that is Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Bihar, the residuary problem has been assessed. The decision was taken in concurrence with the State Governments and the Administration. It was agreed, in consultation with these State Governments, that apart from making financial provisions for resolving the remaining problem, it is no longer necessary to continue to deal with it in a special way through the agency of a special department as Rehabilitation Department. The residuary work would be looked after, and is now being looked after, by the normal Departments of the State Governments or the Administration.

Reference to the residuary problem in West Bengal was made by a few hon. Members, a few friends of mine whom I know personally, and I have much faith and respect and regard for them. I am glad that hon. Members from West Bengal took so much interest about a problem in West Bengal. I myself come from West Bengal. And in the last few years I worked with my senior colleague Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. I have much respect for him and what I found was this. The way he dealt with the subject was really admirable. I have watched him from a very close quarter, and I know how much he did, how much he thought about and how much he felt about the displaced persons in West Bengal and the Eastern region.

He himself is a refugee. I watched him. I know what his feeling was. Anyhow, I need not mention all that here. What I want to say is that the residuary problem of West Bengal has been assessed, discussions took place between the State Government and us, and the final acceptance by the State Government is being awaited from this side.

I say this that the decision to close down the Rehabilitation Ministry as such will not affect any further assistance that is necessary to rehabilitate our brothers and sisters who are still partially rehabilitated or who in other ways are not able to rehabilitate themselves. The money will be found out by means of this Rehabilitation Department in the Works Housing and Supply Ministry. It does not make any difference. Because, if you notice the steward, the man who will look after the Rehabilitation Department, he is the same man who has been there for the last twelve or thirteen years. So for all practical purposes it does not make any difference whatsoever regarding the work of solving the remaining problem—I do not say remaining "problem" but the remaining work.

If you permit me, Sir, I shall just highlight a few items of what we did for the Eastern region. I personally was looking into these educational and medical facilities that were given to our displaced brothers and sisters in the Eastern region. Up till now, we have spent about Rs. 20 crores on medical aid and educational facilities. Out of that Rs. 16 crores was for educational facilities. You know, after Partition, in the eastern region, there was influx of displaced persons and more or less there was a little chaos for some time in regard to education and medical facilities.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Now, you are curtailing the expenditure on education by 20 per cent. every year.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him continue.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I am talking of what we did and what we are still doing on education and medical facilities. I do not think any hon. Member who comes from the eastern region and who has anything to do with educational institutions, to-day, can say that not much has been done. I do not say that we have done very much. I say, whatever we have done is no mean achievement. Out of Rs. 20 crores a sum of Rs. 16 crores has been spent on educational institutions, not only to help the existing institutions, for expansion of their buildings, but also we have set up new schools and colleges. You ask any hon. Member here who comes from West Bengal who does not know Narendrapur. It is really a lighthouse so far educational institutions are concerned in West Bengal. It has attracted attention not only of the persons coming from West Bengal, but also from all over India and sometimes, foreigners have also paid tribute to the way the Narendrapur Ramakrishna Mission is serving the cause of students. I do not want to say, but I must say that the credit goes to my senior colleague. Those who know will corroborate my statement. Narendrapur, I forgot to mention, is really an institution worth seeing. I invite any hon. Member who comes to Calcutta to please let me know so that I can make arrangement for his visit to see this institution. It cost us about Rs. 55 lakhs. We do not grudge that amount. Already this institution is producing brilliant students who are competing in the University examinations.

Coming to medical facilities, the average death rate in West Bengal is about 7 in a thousand or something like that. People say that we were not sufficiently looking after the displaced persons. The death rate among displaced persons was less than what it was with the local population.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The birth rate is more.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Naturally, because there was no family planning

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

there. Today, we have helped Government institutions and private institutions to extend their activities in the medical field. In the medical field, we laid special emphasis on T.B. patients. That part of the country has got quite a large number of T.B. patients. We have built a home at Niramoy in Birbhum district. I want to know from any hon. Member from Birbhum whether he will not agree with me that there is really a wonderful institution. We have also helped many other non-official institutions. I come from that State. This will go a long way in helping people. Whatever work this Ministry has left behind there will not be easily forgotten. Some people tell me,—I do not know how far it is true—because of your financial assistance, it has become possible for many educational institutions to build up and expand. I will not say it would have been absolutely impossible; it has partly made it possible and it has certainly contributed to one or two more Universities in West Bengal especially in the Northern part.

In the current budget year, we have made provision of quite a large sum of money for education and medical facilities in the eastern region. One of my friends, yesterday, referred some grants for educational institutions in the western region. It is a fact that we have not so far made any provision in the current budget year for grants to educational institutions in the western region. Now, we feel that the need for grants is still there. It is proposed to examine this question some time this year and if necessary, provision will be made in the Revised Budget Estimate.

I will not take much of your time. I want to put this through you to my displaced brothers and sisters in West Bengal, ex-campers. It is well known that after initial difficulties were removed the Dandakaranya Authority has made satisfactory progress. The Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal Shrimati Ava Maiti has paid a visit to Dandakaranya very recently.

Her impression is that it is progressing at a fast rate. Both the Chairman and the Chief Administrator have been doing wonderful work in the difficult situation. The families who have already moved there were on their way to prosperity. I appeal through you to the ex-camp families to move there. It is a well known fact that West Bengal cannot take any more agriculturist families. The land position has reached the saturation point in West Bengal so far as occupancy is concerned. There is not enough land even for the local landless labour. How to accommodate our displaced brothers who are agriculturists? We have tried it some time back. Even to those who are settled on land, their holdings are un-economic. We cannot find extra land. That is another problem. That is also a residuary problem in West Bengal. Through you I put it to them that they should take my humble request as a brother, as I know them well, to go to Dandakaranya for future prosperity. The next generation really will not excuse us, including my displaced brother and sisters if we do not accept this opportunity to settle at Dandakaranya. If they chose to continue to stay in West Bengal, it will surely cut short their own progress of rehabilitation, because West Bengal is definitely over-saturated. I again appeal to them to take advantage of the present facilities that have been given in Dandakaranya. It is not only in their own interest, but it is also in the national interest and in the interests of the State and the country at large.

I thank you for giving me this much of time.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What about non-campers who want to go to Dandakaranya? What is your attitude?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You leave it to me till Monday morning. I will deal with that fully.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Ministry is in the capable

hands of the hon. Minister Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and he is being ably assisted by two of our young friends. Shri Jaganatha Rao, the Deputy Minister was speaking about Stores, Supplies and Disposals. From the tone in which he was speaking, I could find that he was feeling that there is nothing wrong in this Ministry, particularly in the branch of Stores, Supplies and Disposals. I believe he must have heard a lot of complaints and a lot of grievances. I would only request him that he should not be self-complacent, because if this kind of complacency is there, and if he feels or if his Ministry feels that there is no room for improvement any more, then I am afraid that there cannot be improvement any more. From the complaints and from the gossips that go on about this Ministry, we find that some of these complaints are genuine, and, there is still room and cope for improvement in this matter.

If we see the works done by the CPWD, we find that they are sub-standard. No sooner are the houses completed than they are ready for repairs. If this kind of thing is there, we cannot say that everything is all right in this Ministry. If we go and see the houses built for the class IV employees we find that they are pitiable. They are in a shabby condition, and they are very unsatisfactory for human habitation, particularly during the rainy season. The rainy season will be coming soon and I would only request the hon. Minister to visit the colonies of class IV employees and see what insanitary conditions prevail there when the rainy season comes.

I do not know how the architect who has designed these quarters for class IV employees has designed them, because in some of the quarters which I have visited, the kitchen is in the front and the living room is at the back. So, if a guest goes there, first, he has to visit the kitchen and then only he can go to the living room. Who was the architect, and how did

he design that house? And how was it passed by the Ministry? I do not quite know.

Furthermore, I would like to submit that when quarters are constructed for class IV employees, one thing should be kept in mind, namely that those quarters should be nearer to the offices, because these class IV employees do not have conveyance. They have to come in the buses, and we know very well that the Delhi buses are not very regular or punctual. Therefore, we should keep in mind that whenever quarters are constructed for the class IV employees, they should be constructed nearer the offices rather than far away. But what we find now is that the quarters for class I or class II officers are constructed near the offices, and those for class III and class IV employees are constructed far away from the offices.

Another point of view that I would like to mention here is this that we are now having a socialist pattern of society. In a socialist pattern of society, the houses for all classes of employees should be similar. If we see, however, the quarter for a class IV employee and that for a class I employee, we find a lot of difference. I can well say that the living room and the kitchen of the class IV employees' quarter are not bigger than the bath-rooms or store-rooms of the quarters constructed for the class I employees. This is the state of affairs that we find in a socialist pattern of society. I do not understand what kind of society will come when the class IV employees and the class III, class II and class I employees will all be treated on the same footing. I submit that there should be the same kind of accommodation for all of them. Government should feel that these class IV employees are also human beings, they have also got their children; they have their wives, brothers and sisters, and aged fathers and mothers to look after, and they also need the same accommodation for them as the others.

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

One small living room which is no bigger than the bath-room or store-room of the quarter for a class I employee is not at all sufficient for these class IV employees and their families. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that this kind of difference is no longer there. There would not be any harm if the houses for the class I employees are made smaller and those for the class IV employees are made bigger than what they are at present.

Now, I would like to say a word or two about Nagpur. As the hon. Minister knows, after the reorganisation of States, Nagpur was decapitalised; that is to say, the capital from Nagpur was shifted to Bombay. And it was stated here at that time that some of the Central Government offices would be shifted to Nagpur in order to retain its importance. But a few days back, there was a news item in the newspapers, and I also asked the hon. Minister whether it was a fact that the offices at present located at Nagpur were being shifted out of Nagpur. The hon. Minister said that two of the offices were proposed to be shifted out of Nagpur. I do not know the reasons therefor. The hon. Minister has said that the accommodation there at present which is available for these offices is required by the State Government. I feel that if earnest efforts are made, accommodation would be available from the State Government, and if not from the State Government, from private sources. I may even go to the length of saying that Government should see, if there is no accommodation available, that they construct their buildings as they are constructing in other places, but they should not shift the offices at Nagpur to places outside Nagpur.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask one question of my hon. friend? Does my hon. friend mean that the shifting of those offices is taking place at the instance and for the convenience of the State Government?

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I have not said anything like that. I had asked a specific question to the hon. Minister, and the answer given by the hon. Minister did not contain this kind of thing.

I would like to add one more point, and that is about the claims of the displaced persons which have not been settled so far. Filmy grounds are given a number of times. I have myself made representations in one or two cases, and for the last six or seven months, I have found that some ground or the other is given, and the claims are not being settled. In one case, the ground was given that some land had been given to the father of the claimant. But, actually, the father of the claimant had not been given any land, as he had already died. And yet this kind of objection was being put forward. In spite of the fact that this was made known to the officers, that no land was given to the father of the claimant, nothing has been done to settle the claim. Even after a letter from a Member of Parliament to the Deputy Minister, after waiting for six or seven months, still, matters have not improved.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to what my hon. friend over there has spoken about East Bengal refugees. He was referring to them and saying that the Bengalis were being treated—in the same manner as the Jews were treated in Germany. I would only submit that this is a point for introspection for the Bengalis themselves. They should themselves see why the refugees coming from West Pakistan have settled themselves, and why the refugees coming from East Pakistan have not been able to settle themselves during the last fourteen or fifteen years.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The hon. Member should put that question to the hon. Minister.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: They should consider whether there is something wrong with themselves or there is something wrong with Government or there is something wrong with the conditions that have been created and the facilities that have been given under the Dandakaranya scheme.

I have been reading the report, and from the report, I have found that the East Bengal refugees who are in the camps are reluctant to go to the Dandakaranya area. Now, there will be another influx from East Bengal.

I would only like to suggest that those who want to come now to India because of some pressure from Pakistan should, if it is humanly possible to settle them, be sent to the border areas.

15:30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIRST REPORT

Shri Ham Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th May 1962".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th May 1962".

The motion was adopted.

15:31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NUCLEUS CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by

Shri Inder J. Malhotra on the 18th May 1962:—

"In order to create a cooperative tempo and achieve the target of the service cooperatives in all parts of the country, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to organise at least one nucleus cooperative farming society in every State and Union Territory of the Indian Union and to mobilise more vigorously all resources and public relations channels available in the country".

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion, 17 minutes have already been taken up. There is an amendment tabled by Shri B. K. Das. As Shri Warior had only just begun his speech that day—having taken only a minute—and as it could not be moved on that day, I would allow Shri B. K. Das to move it, if he desires.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to create a co-operative tempo throughout the country and to achieve success in the rapid development of agriculture through cooperative lines, vigorous steps should be taken to set up without delay pilot projects for cooperative farming in as many selected States and Union Territories as possible".

May I speak also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the original Resolution and the substitute Resolution are before the House.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Last time when I had just begun to speak in support of the Resolution, I wanted only to bring to the notice of the House that this problem has been engaging the attention of not only the Government but also of the public for sometime now. But actually there are many questions, both of an ideological