

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will you kindly ask the authorities in the other House whether the statement is true?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here is Mr. Morarji Desai. He can give an answer now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI) : May I say that no such decision has been taken to set up such a Committee? It is under consideration. When a decision is taken, what my hon. friend has stated will certainly be borne in mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE STATE OF ORISSA IN 1960-61

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the State of Or ssa in the year 1960-61.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: (West Bengal): Sir, one point I want to be recorded. Generally on the Budget day when we start discussion on the Budget, it is not the rule that another Finance Bill of ,his type is brought in, and as you see, Sir this Bill relates more or less to the same subject. If we have to speak on it, then it would be repeated. I do not know why of all days this particular day was chosen for bringing in this Bill. I cannot understand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not speak on this. Speak on the other.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is that the reason? The hon. Members may laugh. I think we should be concerned about our rights and privileges a little more.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the supplementary demands of Rs 58'03 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 24th February, 1961, and the expenditure of Rs, 9 13 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. This is the third and the last batch of supplementary demands presented in the current year. The total additional requirements amount to Rs- 22'43 crores on revenue account Rs. 36-23 crores to be met from capital and the balance of Rs. 8'5 crores for disbursement of loans and advances. The Supplementary Demand statement presented to the House on the 14h February, 1961, gives full explanations in support of these proposals. I would, therefore, content myself with referring to some of the more important items included in these Demands.

The first of these items is that of provision of Rs. 36 crores for the purchase of foodgrains, both imported and procured internally. Larger imports, particularly of wheat, under P.L. 480 of the United State Government, had to be made during the year as compared to what was anticipated at the time of the Budget was framed so as to meet the food requirements of the country and for building up of reserves. In addition, arrear payments for shipments received during the closing months of the previous year had to be made during the Current year. Further, a larger provision is also required for payment of advances to the State Governments for procurement of foodgrains on behalf of the Government of India to be

[Shri B. R. Bhagat] ultimately adjusted towards the costs of the foodgrains procured.

Then the next item is the sum of Rs. 8-5 crores for giving loans to the State Governments mainly in connection with their miscellaneous development schemes.

The third item is that a sum of Rs. 7.84 crores is required for payment to the main steel producers as a result of an increase in the retention price of iron and steel. The increase which was intimated to the Iron and Steel Controller as well as the main steel producers on the 1st February, 1961 amounts to Rs. 4.85 per ton in respect of the steel produced during the five years ending 31st March, 1960, and Rs. 45 per ton in respect of the production thereafter. The increase is provisional and is subject to further adjustment on the basis of the prices to be fixed in consultation with the Tariff Commission to whom a reference is separately being made. The entire increased expenditure will be recovered from the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund.

Another item is in respect of "new services." The first of these is for giving grant-in-aid to the Indian Investment Centre which has been established for the purpose of promoting the flow of foreign private capital investment into India. The second provision is for the purchase of the shares of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., which has been set up for the manufacture of basic chemicals and intermediates to meet the requirements of the industries dealing with drugs, dye-stuffs and plastics. The plant which is being set up in collaboration with a consortium of German firms is likely to go into production within three years and will result in considerable savings in *foreign* exchange through reduction in imports of basic chemicals which, at present, are of the order of Rs. 18 crores per year.

The third provision is in respect of the Ganga Barrage Project, the primary object of which is the preservation of the Port of Calcutta. The project comprises two barrages, a road-cum-rail bridge and feeder canals. There would also be the prospect of improvement of supplies of sweet water to the metropolitan town and its suburbs.

Out of the total additional requirements of Rs. 67.16 crores, Rs. 25.91 crores will be met from the additional receipts, recoveries, surrenders, etc. The net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India arising out of these demands would accordingly amount to Rs. 41.25 crores only. Taking the present batch with the two earlier batches of supplementary demands, the net additional outgo will be of the order of Rs. 77 crores.

As hon. Members would already have observed from the revised estimates for the current year presented with the Budget papers on 28th February, this does not represent an excess over the total amount budgeted for the year. In fact, the overall position for the year shows an improvement of Rs. 138 crores, the reasons for which have been explained in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech.

Sir, with these words, I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I said that this Bill should have been brought forward here on some other day. I am sorry that they are bringing forward this Bill here today.

[MR-DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

If by that they meant that no comment would be made on this Bill, they were mistaken.

First of all, I would like to deal with the External Affairs Ministry. Money has been sanctioned for it. The first thing that I would like to mention in this connection is about the Commonwealth Prime Ministers'

Conference which is going to be held within a matter of days in London. I understand that the Prime Minister is leaving tonight. In this connection, we would like to have a very clear statement on behalf of the Government that as far as South Africa is concerned, Government of India will press for the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth. This is necessary for two reasons. One is to support those people, Africans and Indians, who are fighting against the *Apartheid* in that land where racial supremacy and domination run riot and the second reason is to help rouse public opinion in the world against *Apartheid*. Already you have seen that for Commonwealth Prime Ministers have expressed . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a supplementary demand. There is no demand for the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, we can discuss the Government's policy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It must have some bearing on the demands in the Bill. You have to confine remarks to the demands in the Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is not so in regard to a Money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak on it when we discuss the Budget. It will be relevant there, but not here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will not bring it there.

Then Sir, I come to the topic of foodgrains. Everybody knows that men in authority have sabotaged the state trading scheme altogether. Purchase of foodgrains which was taking place on a much larger scale by the States has not taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the Food Minister in particular and the Government in general. And we read in the newspapers that Mr. S. K. Patil

said in Bombay that the state trading scheme was dead and gone. Who authorised him to make this statement? Did Parliament after accepting this policy of state trading adopt another policy so as to make it possible and decent for the Food Minister to come out with a statement of this kind? Today we see that foodgrains are being tapped from external source, but foodgrains from the inter[^]nal markets are not being tapped by the Government under the aegis of the State through state trading schemes. I strongly object to this. An explanation should be forthcoming from the Government.

Then I come to various other things. If I say something on iron and steel, I take it that . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must know it better.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You must be knowing. I thought I could speak on External Affairs, but you called me to order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you to order when you are not relevant.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You will see that I am in order . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will find out.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will always obey you.

Steel, as you know, is there. Now, the public sector is a very important thing. And what sort of people are coming? Is the Government aware of it? Today, we have seen in the newspapers that there is revaluation of West German Mark and as a result, we can take it that we shall suffer in our deals. Some concession is given and then certain financial thing takes place there as a result of which we suffer. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what is happening in some of the under-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] takings. Take, Rourkela, for example. Here is a book. With a lot of difficulty I have got it. It is called "Indien Mit Und Ohne Wunder"—"India with and without Miracles"—published by Cotta Verlag, Stuttgart, and written by Peter Schmid who came to this country and who was given all facilities. He gives an account of the Germans *in Rourkela. On page 125-126, you will find what he writes about the Indians and the Germans. One does not love the other; there is no pretence of love. He says:

" I would be more intelligent if instead of blast furnaces, we would build gas chambers for four hundred million Indians', I heard a German foreman curse."

This is what he writes in this book. Then, Sir, the same book has been recommended in a publication of the West German Embassy here. "Germany", the magazine of the Federal Republic, has recommended that this book should be read by all. This book is advertised to be a good book. We are told by a very prominent author, from West Germany that a West German foreman in Rourkela, an expert, told him that he wished he had built gas chambers for 400 million Indians rather than these blast furnaces. Here is the book. You 12 NOON cannot get it in the market; perhaps it is not to be sold. But it is coming. The recommendation has been made by this organ of the West German Government, which is circulated to M.P.'s free at Delhi, and here is the book recommended. I should ask the Government: "What are you doing?" "When are you going to put a stop to it? Are we to be placed in such a situation when foreign experts of this type come here and they openly tell their country and the world at large such damaging things—they suggest the building of gas chambers for the four hundred millions of Indians?" Such is the attitude some of these people take towards our country.

This book is full of scurrilous and libelous remarks about our country. I need not go into them. I am concerned here, not with the author; I am concerned here—in the present discussion—more with those people who are in Rourkela steel plant—West German engineers and so on. Now, on this subject I tabled a question, and that has not come up yet. As soon as the book was sent to me by a friend from Germany I tabled the question, but it has not come to be answered yet. I should like to know: "What is this thing? " The question has been there before Government. Have they made any enquiries? Such is how things are being run. I gave this thing, Sir, because the money is not sanctioned for building gas chambers, and I do not know the foreman who wanted to build gas chambers in our country to send us four hundred million people to death—if you like that way. How much money is he being given and how much is he sending out of this country? The documentary evidence contained in this book, uncontradicted by the person to whom the reference is made, convincingly shows what the German experts and the German foreman are doing here.

SHIBI B. R. BHAGAT: Is the name of the foreman given also?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The name is not given. The book is there. I shall pass on the book, but return it to me. As I said, the name of the foreman is not given. It is your job to find it out; they are not tens and thousands.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Will the hon. Member kindly place it on the Table of the House?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The book cannot be parted with because I have got only one copy. Please do not deprive me of that one copy. I can certainly try to get a copy. But I quoted from it and the book is here. Certainly, I should like to get a copy and give one each to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. Dr.

Panikkar is reading it now. Let him see this thing and say whether what I have quoted from the translation of the book—the portions I referred to—is correct. Now, it is a serious matter. I wish Congressmen opposite had brought up such matters to the notice of the House. It is not a partisan question. It is not a party issue at all. I know many Members opposite feel indignant about such things as much as I do. I wish they had also taken the initiative in such matters, and would take initiative in such matters to raise these things.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : It did not come to their notice.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If it had come to his notice, I am sure Mr. Saksena would have been very indignant. That is why I am bringing it to the notice of the country and to the notice of Parliament.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Thank you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: And I demand a searching enquiry by Members of Parliament in this matter. What is the use of talking about control of the public undertakings when these undertakings are made over to such people who have got sadistic instincts of this type? I demand an enquiry into it. I demand of the Government that the name of the person should be found out. I demand of the Government that they should find out as to how this author came here and was allowed to live here and write a book of this kind? I should also ask the Government to find out how many German experts are there of this kind working in the Rourkela Steel plant? It is very essential in national interests. We must find it out. It is very important, Sir. Therefore, I have raised it. I do not want to go into it any more and take your time. But it is a shocking thing. It has shocked whoever I have shown it. Perhaps Hitler talked of gas chambers but nobody, even Dr. Adeneur would dare talk of gas

chambers, but here in this book published in Federal Germany are said scurrilous things about us. They talk of presenting gas chambers to our country, to our people, and these are the people lauded by the Finance Minister and his friends. Tribute is paid to West German help, West German engineers, German munificence and so on, but behind all that such mentality lurks to which we must pay all due attention. Let it be known to the whole world what they have said in this book, and I should like the Government also to call for an explanation from the Embassy here as to why here, in India itself, they have the temerity to recommend this book—to be read by people—in their official publications and journals. It is improper of the Government to have this book compiled here and then have it published from one of the biggest publishing houses in Stuttgart in West Germany and then recommend it for reading in this country also.

Then I do not want to go into the other scurrilous things about our women, about our religion and about our people—the book is filled with such things. Even Miss Mayo would have blushed if she had read this kind of book, because such things are uttered about us in the middle of the twentieth century, after thirteen years of independence, when we are building our country. I am very sorry that I have not got more copies. I would have liked to circulate these things to some Members, because some may be knowing German. Anyway I had the things translated by a competent German friend here, I mean, an Indian who was in Germany as a student, and he has done it, and Dr. Panikkar is seeing the book.

Then, Sir, I am coming to a point regarding Assam. It is the Home Ministry that is concerned with it, and about Mr. Datar I am speaking. We are all very sorry that our Home Minister is ill, and we hope he would recover. But we are talking about Mr. Datar now, and now¹ when I am talking about the Home

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] Ministry, I have in mind Mr. Datar, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Revelations have been made in Assam. The Central Intelligence Bureau sent you reports about the developing situation in Assam before the riots there. This fact was suppressed here when the Assam debate took place. Now, these facts have been revealed by no less a person than the former Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Dutt, while giving evidence before the inquiry committee.

THE MINISTER ^VOF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): The hon. Member is speaking as if a debate on the General Budget is taking place. Here, he must confine his remarks to certain items which have been included in the Supplementary Budget.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not want to give you any money whatsoever if you would behave this way. It is not the item. It is the Ministry. Anyway do not get up. I am finishing. Therefore, kindly find it out. Again I refer to the same Ministry. The other day a Member of our National Council came from Assam and attended our Council meeting. We returned home, he and I to my home. And then he left me for his place and was going along Jantar Mantar Road. Suddenly some person, a sleuth of his department, snatched a paper from him. Then he ran after him and got it back. This is the technique they are using. They get their Central Intelligence men to follow us and snatch our papers. If you had seen the dress of that member of ours, *well*, you would have thought that none else would have been so ill-dressed as he, and he was a poor man. It was quite an ordinary report that he was carrying with him and it was the paper that he was carrying with him that the Central Intelligence people aimed at. He was pounced upon for that paper. In fact that was taken away from him, and he had to

run after them to recover it. Such things you do.

Now, Sir, about the Farakka barrage. Mention has been made about the Farakka Barrage and I understand there is some difficulty coming from Pakistan. I do not see as to why our work—the actual starting of the Farakka barrage—should wait till some kind of agreement, is reached. It is entirely within our province and jurisdiction to launch the project and to start it. Calcutta and West Bengal¹ cannot prosper unless it is undertaken. It is the popular demand of the entire people of West Bengal. Government has accepted it, but there is a lot of dilly-dallying in this matter. To safeguard the interests of Calcutta, to safeguard the interests of Bengal [it is of vital] importance today, and every passing year makes it more and more urgent. I would like to know from the Government exactly when they are going to start it. That is the point. Why should there be delay at all? Now, they should start it, and if Pakistan raises any objection, that can be dealt with diplomatically, through negotiation and otherwise. But that should not deter us from launching the project and starting it.

Now, I come to Dandakaranya. The Rehabilitation Minister is there, I read a statement by Mr. Sukumar Sen, the new Authority there, saying that he was not happy with the state of affairs there, that for the people who were coming from West Bengal all sorts of amenities were not provided. Things are not progressing well, it seems. Now, he accuses everybody. I do not know what has happened there. There was a fashion in the Government circle to accuse the Communists of not helping the people going to Dandakaranya. We, Sir, have always maintained that the refugees could be resettled in Bengal itself provided the Government evolved correct policies and plans for it, but that is not done. Now today, as you see, fiasco in the Dandakaranya continues and there is an attempt on the part of some authorities at least to blame the people of

Bengal. Even the Government of West Bengal—I do not hold a brief for the Government of West Bengal—did certain things there which are absolutely wrong.

In this connection, on top of it, we have got the Assam evacuees. There is no arrangement for them. They are remaining there. Something should have been done in this matter. The Law Minister was to have gone to Assam to personally supervise their resettlement. I have seen the Law Minister going round the world. He goes round the world, but why does he forget Assam? Assam is very near, one hour's flight. Sir, when the riots were taking place, hon. Ministers were lying with each other that they would go to Assam, live among the refugees, inspire confidence in them and what not. But after the debate was over, they all went to sleep. Some went for external tour. This is the position. Now, Sir, it was a solemn pledge given to this House and the other House by the Government that they would supervise the rehabilitation work there and help the Assam Government. Now, in regard to that there is a clear breach of faith. Nothing has been done on the part of the Government and the Government has got to be criticised for this. Why nobody now says anything about it?

Then, a resolution was passed by this House. Are we not entitled to know as Members of this House as to what has happened to that resolution about an overall enquiry. The resolution for an overall enquiry was passed unanimously in this House and we are entitled to know about it. Nothing is said. It was not mentioned in the President's Address. It is not mentioned in any speeches as to why a committee is not being appointed to go into that. Finally, Sir, the appointment of such a committee is very essential.

The appointment of a committee is very essential. It is very essential to

go into the fissiparous tendencies. Jabalpur riots should open our eyes. They should open our eyes as to why we should not take these developments seriously. Whether it is Muslims against Hindus or Hindus against Muslims or one community against another, we must take a serious note of these developments. We sent a fact-finding committee on behalf of the National Council, led by Shri P. C. Joshi, and we have got startling reports. Organised things took place. Organised killings of some Muslims also took place there by the hooligans, communal elements. There were certain things in which some Government people also were involved. An enquiry is called for into such things. Houses were burnt. People were murdered. About 48 Muslims were killed. That is the position. We have expressed our indignation against these riots. When the Prime Minister expressed his indignation and resentment, we support him fully on the question. Enquiry should be there in similar matters as to why the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs did not go to Jabalpur to find out why such things disgracing the fair name of our country, apart from endangering the life of the minority, were taking place. Is it not something in which the Central Government should do something or is it to be treated as a purely local issue or a State issue? The Jabalpur riot is something which strikes at the roots of our country, at the fundamentals of our unity. It is a thing which defames the whole country and such a thing should not be left to the local officials. It is the duty of the Central Government to go into this matter, hold enquiry and give relief to those minorities who have been forced to leave their homes and so on. Adequate measures should be taken for all these things. I demand here an enquiry under the aegis of the Central Government into the behaviour of certain local officials as to how it came about. I do not want to tell other things full of so many stories. I have got . . .

SHRI B. N. DATAR: On Supplementary Demands how does Jabalpur come in?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Because he did not wake up to such things. You get plenty of money.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It is a State subject. Here we are not dealing with the General Budget; we are dealing with the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Prime Minister makes speeches in this House and the other House. Do not talk about State subjects. Law and order is the State subject, but protection to minorities under the Constitution is something for which the Central Government is responsible. (Interruptions.) They are getting irritated. I do not wish to say very much but I thought that we should take this opportunity of telling things to this Government about matters in which they have miserably failed. Mr. Datar? be a little more sympathetic, earnest and responsive to things.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: My friend, be relevant in the first instance.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not think I can ever be relevant to Mr. Datar because he is so highly irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

شری فریدالحتق انصاری (اتر)
پردیہی): جناب عالی - میرا ارادہ
بولنے کا تو نہیں تھا مگر چونکہ میرے
دوست نے کچھ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا
ہے اس وجہ سے مجھ پر آج مجھے بولنا پڑتا
ہے - میں یہاں گرانٹ نمبر ۵۰ کے
متعلق کچھ آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا
ہوں جو کہ سہلیمنٹری ڈیمانڈ فار
گرانٹ آف ایکسپینڈیچر آف، دی

گورنمنٹ کے پیج ۳ پر دیا گیا ہے اور
جو کہ سہلسس کے متعلق ہے - اس کے
بارے میں اگر آپ پیج ۲۶ کے اوپر اٹنم
بی (b) دیکھیں گے جس میں یہ رقم
مانگی گئی ہے تو وہ ہے -

"For award of honorarium to
Census Enumerators."

میں اس کے متعلق عرض کرنے کے
لئے مجبور ہوں -

سہلسس کے دوران میں، جن دنوں
سہلسس چل رہا ہے اس میں جن
لوگوں کے سپرد یہ کام کیا گیا تھا اگر یہ
کام انہوں نے تھکانے سے کہا ہے ایسناداری
سے کیا ہے، دیانتداری سے کہا ہے، جیسا
کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا حکم تھا اس
کے مطابق کام کیا ہے تب تو ان کو یہ
روپیہ دینا بچا ہے - مگر اگر اس کے
ببخلاف انہوں نے کام کیا ہے تو میں
عرض کروں گا - ہرگز مستحق
نہیں ہیں کہ ان کو ایک پیسہ دیا
جائے - اب اس کا ثبوت کیا ہے کہ
انہوں نے کام تھکانے سے کہا یا نہیں
کیا - وہ تو یہی ہے کہ انہوں نے اصل
میں کام کیا ہے یا نہیں کیا ہے - میرے
دوست مسٹر روہت داوے یہاں بیٹھے
ہیں، یہاں دہلی میں کوئی انہومینسٹر
ان کے پاس لکھنے کے لئے آج تک نہیں
آیا - میری داہلی طرف مسٹر سلہا
بھی ہیں یہ بھی کہہ رہے ہیں کہ میرے
پاس کوئی نہیں آیا - یہاں ان کے گھر
پر بال بچے سب لوگ دھتے ہیں

لیکن کسی کا بھی انہومریشن نہیں
ہوا۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب -
میرا خود کا قصہ جہاں کا میں
بدقسمتی سے رہنے والا ہوں وہاں سے
میرے ایک عزیز کا خط آیا ہے ۲۰ فروری
سنہ ۶۱ کا خط ہے۔ اس میں لکھتے
ہیں کہ میرے یہاں مردم شماری کا کام
ابھی بھی نہیں ہوا ہے۔ پٹواری صاحب
انچارج ہیں۔ وہ کھر پر بیٹھ کر سب
من مانی باتیں لکھ رہے ہیں۔ اردو کے
خلاف جہاد جاری ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ اخباروں میں بھی
لوگوں نے خطوط لکھے ہیں۔ ۱۲ فروری
کے اسٹیٹسمنٹ کے پہلے ۶ پر کلکٹ سے
مسٹر کے۔ جہاں نے ایک خط لکھا ہے۔
اس میں لکھا ہے۔

"Census enumerators are generally recording Hindi in the mother-tongue column in respect of all persons hailing from Bihar, Hindi is not the mother-tongue of those hailing from Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Saharsa. Their mother-tongue is Maithili."

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): My hon. friend does not know what is the language of Bihar in these districts. People of these districts do speak Hindi.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: You can contradict in your speech.

دوسرا لیٹر ۲۵ فروری کے
دہ اسٹیٹسمنٹ ص ۶ پر چھپا ہے۔

श्री शील भद्र याजी : गलत छपा है ।

श्री फरیدالحق انصاری : ذرا آپ
چپ رہئیے۔

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूँ और य कह सकता हूँ कि इसमें जो बात छपी है वे गलत है ।

श्री फरیدالحق انصاری : اس میں
لکھا ہے۔

"Yesterday, when no male except my old father was present the census official went to my house. I returned home when the official was about to leave. On my insistence, he showed after much hesitation the figures entered by him. I found Bengali written in the column for mother-tongue against me and my three brothers' names and Urdu against those of my father and three sisters. I asked for an explanation and the official began to give me a lame excuse. Anyway, he then corrected the entry and wrote Urdu against all our names."

تو میں آپ سے یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ
اس طرح سے فلٹا اندراج کئے جا رہے
ہیں۔ میں اس سلسلہ میں آپ کے
سامنے ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔
جہاں تک مجھے یاد کہ پہلی
تاریخ کو ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گور نے یہاں
پر آپ کی توجہ ایک خط کے سلسلہ
میں دلائی تھی جو انہیں ملا تھا۔
اس خط کو ایک انہومریشن نے لکھا
تھا اور اس سے یہ پتہ چلتا ہے کہ ان کے
سیڈروائزر، ان کو اس بات کی
انسٹرکشن—عدایت—ہی ہے کہ وہ فلٹا
اندراج کریں۔ اس سے بھی پتہ چلتا
ہے کہ ہم نے پچھلے سیشن کے زمانہ
میں جو شکایتیں۔

[شی فیہدالکتق انصاری]

ڈیپلومیٹکلی قصداً ایک زبان کو ختم کرنے کے لئے - اس کے بولنے والے جو ہیں - یا جن کی وہ مدرٹنگ مائری زبان ہے - ان کو دبایا جا رہا ہے اور اس کی جگہ غلط اندراج کے ثبوت ملتے ہیں - اس لئے میں آنریبل منسٹر سے عرض کروں گا کہ اگر جو ہم نے شکایت کی ہے انکوٹری کرنے پر صحیح نکلے تو جن لوگوں نے اس طرح کی کارروائی کی ہے ان کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جانی چاہئے -

میں جہلپور کے واقعہ پر بولنا نہیں چاہتا تھا اور نہ اس سلسلہ میں اس کا کوئی تعلق ہی ہے - لیکن میرے دوست نے ابھی جو کچھ کہا اس سے مجھے بھی اس کے متعلق کچھ کہنے کی ضرورت ہوئی - یہ میری بدقسمتی یا خیر قسمتی سمجھئے کہ میں وہاں انکوٹری کے سلسلہ میں بھیجا گیا اور جو کچھ میں نے وہاں دیکھا اس سے یہ سوچنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے کہ آزادی کے ۱۳ برس بعد بھی اگر اس طرح کے واقعات ہو سکتے ہیں تو یہ چیزیں ہمارے سروں کو ہرگز اونچا نہیں کر سکتی ہیں - وہاں پر اس بات کا ثبوت ملا کہ اِرادتاً قصداً تیاری کر کے یہ کام کیا گیا ہے - اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں یہ بھی عرض کر دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں پر جتنی پولیٹیکل پارٹیز تھیں ان کا بھی تصور

تھا - ۳ تاریخ کو جب لوگوں کا جلوس نکلا - یہ ابھی تک - ۶ مہیں کہیں نہیں دیکھا گیا - اور یہ واقعہ ہے کہ اس جلوس میں ہندو مسلمان سب طالب علم شریک تھے - اس وقت پولیٹیکل پارٹیز نے کچھ لوگ اگر موجود ہوتے تو اس جلوس کے ہتھوں کو ٹھکانے سے لیتے کر سکتے تھے اور بتا سکتے تھے کہ انہیں کھا کرنا چاہئے - منحصص پولیٹیکل پارٹیز کی غیر حاضری کی وجہ سے اس جلوس کے لوگوں نے بعد میں چاکر اس طرح کی غلط باتیں کہیں - جب یہ جلوس راستہ پر چل رہا تھا تو اس میں اینٹی سوشل ایلیمنٹ - سماج دشمن - کے لوگ شریک ہو گئے اور انہوں نے بھڑکانا جائز فائدہ اٹھایا - بہر حال یہ ایک نہایت تعجب کی بات تھی کہ ۴ تاریخ کو وہاں جھگڑے ہوئے فسادات ہوئے آگ لگائی گئی اور سب باتیں ہوئیں اور ۴ تاریخ کو ملٹری کے آنے کے بعد بالکل امن ہو گیا اور ۴ سے لیکر ۵ - ۶ - ۷ تاریخ تک وہاں سول ایڈمنسٹریشن اور پولیس ایڈمنسٹریشن کو بالکل ہی پتہ نہ تھا کہ ۷ تاریخ کی رات کو سوا ۹ بجے پھر سے وہاں فسادات ہونے والے تھے اس بات کا وہاں کسی کو پتہ نہیں تھا - یہ ایک عجیب بات ہے اور یہ بھی ایک واقعہ ہے - پولیس سے جب اس بارے میں پوچھا گیا تو اس نے بتلایا کہ دونوں طرف سے فائر آرمس استعمال کئے گئے ہندوں اور مسلمانوں کی

طرف سے - پولیس کہتی ہے ایک آدمی ضرور ایسا ملا کہ جس کے پاس لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ پاکستانی پاسپورٹ تھا اور وہ اب پولس کے قبضہ میں ہے -

ہندوستان میں اب اس وقت اس طرح کے معاملات کیوں ہو رہے ہیں۔ کون سی ایسی طاقتیں ہیں، شکستیاں ہیں، جو اس طرح کی غلط بیجا اور بے رحمی کی باتوں کو اٹھا رہی ہیں اور ان کو تمام ہندوستان کے دوسرے حصوں میں پھیلانے کی کوشش کر رہی ہیں - یہ تو تب ہی معلوم ہو سکتا ہے جب اس کے بارے میں کوئی انکوائری کی جائے اور ایسی انکوائری کی جائے جس میں کوئی غیر جانبدار آدمی ہو - کل ہمارے ایک آنریبل ممبر نے بھی کہا تھا کہ اس چھڑکی کی انکوائری کرنے کے لئے اگر کوئی غیر جانبدار آدمی نہیں رکھا گیا تو اس بات کا خطرہ ہے کہ جتنی بھی شہادتیں ہیں وہ نہیں مل سکیں گی - اس لئے مہری گورنمنٹ سے یہ عرض ہے کہ اس بارے میں سخت قدم اٹھایا جانا چاہئے - اور جہاں یہ اس طرح کی باتیں ہوں ان کو سختی کے ساتھ دبایا جانا چاہئے - مہرا اس بارے میں ذاتی تجربہ ہے کہ ہندوستان کے مختلف حصوں میں جہاں جہاں بھی ایسے واقعات ہوئے وہاں پر گورنمنٹ نے اگر سخت قدم

اٹھائے تو امن ہو گیا - میں آپ کو مرحوم رفیع احمد کی یاد دلاتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے یہ کر کے دکھا دیا تھا کہ اگر حکومت چاہے تو کہیں بھی دنگے فساد یا نرہوارانہ جھگڑے نہیں ہو سکتے ہیں - اس لئے ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ آج بھی ہندوستان میں جو گورنمنٹ ہے وہ سخت قدم اٹھائے اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کسی کی بھی طرفداری نہ کرے تو آج ہی ہندوستان کے کسی بھی حصہ میں اس طرح کے واقعات نہیں ہو سکتے ہیں - طرفداری کرنا تو درکنار رہا اگر کسی معاملہ میں آنکھیں جھپکا بھی لیں تو بھی خراب بات ہے - جیسا کہ چل پور کے بارے میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ کرفیو کے زمانہ میں "within the curfew duration houses were set on fire."

کس طرح سے یہ باتیں ہونیں؟ کھوں ہونیں اور کس طریقہ پر ہونیں جبکہ اس چھڑکی کی انکوائری کی جانے کی تب ہی اس باس کا پتہ چل سکتا ہے - ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں ان آئٹمز کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں - اور کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ کو Home Minister کے لئے روپیہ نہ دینا چاہئے اور خاص کر سینیٹس کے بارے میں -

†[श्री श्रीबल्लभ अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जनार्ण आली, मेरा इरादा बोलने का तो नहीं था मगर चूँकि मेरे दोस्त ने कुछ अपने खयालत का इत्हार किया है इस वजह

† [] Hindi transliteration.

[श्री फरीदुलहक अन्सारी]

से मजबूरन मुझे बोलना पड़ता है। मैं यहां ग्रान्ट नम्बर ५० के मुताल्लिक कुछ आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं जोकि सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड फार ग्रान्ट आफ़ एकसपेंडीचर आफ़ दी गवर्नमेंट के पेज ३ पर दिया गया है और जोकि सैसस के मुताल्लिक है। इस के बारे में अगर आप पेज २६ के ऊपर आइटम (बी) देखेंगे जिस में यह रकम मांगी गई है तो वह है :

"For award of honorarium to Census Enumerators."

मैं उस के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करने के लिये मजबूर हूँ।

सैसस के दौरान में जिन दिनों सैसस चल रहा है उस में जिन लोगों के सिपुदे यह काम किया गया था अगर यह काम उन्होंने ठिकाने से किया है, ईमानदारी से किया है, दधानतदारी से किया है जैसा कि गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया का हुकम था उसके मुताबिक काम किया है तब तो उन को यह रपया देना बजा है। मगर अगर उस के बरखिलाफ़ उन्होंने काम किया है तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि वह हरगिज मुस्तहिक नहीं है कि उनको एक पैसा दिया जाय। अब इस का सबूत क्या है कि उन्होंने काम ठिकाने से किया कि नहीं किया वह तो यही है कि उन्होंने असल में काम किया है या नहीं किया है। मेरे दोस्त मि० रोहित दवे यहां बें हैं। यहां दिल्ली में कोई एन्युमरेटर उनके पास लिखने के लिये आज तक नहीं आया। मेरे दाहिनी तरफ़ मि० सिन्हा भी हैं। यह भी कह रहे हैं कि मेरे पास कोई नहीं आया। यहां उनके घर पर बाल बच्चे सब लोग रहते हैं लेकिन किसी का भी एन्युमरेशन नहीं हुआ।

जनाब डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, मेरा खुद का क़स्बा जहां का मैं बदकिस्मती से रहने

वाला हूँ वहां से मेरे एक अजीज का खत आया है। २० फरवरी सन् ६१ का खत है। उसमें लिखते हैं कि मेरे यहां मर्दुमशुमारी का काम अभी भी नहीं हुआ है। पटवारी साहब इन्चार्ज हैं। वह घर पर बैठकर सब मनमानी बात लिख रहे हैं। उर्दू के खिलाफ़ जहद जारी है।

इस के अलावा अखबारों में भी लोगों ने खत लिखे हैं। २४ फरवरी के स्टेट्समैन के पेज ६ पर कलकत्ता से मि० के० झा ने एक खत लिखा है। उस में लिखा है :

"Census enumerators are generally recording Hindi in the mother-tongue column in respect of all persons hailing from Bihar. Hindi is not the mother-tongue of those hailing from Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Saharsa. Their mother-tongue is Maithili."

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): My hon. friend does not know what is the language of Bihar in these districts. People of these districts speak Hindi.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: You can contradict in your speech.

दूसरा लेटर २५ फरवरी के स्टेट्समैन में सफा ६ पर छपा है।

श्री शील भद्र याजी : गलत छपा है।

श्री फरीदुलहक अन्सारी : जरा आप चुप रहिये।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूँ और यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस में जो बातें छपी हैं वह गलत हैं।

श्री फरीदुलहक अन्सारी : इस में लिखा है :

"Yesterday, when no male except my old father was present the census official went to my house-I returned home when the official was about to leave. On my insistence, he showed after much hesita-

tion the figures entered by him. I found Bengali written in the column for mother-tongue against me and my three brothers' names and Urdu against those of my father and three sisters. I asked for an explanation and the official began to give me a lame excuse. Anyway, he then corrected the entry and wrote Urdu against all our names."

तो मैं आप से यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि: इन तरह से ग़लत इन्दराज किये जा रहे हैं। मैं इस सिलसिले में आप के सामने एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है कि पहली तारीख को डाक्टर राजबहादुर गौड़ ने यहाँ पर आप की तबज़्जह एन खत के सिलसिले में दिलाई थी जो उन्हें मिला था। इस खत को एक एन्यूमरेटर ने लिखा था और उस से यह पता चलता है कि: उनके सुपरवाइज़र ने उन को इस बात की इन्स्ट्रक्शन—हिदायत—दी है कि वह ग़लत इन्दराज करें। इस से भी पता चलता है कि हमने पिछले सैसस के जमाने में जो शिकायतें मुनीं थीं कि: डेनीवरेटली—कसदन—एक ज़बान को खत्म करने के लिये, इसके बोलने वाले जो हैं, या जिन की वह मदरटंग—मादरी ज़बान—है, उन को दबाया जा रहा है और इस की जगह ग़लत इन्दराज के सबूत मिलते हैं। इसलिये मैं आन्वरेबिल मिनिस्टर से अर्ज करूंगा कि: अगर जो हम ने शिकायत की है एन्क्वायरी करने पर सही निकले तो जिन लोगों ने इस तरह की कार्रवाही की है उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाही की जाये।

मैं जबलपुर के वाक्या पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था और न इस सिलसिले में इस का कोई ताल्लुक ही है। लेकिन मेरे दोस्त ने जो कुछ कहा उस से मुझे भी उस के मुतल्लिक कुछ कहने की ज़रूरत हुई। यह मेरी बद-किस्मती या खुशकिस्मती समझिये कि मैं वहाँ एन्क्वायरी के सिलसिले में भेजा गया और जो कुछ मैं ने वहाँ देखा उससे यह

सोचने की ज़रूरत होती है कि आजादी के १३ वर्ष बाद भी अगर इस तरह के वाक्यात हो सकते हैं तो ये चीज़ें हमारे सिरों को हर-गिज़ ऊंचा नहीं कर सकती हैं। वहाँ पर इस बात का सबूत मिला कि इरादतन, कसदन तैयारी करके यह काम किया गया है। उस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जितनी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज थीं उन का भी कसूर था। तीन तारीख को जब लड़कों का जलूस निकला यह अभी तक अखबारों में कहीं नहीं देखा गया—और यह वाक्या है कि इस जलूस में हिन्दू मुसलमान सब तालिबइल्म शरीक थे। इस वकत पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के कुछ लोग अगर मौजूद होते तो इस जलूस के बच्चों को ठिकाने से लीड कर सकते थे और बता सकते थे कि उन्हें क्या करना चाहिये। महज पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की गैरहाज़िरी की वजह से इस जलूस के लोगों ने बाद में चल कर इस तरह की ग़लत बातें कीं। जब यह जलूस रास्ते पर चल रहा था तो उस में एन्टी सोशल एलीमेंट—समाज दुश्मन—के लोग शरीक हो गये और उन्होंने भीड़ का नाजायज़ फ़ायदा उठाया। बहरहाल यह एक निहायत ताज़्जुब की बात थी कि ४ तारीख को वहाँ झगड़े हुए, फ़सादात हुए, आग लगाई गई और सब बात हुई और ४ तारीख को मिलिटरी के आने के बाद बिल्कुल अमन हो गया और ४ से लेकर ५, ६, ७ तारीख तक वहाँ सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बिल्कुल ही पता न था कि ७ तारीख की रातको ६। बजे फिर से वहाँ फ़सादात होने वाले हैं, इस बात का वहाँ किसी को पता नहीं था। ये अजीब बात है और यह भी एक वाक्या है। पुलिस से जब इस बारे में पूछा गया तो उस ने बतलाया कि दोनों तरफ से फ़ायर आर्स इस्तेमाल किये गये—हिन्दू और मुसलमानों की तरफ से। पुलिस कहती है एक आदमी ज़रूर ऐसा मिला जिसके पास लोग कहते हैं कि: पाकिस्तानी पासपोर्ट था और वह अब पुलिस के कब्जे में है।

[श्री फरीदुलहक अन्तारी]

हिन्दुस्तान में अब इन वक्त इस तरह के मुसलमान क्यों हो रहे हैं। कौन सी ऐसी ताकतें हैं, शक्तियाँ हैं जो इन तरह की घटना, बेजा और बेहमी की बातों को उठा रही हैं और उनको तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में फैलाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। यह तो तब ही मालूम हो सकता है जब इनके बारे में कोई एन्क्वायरी की जाय और ऐसी एन्क्वायरी की जाय जिसमें कोई गैर-जानिबदार आदमी हो। फल हमारे एन आनरेबल मेम्बर ने यह भी कहा था कि इन चीजों की एन्क्वायरी करने के लिये अगर कोई गैर-जानिबदार आदमी नहीं रखा गया तो इन बातों का खारा है कि जितनी भी सहायता है वह नहीं मिल सकेगी। इस लिये मेरी गवर्नमेंट से यह अर्ज है कि इन बारे में सख्त कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये और जहाँ भी इन तरह की बातें हैं उनको सख्ती के साथ दबाया जाना चाहिये। मेरे इन बारे में जाती तजुर्बा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम हिस्सों में जहाँ जहाँ भी ऐसे वाक्यात हुए वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट ने अगर सख्त कदम उठाये तो अमन हो गया। मैं आप को मरहम रफी अहमद की याद दिनाता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह करके दिखा दिया था कि अगर दुरुस्त चाहे तो कहीं भी बंगलाकाश या फ्रिक्केदाराना झाड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस लिये हम समझते हैं कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में जो गवर्नमेंट है वह सख्त कदम उठाये और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किसी की भी तस्करी न करे तो आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में इन तरह के वाक्यात नहीं हो सकते हैं।

तस्करी करना तो दरकिनार रहा अगर किसी मामले में आँख भी झपका ली तो भी खराब बात है। जैसाकि जबलपुर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि कफ्यू के जमाने में

“within the curfew duration houses were set on fire.”

किसी तरह से यह बातें हुई, क्यों हुई और किस तरीके पर हुई जबकि इन चीजों की एन्क्वायरी की जायेगी तब ही इन बातों का पता चल सकता है। इन चन्द अनफाज के साथ मैं इन आइटम्स की मुबालिफा करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को होम मिनिस्ट्री के लिये कफ्यू न देना चाहिये और खाना कर मैन्स के बारे में।]

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITATION AND MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA) : Sir, when I entered the House, I heard Shri Bhupesh Gupta making an eloquent speech and during the course of his observations he referred to two particular aspects of the rehabilitation problem in the eastern region, one in relation to Dandakaranya and the other about the riot victims in Assam. Frankly, I admit, Sir, I thought that the general discussion on the Budget was going on. When I suddenly woke up to the idea that we were only dealing with the Supplementary Grants, I again looked into these pages and there I found that there was no reference whatsoever to the eastern region. My Demand relates to a few items with regard to certain cases in connection with the compensation scheme. Relevancy, perhaps, Sir, is a rare virtue with my friend; but anyhow, I would deal with both these points.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If they are irrelevant, you leave them.

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: You will recall Sir, and the House will bear it out with me that last year, my friend who just spoke, made a great fuss over the Dandakaranya scheme. Grave charges and accusations were laid at my door and my friend even went to the length of producing cuttings from some of the leading papers in Calcutta. Sir, the main demands then were that the

Government of West Bengal should be associated with the Dandakaranya Project, that the Board which was being suppressed and depressed and oppressed by the Ministry of Rehabilitation was not having a fair play, and it should be given a certain amount of autonomy and that there should be a whole-time Chairman. If these demands were conceded, Shri Bhupesh Gupta and his party would lend whole-hearted support to the movement of displaced persons in camps in West Bengal. This is what they said. All these demands were conceded; not even that; some of the leading Members of his party went to Dandakaranya at my invitation and saw things for themselves. In addition, the Chairman of the D.D.A. had a long discussion with the Opposition parties in West Bengal, including the party that Shri Bhupesh Gupta represents. But what is the result? The result is that the displaced persons in camps in West Bengal, in spite of all that has been done, are not going to Dandakaranya. I hope he will forgive me, if I were to say that he is mainly responsible for it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I strongly oppose this lie which is being uttered time after time, day after day, year after year.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, - order.

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: Sir, there is no fiasco in the Government of West Bengal; there is no fiasco in Dandakaranya; there is no fiasco in the Ministry of Rehabilitation. If there is any fiasco, it is in some of the Opposition parties in West Bengal. They unfortunately wish to exploit these unfortunate people for certain ends, both vested and political. Otherwise, I have the right to be told in this House by my hon. friend sitting opposite, what is it that he now wants to be done more in Dandakaranya. Water is there; land is there; reclamation machinery is there. We have spent Rs. 4 crores on the purchase of reclamation machinery; we have spent

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Rs. 2½ crores on foreign exchange in these most difficult times, and everything that is humanly possible is being done there. If the displaced persons in camps in West Bengal do not want to go to Dandakaranya, let them live with pleasure in West Bengal, and I as Minister will not force them. The Centre bears 100 per cent, charges on relief and rehabilitation; the Centre bears 100 per cent, losses on loans which are not realised. To me, Sir, to the Government of India, it is not very material whether a displaced person is rehabilitated in West Bengal or whether a displaced person is rehabilitated in Dandakaranya because, Sir, our main idea is that he should be rehabilitated, and if the money is to be found by the Government of India, it is not material to them whether they are rehabilitated in West Bengal or in Dandakaranya. I do wish to submit one thing to the House, and that is this: The time has come now when a decision shall have to be taken. These camps cannot be kept open indefinitely. Up till now, Sir, the House will be—I will not use the word 'shocked'—surprised to hear that in West Bengal alone Rs. 55 crores have been spent simply on doles, Rs. 55 crores of the national fund which people give through their sweat and toil. People talk of taxation, but Rs. 55 crores have been spent simply on giving doles. How long can we go on giving doles? They have a right to demand from me that rehabilitation schemes should be implemented. If Bengal has reached the saturation point, if the density of Bengal is the highest, if the unemployment situation is so acute and no more land can be found in West Bengal, you cannot rehabilitate these people simply in the air. This is one aspect of the matter.

I now come to the second aspect, about Assam. That again is a very sad story. There are people who have unfortunately suffered and one has to feel humiliated that in our own country in these times things can happen and have happened. Our main duty and idea is to see that the suffering is alleviated as expeditiously

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.]
 as possible. We have taken two measures in that direction; one is the relief and rehabilitation of the riot-affected people in the State of Assam itself. The other day, an hon. Member, Shri Hriday Nath Kunzru, for whom we have very great regard and respect, made an assertion in this House that things possibly had not been done in the manner in which they ought to have been done. He said that he had been there himself and had seen things for himself. We cannot take the remarks made by him lightly. My first idea is and has always been to see that the unfortunate people who have suffered are rehabilitated and relieved of their suffering. We have taken immediate action. I had had meetings with the Finance Minister of Assam, Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, and at this moment one of my very senior officers in the Ministry is in Shillong holding discussion with the State Government and we are going to see that whatever possible can be done and remains to be done is done immediately. The monsoon may set in after two or three months and whatever has to be done should be done before that. We must have a target, aim at a target, that all these things in the shape of relief and rehabilitation of the riot-affected people in Assam should be completed before the end of May, within the next two or three months.

There are about 6,000 families in camps in North Bengal. We have screened all these families. Their forms have been sent to the Government of Assam for verification; about half of them have come back already. These have been sent to the West Bengal Government who have already called upon those who are eligible, to move to Assam. Those who leave the camps in North Bengal will be given free journey allowance; they will be given free railway warrants and they will also be given a sort of daily allowance for the period that they may be in transit till they are taken to the rehabilitation sites. These people can be divid-

ed into two distinct heads, those who have actually suffered loss, e.g., their houses may have been burnt; their shops may have been looted; their properties may have gone to the winds. The idea is to give rehabilitation loans to them. These loans will not be given in dribblets. The idea is to give them in substantial quantities so that they can utilise them. There are others who have suffered no loss whatsoever; they came away simply on account of panic. As far as these people are concerned, they will be taken back or they will go back to their normal sites, and if any relief help is to be given, that also shall be given. This is the position today.

Talking about a Minister going there and living there and all that, well, if need be, I will go there myself to look into these things. My officer is there and I want to go there as soon as the General Discussion on the Budget is over, but my going there or not going there apart, the responsibility is accepted by the Government of Assam, and I accept responsibility to this extent to see that the process of relief and rehabilitation is expedited.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, a small point was raised by my hon. friend there, regarding the honorarium paid to the enumerators. In the Budget for 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs was provided for on an *ad hoc* basis. The question was considered and on the basis that a very small amount would be paid to these enumerators at the lowest level, a further sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has been asked for. The amount was expected to be about Rs. 30 lakhs more, so far as this particular item is concerned, and we have asked for Rs. 22 lakhs. May I also point out that this is a small amount, a dribblet, that we are paying and it would not be fair to elevate it and call it as honorarium? Payment of out of pocket expenses is the correct expression and it has been decided that out of pocket expenses in the nature of honorarium should be paid to the staff, to the low-paid staff level, generally consisting of patwaris and primary school

teachers, at the rate of Rs. 24 per enumeration block consisting of nearly 700 persons. You will find, Sir, the smallness of the amount involved. Even on this basis, Sir, the amount under this and other heads is likely to come to Rs. 1,06,00,000 because of the magnitude of the problem.

With this explanation, I hope, Sir, my hon. friend will agree that what we are paying is an extremely small sum which could hardly be called an honorarium.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: For doing the duty.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes; they have to do some work.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: But you have not answered the allegation that I have made.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: So far as that allegation about Bihar is concerned, we received a notice also from the office. We have asked the Registrar-General. He himself had, a few days ago, gone to Bihar and visited a number of places. Some complaints were received from five associations and one individual to the effect that Urdu was not being taken down or recorded. Now, under our rules whenever any mother tongue is mentioned by a person it has got to be taken down. It might be either the regional language or even a dialect. Under these circumstances whenever any complaints are received, they are immediately looked into. At present, as you are aware, the work of census is now almost in its last stages. The Superintendent of Bihar has been moving about and we have asked him to give us full particulars and to see to it that no complaint which is legitimate is not immediately redressed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Now, that two of my colleagues have replied to the points raised in the discussion, I have nothing much to add. As regards some of the general points that

have been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, I have no doubt that he will raise them again in the general discussion on the Budget and . . .

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It is an invitation to him to raise it again.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: ... in any case it would not be appropriate for me to reply to them now at the time of the Supplementary Demand. But I would like to refer to two points which the hon. Member raised.

The first point was about state trading in food. He said that the Food Minister is reported to have said that state trading is given up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Dead and gone.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not know if he says this on the basis of the press report. The hon. Food Minister is not here but so far as I know about Government policy, I can say that the press report on the basis of which the statement has been made by my hon. friend is wrong. State trading in food-grains is there. What has happened is, it is a flexible policy. The form and shape of state trading which may be suitable in a period of scarcity may not be suitable in a period of plenty. And fortunately in the country the supply of essential foodgrains is rather easy. We have very good reserves and the flow of import is also very regular. In this context, the type of state trading that should be there may be different from the state trading that we may have to resort to when the conditions are difficult. I hope the conditions won't be difficult on the food front because both the imports and the reserves would be adequate. That is our hope and in that context the policy pursued by the Government is such that it gives scope for a certain amount of flexibility and this should not be misconstrued to mean that state trading has been given up. State trading as a policy of Government is there. That

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.] is my understanding of the policy of the Government. If the Food Minister had been here he would have said about that particular report which the hon. Member mentioned.

The second point is about the extracts from the book which he read out and the unfortunate statement made by an unknown foreman . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not unknown.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No name was given. Firstly, this matter has been raised in the House for the first time. I have not read the book. I made enquiries from the Steel Minister; he too has not read that book. So, I cannot say off-hand either for or against it. And the hon. Member himself has said in the course of his speech that he has tabled a question. If he has done so, we will consider it and the Steel Minister would give a reply and this matter could be raised again at that time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is not the point. As far as the statement about gas chamber is concerned, it is there in the book. I have got the book. It is there. I have also got the magazine of the Federal Republic which advertised this book. All these things are here. So you need not try to get any evidence. The question is, I demanded an enquiry into this matter.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Without going into the merits, that is what I am saying. This matter has been raised for the first time here and we have been taken unawares. The hon. Member is going to put a question as he himself has said. If the question is tabled we will give a reply and that would be the proper time and occasion for anything to be said on behalf of the Government and I think the hon. Member would find this reasonable. Sir, with these words, I move . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is?

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. * Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1961-62— GENERAL DISCUSSION

SHRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Budget for the year 1961-62 which is the first year of the Third Five Year Plan and therefore it is appropriate that the Finance Minister has given a bird's eye view of what has been achieved during the first two Plans. The economic review also gives a comprehensive view of our I achievements as well as of certain I shortcomings here and there. I would i therefore congratulate the Finance Minister and his Ministry for placing I before us a realistic picture as has j emerged during the last ten years and j the approach which the Finance Min-i ister thinks we should adopt towards the Third Five Year Plan. This is not an Ordinary Budget for one year or for two years. This Budget should be I looked at from the point of view of the beginning of our next journey towards the Third Five Year Plan. The Finance Minister has been bold I because there is nothing secret about i the Budget in the Plan period. The Third Plan as it has been presented in the draft form i= before the people. There it has been envisaged that in order to se_e through the Plan about