

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I 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 1959-60, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

DR. R. B. GOUR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I don't think there is quorum in the House for the consideration of this Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will ring the quorum bell.

(Quorum bell rings.)

Now, Mr. Bhagat, we have quorum and you can proceed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 83.2 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 23rd February last and the expenditure of Rs. 6.37 crores 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, as detailed in Supplementary Demands presented to the House on the 15th February, 1960. This is the third and the last batch of Supplementary Demands presented in the current year. The total additional requirements amount to Rs. 89.57 crores of which Rs. 35.58 crores relate to revenue expenditure, Rs. 37.99 crores to Capital and the balance of Rs. 16 crores to Loans and Advances. Detailed explanations have, as usual, been given in the foot-notes below the Supplementary Demands statements. I would, therefore, make a reference only to the main items.

Of the increase in revenue expenditure, the transfer of the surcharge on iron and steel to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund accounts for an increase of Rs. 8.89 crores. The surcharge is first credited to revenue and an equivalent provision is required to

be made in the expenditure estimates for transfer to the Fund. It is not possible to foresee the exact amount of the receipts likely to be realised during the year and, if they exceed expectations, as has happened this year, a supplementary grant to cover the larger transfer to the Fund becomes unavoidable. An additional provision of Rs. 6 crores is required

only for meeting the payments for certain aircraft and stores which could not be made last year and have been settled this year. The Indian Airlines Corporation has, so far, been advanced loans to meet its cash losses. As the Company is not expected to be in a position to discharge this liability, it has been decided to convert these loans into a subsidy. In addition, a further subsidy will be paid to the Company to cover its losses on account of depreciation, but this amount will be deposited with Government as an interest-bearing depreciation fund. The total amount of subsidy involved is Rs. 5.24 crores. Rs. 4 crores are required, under the Interest Appropriation, to meet the interest liability on the loans received from West Germany for which full details were not available at the time of framing the original estimates. Payments to the States of their share of Union Excise Duties account for an excess of Rs. 2.3 crores. As hon. Members are aware, 25 per cent. of the net proceeds of the basic Excise Duties on matches, tobacco, sugar, vegetable products, coffee, tea, paper and vegetable non-essential oils are distributed amongst the States, while the entire net proceeds of additional excises which replace the Sales Tax formerly levied by the State Governments, accrue to them. With the increase in the actual collections during the year, there is a corresponding increase in the share payable to the States.

On the Capital side, Rs. 17.75 crores are in respect of purchase of food-grains. But these would be more than covered by the additional sale proceeds and recoveries. Rs. 9.14 crores are required for the import of

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

steel from the loan assistance given by the United States, Rs. 4.48 crores for the purchase of shares of the National Coal Development Corporation and Rs. 3.58 crores for adjustment of the aid received from Canada for rural electrification schemes.

An additional provision of Rs. 16 crores has been asked for under Loans and Advances. A provision of Rs. 122 crores was included in the Budget for loans to the Hindustan Steel Limited, but with the increase in the tempo of expenditure, the requirements of the Company are now estimated at Rs. 145 crores. The excess of Rs. 7 crores will be met by reappropriation of available savings and the balance of Rs. 16 crores from the supplementary demand.

1 P.M.

As has been mentioned in the introductory remarks to the Supplementary Demands, of the total additional requirements of Rs. 89.57 crores, Rs. 49.12 crores would be covered by additional receipts, recoveries or adjustments. The net outgo from the Consolidated Fund, on this account, would thus be of the order of Rs. 40.45 crores only. This does not, however, represent an excess over the original Budget as it does not take into account the savings under other grants or the variations in the revenue estimates. The exact position about the Budget as a whole will be known only from the revised estimates for the year to be presented this evening.

Hon. Members might question why these demands cannot be anticipated and included in the original estimates. Budget estimates are framed on the best information available at the time and every possible effort is made to foresee the future requirements accurately but conditions do arise when, with a view to meet the changing needs of the Government from time to time, it becomes necessary to approach Parliament for additional funds. An alternative to this procedure would be to ask for much larger

provision in the first instance which, I am sure, the House would not expect me to adopt. We have, therefore, to make as conservative an estimate as possible and ask for additional funds, wherever required, during the course of the year.

With these words, Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will continue the debate at 2-30 P.M. The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL) in the Chair.

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گور : جذاب نائب

صدر صاحب - آج اس موقع پر میں صرف ایک وزارت کے صرف ایک مطالبہ پر بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں - اور وہ ہے وزارت داخلہ اور اس کا مطالبہ سینیٹس کے متعلق - آپ اس بات سے واقف ہیں کہ اس سال مردم شماری کی جائے گی اور مطالبہ نمبر ۵۱ میں اسی مردم شماری کے تعلق سے محکمہ کے اضافہ کیلئے کچھ ضروری اخراجات کا

جو ان کو سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے زائد مطالبہ کیلئے یہاں پر تشریف لائے ہیں - یہاں اس کے تعلق سے مجھے صوف یہ عرض کرنا ہے کہ ابھی کوئی قیصرہ برس دوئے ۴ ستمبر سنہ ۱۹۵۸ کو میرے ہی ایک سوال کے جواب میں پلت جی نے بڑی مہربانی سے اردو بولنے والوں کی تعداد کے متعلق

جو کہ سنہ ۱۹۵۱ کے اعداد و شمار میں ظاہر ہوئی ہے ایک بیان یہاں پر دیا - اس بیان میں یہ بات نظر آئی گی کہ اتر پردیش میں صرف ۴۳ لاکھ اردو بولنے والوں کی تعداد ہے اور بہار میں کوئی ۲۷ لاکھ ۳۶ ہزار - اگر میرا حافظہ سچہ دھوکا نہیں دے رہا ہے تو میرا خیال ہے کہ اتر پردیش میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد ہی ۴۳ لاکھ سے بہت زیادہ ہے - میرے خیال میں ۹۰ لاکھ ہے - جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے کہ مدراس اور کیرل کے مسلمانوں کے مقابلے میں اتر پردیش اور بہار کے مسلمانوں کا موقف ذرا دوسرا ہے یعنی ان کی مادری زبان اردو ہے - ویسے وزارت داخلہ کہہ سکتی ہے کہ اتر پردیش کے مسلمانوں کی زبان ہی کیا ہے -

آئی شیلبرڈ یاجی (بیہار) : کیا وہاں سب مسلمانانہ اردو جانتے ہیں؟

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گور : جی ہاں بالکل۔

آئی شیلبرڈ یاجی : اردو میں اور ہندی میں کیا فرق ہے؟

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گور : میرا خیال

ہے کہ مسٹر شیل برڈر یاجی کا نام تو شیل ہے لیکن میں وہ بڑے گوم - ان کو یہ تک نہیں معلوم ہے کہ مادری زبان کے لئے پڑھنا لکھنا آنا ضروری نہیں ہے صرف بولنا آنا کافی ہے - جہاں تک میرا خیال ہے ان پڑھانوں کی بھی کچھ نہ کچھ زبان

ہوئی ہے - لیکن جو کثرتی کرنے والے افسر وہاں پہنچے ہونگے

آئی پرکاش نارائن سب (اتر پردیش) : ہندی اردو میں کوئی فرق نہیں ہے، لیکن آپ لوگوں نے فرق کر دیا ہے۔ جس طریقے کی زبان بولی جاتی ہے اور جو زبان رोज हमें आल इंडिया रेडियो में सुनने में आती है वह न तो हिन्दी कही जा सकती है और न उर्दू। वह एक नई زبان बन रही है।

آئی त्रिवक्त बामोवर पुस्तके (मध्य प्रदेश) : वह हिन्दुस्तानी है।

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گور : میں سپرو

صاحب کا مشکور ہوں کہ انہوں نے کچھ ایسی بات کہی جو سر تیغ بہادر سپرو سے انہوں نے ورثہ میں پائی ہے، لیکن اب وہ بات کہاں، اب وہ دن کہاں، اب وہ زمانہ کہاں - اب دوسری باتیں چل رہی ہیں - مجھے صرف یہ عرض کرنا ہے کہ ان غریب بے زبانوں کی زبان تو ہوئی ہے لیکن جب یہ شمار کرنے والے افسر ان کے پاس پہنچتے ہوں گے تو وہ اپنی بے زبان میں غالب کا یہ شعر دہراتے ہوں گے —

ہم بھی مذہب میں زبان رکھتے ہیں
کس پرچہ کو مدعا کیا ہے

کونکے تو ہوں گے انہیں اور ان کی زبان ظاہر ہے کہ اردو ہے - اصل واقعہ یہ ہے کہ محکمہ مردم شماری کے جو کارکن ہیں، کارندے ہیں انہوں نے مادری زبان کے کالم میں وہ زبان نہیں لکھی جس کو لوگوں نے اپنے طور

[ڈاکٹر راج بہادر کور]

پر یا سوال پوچھنے پر طائر کیا - ان کارندوں نے اپنے طور پر ہندی لکھ لیا اور یہ خاص طور سے اتر پردیش اور بہار میں ہوا ہے - اس طرح اردو بولنے والوں کی تعداد کو گرا کر بتلانے کی یہ جان بوجھ کر کوشش کی گئی تاکہ اردو بولنے والوں کو جو مخصوص حقوق حاصل ہیں ان سے ان کو محروم رہا جا سکے -

सरदार रघुबीर सिंह पंजहजारी
(पंजाब): बंगाल में मुसलमानों की
मादरी जुबान क्या है ?

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر کور: میں نے آپ

سے پہلے کہا کہ مدراس میں کھل میں، بنگال میں ایسے بہت سے مسلمان ہیں جنکی زبان اردو نہیں ہے - آندھر پردیش میں بھی آپ کو ایسے بہت سے مسلمان دیہاتوں اور گاؤں میں ملیں گے جنکی مادری زبان اردو نہیں ہے بلکہ تیلگو ہے - لیکن میں تو صرف اتر پردیش اور بہار کی بات کہہ رہا ہوں - کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اتر پردیش میں ۴۳ لاکھ اردو بولنے والوں کی تعداد ہے جبکہ وہاں ایسے بہت سے غیر مسلم بھی ہیں جن کی زبان اردو ہے - مثلاً سپرو صاحب کی زبان کیا ہے یا پندت چواہرلال نہرو کی زبان کیا ہے - دہلی میں ایک اردو کانفرنس میں پندت چواہرلال نہرو نے خود کہا تھا

کہ میں نے یہ زبان مکتب میں نہیں سیکھی لیکن یہ کھر کی بولی تھی اس لئے کھر میں سیکھی - تو ایسے بہت سے غیر مسلم ہیں جن کے کھر کی بولی اردو ہے اور جن کی زبان اردو ہے - لیکن یہ جو اعداد و شمار لئے جاتے ہیں اور یہ جو کارندے مردم شماری کے لئے کھر کھر پہنچتے ہیں ان کے دماغوں میں اردو کے خلاف جو ایک زہر پیدا کر دیا گیا ہے جو شخصیت پیدا کر دی گئی ہے جو ایک ماحول پیدا کر دیا گیا ہے اس کی وجہ سے اردو والوں کی گنتی گرانے کی جان بوجھ کر کوشش کی جاتی ہے - اس لئے آج جب اس زائد مطالعہ کے لئے وزیر داخلہ ہمارے اس ایوان میں تشریف لائے ہیں تو میں ان سے یہ کہوں گا کہ جب یہ مانگ ہمارے سامنے رکھی گئی ہے تو مہربانی کر کے اس بات کا وعدہ کیجئے کہ اس بار جو گنتی کرے والا کارندے ہوں گے وہ زبان کے کالم میں وہی زبان لکھیں گے جس کو لوگ اپنی زبان بتائیں - یہ بہت ضروری ہے ورنہ اس طرح آپ اردو بولنے والوں کی گنتی کو جان بوجھ کر گھٹا کر اردو کے ساتھ نا انصافی کرنا چاہتے ہیں - اس کے سوا ایسا کرنے کا اور کوئی مطلب نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - جہاں تک پنجاب پیپس و دہلی اور ہماچل پردیش کا تعلق ہے وہاں پر آپ نے اردو ہندی ہندوستانی، پنجابی سبھی کو

ایک ہی لٹھی سے ہاک دیا اور ایک ہی کالم میں داخل کر دیا۔ یہ بھی میرے خیال میں اردو اور پنجابی کے ساتھ زیادتی ہے۔ اردو پنجابی ہندی یہ سب وہ بہاشائیں ہیں وہ زبانیں ہیں جن کا ہندوستان کے آئین کے جدول میں ذکر ہے اور ظاہر ہے کہ ان زبانوں کو آپ اس طریقہ سے اکتھا نہیں کر سکتے۔ یہی انہیں بلکہ میں ایک اور درخواست کروں گا کہ ہندوستانی کے نام سے بھی اردو کے ساتھ اور ممکن ہے کہ ہندی کے ساتھ بھی ناانصافی ہو رہی ہو۔ ہر زبان کا اپنا مزاج ہوتا ہے۔ ہر زبان کا اپنا ایک رسم الخط ہوتا ہے۔ ہر زبان کا اپنا ایک دائرہ ہوتا ہے۔ جو ہندوستانی زبان کی حوائج ہیں ان کے خلوص پر ان کی نیت پر مجھے پورا پورا بھروسہ ہے۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ وہ پر خلوص ہیں اس بات پر کہ اردو سادہ ہو ہندی بھی سادہ ہو۔ وہ شاید اس زبان کو جو اردو اور ہندی دونوں کہلائی جا سکتی ہے اس کو ہندوستانی کہتے ہیں۔ اور وہ پر خلوص طور پر اس بات کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ یہ سادہ زبان دونوں لپیٹوں میں دونوں رسم الخطوں میں لکھی جائیں۔ لیکن جب اعداد و شمار کی بات آتی ہے تو اس ہندوستانی کی مار غریب اردو پر پڑتی ہے اور یہ نزلہ اسی کمزور عضلو پر پڑتا ہے۔ اس لئے اس بات کی وضاحت کر دینا ضروری ہے کہ اردو

بولنے والوں کو ہندوستانی کے کالم میں داخل کر کے اردو بولنے والوں کی تعداد کو گرانے کی کوشش نہیں کی جائیگی۔ مطالبہ نمبر ۵۱ کے متعلق جو میں کہتا چاہتا تھا وہ میں نے کہہ دیا۔

اس کے بعد ایک مطالبہ نمبر ۵۳ کے بارے میں مجھے کچھ عرض کرنا ہے۔ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس مطالبہ نمبر ۵۳ میں جن لوگوں کے لئے زائد رقم کی مانگ کی گئی ہے وہ کون ہیں۔ وہ ہیں مہارانی سنجوکتا دیوی آف نندگاؤں۔ اور ایک مٹی پور کی کوئی نابالغ مہارانی ہیں۔ ان رانیوں اور راجاؤں کے لئے جو پریویڈنڈ دینے کا وعدہ کیا گیا تھا اس کے کچھ بقایات ہیں۔ اردو ان بقایات کی ادائیگی کے لئے یہاں پر زائد مطالبہ کے لئے تشریف لائے ہیں۔

صاحب۔ جب پے کمیشن کے متعلق سے رپاؤے ملازمین کے لئے بقایات کا سوال تھا تو جگجیون رام صاحب نے کہا کہ ہم سات کروڑ روپیہ زائد اس کے لئے مانگتے ہیں اور آنے والے سال کے لئے ۱۳ کروڑ روپیہ اس طرح سے ۲۰ کروڑ روپیہ مانگتے ہیں۔ یہ انہوں نے کہا لیکن رانیوں اور راجاؤں کی جب بات ہے اور ان کو بقایا ادا کرنا ہے تو یہ کہا کہ پارلیمنٹ سے سپلیمنٹری گرانٹ جلدی جلدی منظور کرائی جائے تاکہ ان کو جلدی سے دے سکیں۔ وہ تھہر سکتی تھیں

[ڈاکٹر راج بھادور گون]

ان پر کوئی آفت نہیں آئی ہوئی تھی وہ دوٹی دوٹی کے لئے محتاج نہیں ہو گئی تھیں - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا سپلیمنٹری گرانٹ منگولے کا یہی دستور ہے اور کیا اس کے ذریعہ سے ہی راجہ رجواڑوں اور مہارانیوں کو بقایات ادا [کرنا ہے کہ ان کے لئے سپلیمنٹری گرانٹ لا رہے ہیں - کیا یہ فوری ضرورت ہے - کیا یہ ایسی ضروری چیز ہے کہ جس کے لئے ۱۵ روز یا ۲۰ روز تھہر نہیں سکتے تھے - اس کا معقول جواب ہم کو فائلیٹس منسٹری سے ملنا چاہئے اور ہم منسٹری سے ملنا چاہئے - اگر کامرس منسٹری صنعت و حرفت کی منسٹری ہم سے یہ مطالبہ کرتی کہ آج نندگاؤں کے ٹیکسٹائیل کے کارخانہ کو کھولنے کے لئے ہم کو فوری گرانٹ دیدیئے تو ہم اس کے لئے رویہ دے سکتے تھے اور بلا شک دیدیتے - لیکن یہاں تو راج نندگاؤں کی مہارانی کھلنے طلب کرتے ہیں اور راج نندگاؤں کا کارخانہ چاہے بند پڑا رہے اس کی کوئی فکر نہیں ہے - تو یہ ٹیموکریسی نہیں ہے اور شوسلزم تو بہت دور کی بات ہے -

تو یہ سب سوال ہیں جناب نائب صدر جو کہ اس بحث کے دوران میں یہاں پر میں اٹھانا چاہتا تھا - آپ کا شکریہ -

†[ڈاکٹر راجبھادور گون : جناب ناایب صدر ساہب، آج اس موقع پر میں صرف

†[] Hindi transliteration.

ایک وچارٹ کے سرف ایک متالنبے پر بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ ہے بچارتے داخلا اور اسکا متالنبہ سانس کے متاللبک۔ آپ اس بات سے واکفک ہنک اس سال مرمم شماری کی چایگی اور متالنبہ ۵۱ میں اسکی مرمم شماری کے تاللبک سے مہکما کے انچافا کے لنبے کول جھری اسخراچات کا جو انکو سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے چاید متالنبہ کے لنبے وہ یھاں پر تشارف لایے ہنک—یھاں اسکے تاللبک سے موشے سرف یھ ارج کرنا ہے کہ अभी कोई डेढ़ बरस हुये ४ सितम्बर, १९५८ को मेरे ही एक سوال के जवाब में पंत जी ने बड़ी मेहरबानी से उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादाद के मतलबक जो कि सन् १९५१ के आदादो शुमार में जाहिर हुई है एक बयान यहां पर दिया। इस बयान में यह बात नजर आयेंगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ ४३ लाख उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादाद है और बिहार में कोई २७ लाख ३६ हजार। अगर मेरा हाफजा मुझे धोका नहीं दे रहा है तो मेरा ख्याल है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मुसलमानों की तादाद ही ४३ लाख से बहुत ज्यादा है मेरे ख्याल में ६० लाख है। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है कि मद्रास और केरल के मुसलमानों के मुकाबला में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के मुसलमानों का मौकफ जरा दूसरा है यानी इनकी मादरी जबान उर्दू है। वैसे वचरते दाखला कह सकती है उत्तर प्रदेश के मुसलमानों की जबान ही क्या है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : क्या वहां सब मुसलमान उर्दू जानते हैं ?

डा० राज बहादुर गौड़ : जी हां बिल्कुल।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : उर्दू में और हिन्दी में क्या फर्क है ?

डा० राज बहादुर गौड़ : मेरा ख्याल है कि मिस्टर शीलभद्र याजी का नाम तो शील है लेकिन हैं वो बड़े गर्म। इनको यह तक नहीं मालूम है कि मादरी जबान के लिये पढ़ना लिखना आना जरूरी नहीं है सिर्फ बोलना आना काफी है। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है इन बेजुबानों की भी कुछ न कुछ जुबान होगी ही। लेकिन गिनती करने वाले जो अफसर वहां पहुंचे होंगे . . .

श्री प्रकाश नारायण सप्रू (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हिन्दी उर्दू में कोई फर्क नहीं है, लेकिन आप लोगों ने फर्क कर दिया है। जिस तरीके की जुबान बोली जाती है और जो जबान रोज हमें आल इंडिया रेडियो में सुनने में आती है वह न तो हिन्दी कही जा सकती है और न उर्दू। वह एक नई जबान बन रही है।

श्री त्रिवंक दामोदर पुस्तके (मध्य प्रदेश) : वह हिन्दुस्तानी है।

डा० राज बहादुर गौड़ : मैं सप्रू साहब का मशकूर है कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बात कही जो सर तेज बहादुर सप्रू से उन्होंने विरसा में पाई है लेकिन अब वह बात कहां अब वह दिन कहां अब वह जमाना कहां। अब दूसरी बातें चल रही हैं। मुझे सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना है कि इन गरीब बेजुबानों की जुबान तो होगी ही लेकिन जब ये सुमार करने वाले अफसर उनके पास पहुंचते होंगे तो व अपनी बेजुबानी में गलित का यह शेर दोहराते होंगे:—

हम भी मुंह में जुबां रखते हैं
काश पूछो कि मुद्दा क्या है।

गूंगे तो होंगे नहीं और उनकी जुबान जाहिर है कि उर्दू है। असल वाकिया यह है कि महकमा मर्दुम शुमारी के जो कार-कुन हैं, कारिन्दे हैं उन्होंने मादरी जबान के कालम में वह जुबान नहीं लिखी

जिसको लोगों ने अपने तौर पर या सवाल पूछने पर जाहिर किया। इन कारिन्दों ने अपने तौर पर हिन्दी लिख लिया और यह खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हुआ है। इस तरह उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादाद गिरा कर बतलाने की यह जान बूझ कर कोशिश की गई ताकि उर्दू बोलने वालों को जो मकसूसी हकूक हासिल हैं उनसे उनको मैहरूम रखा जा सके।

सरदार रघुबीर सिंह पंजहजारी (पंजाब) : बंगाल में मुसलमानों की मादरी जबान क्या है ?

डा० राज बहादुर गौड़ : मैंने आपसे पहले कहा कि मद्रास में, केरल में, बंगाल में ऐसे बहुत से मुसलमान हैं जिनकी जुबान उर्दू नहीं है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी आपको ऐसे बहुत से मुसलमान देहातों और गावों में मिलेंगे जिनकी मादरी जुबान उर्दू नहीं है बल्कि तेलगू है। लेकिन मैं तो सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बात कह रहा हूं। क्या आप समझते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ४३ लाख उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादाद है जबकि वहां ऐसे बहुत से गैर मुस्लिम भी हैं जिनकी जुबान उर्दू है। मसलन सप्रू साहब की जुबान क्या है या पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की जुबान क्या है। दिल्ली में एक उर्दू कांग्रेस में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने खुद कहा था कि मैंने यह जुबान मकतब में नहीं सीखी लेकिन यह घर की बोली थी इसलिये घर में सीखी। तो ऐसे बहुत से गैर मुस्लिम हैं जिनके घर की बोली उर्दू है और जिनकी जुबान उर्दू है। लेकिन ये जो आदाद व शुमार लिये जाते हैं और ये जो कारिन्दे मर्दुम-शुमारी के लिये घर घर पहुंचते हैं उनके दिमागों में उर्दू के खिलाफ जो एक जहर पैदा कर दिया गया है जो एक मुखासमत पैदा कर दी गई है जो एकमाहील पैदा कर दिया है उसकी वजह से उर्दू वालों की

[डा० राज बहादुर गीड़]

गिनती गिराने की जान बूझ कर कोशिश की जाती है। इसीलिये आज जब इस जायद मुतालबा के लिये वजीरे दाखला हमारे इस ऐवान में तशरीफ लाये हैं तो मैं उनमें यह कहूंगा कि जब यह मांग हमारे सामने रखी गई है तो मेहरबानी करके इस बात का वायदा कीजिये कि इस बार जो गिनती करने वाले कारिन्दे होंगे वो जुबान के कालम में वही जुबान लिखेंगे जिसको लोग अपनी जुबान बतायें। ये बहुत जरूरी है वरना इस तरह आप उर्दू बोलने वालों की गिनती को जान बूझ कर घटा कर उर्दू के साथ नाइंसाफी करना चाहते हैं। इसके सिवा ऐसा करने का और कोई मतलब नहीं हो सकता है। जहां तक पंजाब, पैम्सू, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है वहां पर आपने उर्दू, हिन्दी, हिन्दुस्तानी, पंजाबी सभी को एक ही लाठी से हांक दिया और एक ही कालम में दाखिल कर दिया। ये भी मेरे ख्याल में उर्दू और पंजाबी के साथ ज्यादाती है। उर्दू, पंजाबी, हिन्दी ये सब वह भाषाएँ हैं, वह जुबान हैं जिनका हिन्दुस्तान के आईन के जदवल में जिक्र है और जाहिर है कि इन जुबानों को आप इस तरीके से इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकते। यही नहीं बल्कि मैं एक और दरखास्त करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तानी के नाम से भी उर्दू के साथ और मुमकिन है कि हिन्दी के साथ भी नाइंसाफी हो रही हो। हर जुबान का अपना मिजाज होता है। हर जुबान का अपना एक रस्म-लखत होता है। हर जुबान का अपना एक दायरा होता है। जो हिन्दुस्तानी जुबान के हिमायती हैं उनके खुलूस पर, उनकी नीयत पर मुझे पूरा-पूरा भरोसा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह पुरखुलूस है इस बात पर कि उर्दू सादा हो, हिन्दी भी सादा हो। वह शायद इस जुबान को जो उर्दू और हिन्दी दोनों कहलाई जा सकती है उसको हिन्दुस्तानी कहते हैं। और वह पुरखुलूस तौर पर इस बात का मुतालबा करते हैं कि यह सादा जुबान दोनों लिपियों में दोनों रस्म-लखतों में लिखी जाय।

लेकिन जब आदाद व शुमार की बात आती है तो इस हिन्दुस्तानी की मार गरीब उर्दू पर पड़ती है और यह नजला इसी कमजोर उज्ज पर पड़ता है। इसलिये इस बात की वज्राहत कर देना जरूरी है कि उर्दू बोलने वालों को हिन्दुस्तानी के कालम में दाखिल करके उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादाद को गिराने की कोशिश नहीं की जायेगी। मुतालबा नम्बर ५१ के मुतल्लिक जो मैं कहना चाहता था, वह मैंने कह दिया।

इस के बाद एक मुतालबा नं० ५३ के बारे में मुझे कुछ अर्ज करना है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुतालबा नं० ५३ में जिन लोगों के लिये जायद रकम की मांग की गई है वह कौन हैं। वह हैं महारानी संजोगता देवी ओफ़ नदगांव। और एक मर्णापुर की कोई नाबालिग महारानी हैं। इन रानियों और राजाओं के लिये जो प्रिवि पसंज देने का वायदा किया गया था उसके कुछ बकायात हैं और उन बकायात की अदायगी के लिये वह यहां पर जायद मुतालबा के लिये तशरीफ लाये हैं।

साहब, जब मैं कमिशन के ताल्लुक में रेलवे मुलाजमीन के लिये बकायात का सवाल था तो जगजीवन राम साहब ने कहा कि हम सात करोड़ रुपया जायद इसके लिये मांगते हैं और आने वाले साल के लिये १३ करोड़ रुपया इस तरह से २० करोड़ रुपया मांगते हैं, यह उन्होंने कहा। लेकिन रानियों और राजाओं की जब बात है और उनको बकाया अदा करना है तो यह किया कि पार्लियामेंट से सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट जल्दी जल्दी मंजूर करा ली जाये ताकि उनको जल्दी से दे सकें। वह ठहर सकती थीं उन पर कोई आफ़त नहीं आई हुई थी, वह रोटी रोटी के लिये मौहताज नहीं हो गई थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट मांगने का यही दस्तूर है और क्या इनके जरिये वे ही राजा रजवाड़ों और महारानियों को बकायात अदा करना

है कि उन के लिये सप्लायमेंटरी ग्रांट ला रहे हैं। क्या यह फ़ौरन ज़रूरत है। क्या यह ऐसी ज़रूरी चीज़ है कि जिस के लिये १५ राज या २० राज ठहर नहीं सकते थे। इसका माकूल जवाब हमको फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से मिलना चाहिये और होम मिनिस्ट्री से मिज़ना चाहिये। अगर कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री सन्तुष्ट हो तो मिनिस्ट्री हम से यह मुतालबा करती कि राज नन्दगाव के टैक्सटाइन के कारखाने को खोलने के लिये हम को फ़ौरन ग्रांट दीजिये ता हम उसके लिये रुपया दे सकते थे और बिला थक दे देते। लेकिन यहाँ तो राज नन्दगाव को महारानो के लिये तलब करते हैं और राज नन्दगाव का कारखाना चाहें बन्द पड़ा रहे इसको कोई फ़िक्र नहीं है। ना यह डैमैजिती नहीं है और माजलिज़म तो बहुत दूर की बात है।

तो यह सब सवाल है जनाब नायब सदर जो कि इस बहस के दौरान में यहाँ पर मैं उठाना चाहता था। आपका शुक्रिया।]

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I should like to refer to Demand No. 18 of the External Affairs Ministry. You will find from the explanatory note that they are asking for an additional sum of about Rs. 40 lakhs—we had already sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs—for the Tibetan refugees. That is to say, according to their demand for the current year we have to give them Rs. 50 lakhs. Rs. 10 lakhs we have already given and there is now a demand for Rs. 40 lakhs. And this money is being sought here when we read in the news papers that mule-loads and aeroplane-loads of gold, bullion, silver and other treasures have been brought into this country by and/or on behalf of the Dalai Lama and some of these are being disposed of in Calcutta and other places. So far the Government does not seem to have made up its mind as to what the status of this wealth is and as to whether it could acquire a part of it—to be utilised for the reha-

bilitation of the Tibetan refugees. When I asked this question I got an indication from the Prime Minister that perhaps their mind was working in this direction. But no firm decision has been taken, whereas the properties are being disposed of. It seems, Sir, that according to the Dalai Lama, what is his is his; what is theirs is theirs and what is ours is also theirs. We put the refugees on their feet and we make the Indian tax-payers pay for them but what has been brought from Tibet by them would not be available for the relief of these people. It is a strange state of affairs. And nobody knows how much wealth there is. All kinds of speculations are going on. Now, Mr. Thondup, the brother of the Dalai Lama seems to be trying to make out as if the value of the treasure is of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. In today's *Statesman* here is a report which says:—

“Mr. Thondup claimed that the treasure fetched a little over Rs. 50 lakhs but Sikkimese and Calcutta bankers were reported in Calcutta as saying that the value was in the region of Rs. 12 crores.”

This is what Calcutta banking circles and the business circles are saying and these reports come from Kalimpong, from the Special Correspondent of the *Statesman* who claims that he is in the know of things and has got access to proper information.

Here is an earlier Report—it is very very interesting—which came out in the *Statesman* of 17th February. This is what it says:—

“The Dalai Lama's treasure, as saturated with romance as it is fabulous, is now in a Calcutta strong room, being sold ingot by ingot and bag by bag of antique coins. The gold and silver ingots are made from countless offerings made to successive Dalai Lamas over the centuries.”

And here they say that there were 40 mule loads of gold and over 600 of

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] silver. That is to say, the wealth was so much that it required 40 mules to carry the gold and 600 mules to carry the consignments of silver. Again the *Hindustan Times*, a paper very friendly to the Dalai Lama, whose owners have given him a house to live, also says that the contents of the treasure boxes weighed about 1500 maunds and the reference is to gold, bullion, jewellery and so on. So enormous wealth on all showing has been brought into India; some of it is lying in the strong rooms of banks and some is lying in other places. But what do we find? We find that they are trying to dispose of this. Mr. Thondup, the Dalai Lama's brother, who seems to be dealing with this matter—he himself admitted that he was responsible for the sale and investment of the treasure—disclosed that he had been asked to give a clear picture of the whole thing. Now, although Mr. Thondup thought that the money would be used for the Tibetans he disclosed that the sale was being effected by a Marwari banking house of Calcutta and Sikkim which was not accepting any commission. This is what Mr. Thondup says. He also disclosed that the money realised from the sale of the treasure would be sent to the U.N. for pleading for the case of Tibet. So this is what we find in the popularly read newspapers from their correspondents in Calcutta, Patna and New Delhi. It is also suggested by the same sources that the recent China Aggression Resistance Conference which was held in Calcutta . . .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): What is the name of the paper?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not quoting; I am speaking from memory.

. . . where the leader of the P.S.P. gave a thundering speech against the Prime Minister and then disowned it here in Parliament, that conference is reported to have been financed from

that treasure. This is what the newspapers say. Now, they do not seem to bother about these things, the statement of the Dalai Lama and of his entourage . . .

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI (Uttar Pradesh): Which paper has reported that the conference was financed by this treasure?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not say. It is what the newspapers say. It is a matter for investigation.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE (Bombay): Many newspapers also say that the Communist Party is getting money from Russia and China.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now we are concerned with the Dalai Lama.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: We are concerned with the Communist Party because . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, the shoe seems to be pinching. The wearer knows where the shoe pinches. (Interruption.)

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: We have got ears to hear what you say.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do maintain that; the newspapers say things which . . .

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: I also maintain that what the newspapers say is not true.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, you have denied it. You have said that.

DR. A. N. BOSE (West Bengal): Was it *Swadhinata*?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No; it is not *Swadhinata*. If it had said, I would have said so because it is my party's paper.

Now, let me come to the point. I am not concerned with that part of it now. Maybe, the next All-India

Conference is also looking forward to such wealth because such great speeches will have to be made. Anti-China conferences, anti-Nehru conferences, have to be held and if some treasure flows in that direction, what is the harm in it? Because after all Panchsheel was born in sin, and therefore there must be virtue in the Dalai Lama's treasure.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: We are not interested in becoming traitors to our own country.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now, Sir, forget that aspect of the matter. I am not interested in the political part of it any more. Now, about this treasure the Government is treating the matter very lightly, making a claim of Rs. 50 lakhs on the exchequer, but at the same time treating this treasure with unheard of lightness. And I am astounded by the conduct of the Government of India. First of all, I say that the Government of India is disregarding the international usages in this matter. That is a matter of interpretation. What is the usage, what is international law there? I have got Oppenheim's International Law, Volume I here. It gives certain indications as to how such matters are to be dealt with. If you refer to page 619, Chapter VII, you will find that it is said that every State exercises Territorial Supremacy over all parts of its territory, whether they are subjects or aliens and excludes the prosecution of the alien there in the foreign State.

Now, this Chapter deals with aliens and rights of aliens. Then, Sir, at page 627 you will find that the aliens in similar conditions can under no circumstances expect greater rights and wider rights than the citizens of the State in which the asylum has been given. That is clearly stated at page 627. Refer to page 629. You will find such aliens when they come with such treasure are liable to all taxes and other things:

"Since a State holds only territorial and not personal supremacy over an alien within its boundaries, it can never under any circumstances prevent him from leaving its territory, provided he has fulfilled his local obligations, such as payment of rates and taxes, of fines, of private debts,"

and so on.

What I have read out makes it obligatory on the part of the Government to acquaint itself with the assets of the Dalai Lama and his entourage, because they are liable to wealth tax, they are liable to expenditure tax, they are liable to gift tax and later on income-tax and all the laws operate. I ask the hon. Minister to get up and state here, on behalf of the Government, these laws do not operate.

Then, Sir, come to page 630. There you will find again another interesting provision:—

"An alien leaving a State can take his property away with him on the same conditions as a national, and a tax for leaving the country, or tax upon the property he takes away with him cannot be levied."

It is an authoritative book. International law is clear on the subject if you give asylum to an alien. I am not going into the rightness or wrongness of giving asylum. That is beside the point. Such an alien, as in the case of the Dalai Lama and his entourage are immediately subject to all our municipal laws, subject to fiscal laws, subject to taxation, subject to everything. Therefore, Government have full powers. The only thing is that they are not, for reasons known best to themselves, exercising this power.

Now, therefore, it is an international law and the position is clear. I would ask the Prime Minister—well he may have his own reasons to be generous, to be kind, to be solicitous and to be decent and humane. But he certainly

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should not be the person to promote violation of international law and usages. That is only one aspect of the matter. What is more is that the entire provision, after provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 is being violated in the whole transaction and I pointed out previously to the House how it was being done. Please do not bring in political questions. Whatever opinion you may or may not have, you have to examine on merits whether I can make out before this hon. House a case that the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being clearly violated. But before that I wish to make one point clear. It might be said that the property which the Dalai Lama has brought here does not enjoy the privilege and immunity of a property of a diplomat, because we afford no diplomatic status to the Dalai Lama. We may revere him. Some of you may revere him. That is beside the point. The Dalai Lama is not here enjoying any diplomatic status and I do not think the Prime Minister will ever say this thing. He is here in the capacity of a private individual. Whatever else he may or may not be, he is here in the capacity of a private individual. Therefore the laws that govern the properties of the head of a State or the head of a Government do not at all apply here. Besides, if such a suggestion were to be made that such immunities should be given to the property of the Dalai Lama or to the person of the Dalai Lama, which go to the head of a State or an envoy in this country, it would give rise to serious international complications and particularly in international law, for the simple reason that we have got diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama is not here as a representative of the People's Republic of China, presenting his credentials to the President and enjoying out of that certain immunities. I do not think that it is anybody's case here. Therefore, here we are dealing with a private individual.

Now, Sir, how did the properties come? The origin of the properties was the Potala palace. According to me it is important for the Government to take note of it. I am only saying this to draw the attention of the Government if that is so. And they have admitted, the Dalai Lama's brother has admitted and the officials have made a statement that these properties were first shifted in 1951 to Sikkim and from there recently to Calcutta. The origin was Potala palace. The property belongs to the Dalai Lama. Now, these are not, that way, personal properties. The Dalai Lama lives in a state of renunciation. The properties of the Dalai Lama do not go by the ordinary law of succession, and inheritance to his relatives. They devolve on the next Dalai Lama. For instance, if another Dalai Lama were to be appointed there and suppose this Dalai Lama is no more, then who becomes the owner of that property? The next Dalai Lama. The status of the property, therefore, is something quite different. Now, therefore, this is one aspect of the matter. This is a matter for the Government to consider and I leave it to the External Affairs Ministry to decide this question of the status of this property. It is not an alien property in the sense you get it or just as it has come with the personal property. He has come with the properties of the State. The State here is the People's Republic of China. The Tibetan region is part of it. That is a matter which will raise a lot of complications. I would ask the Ministry to consider it having regard to the origin of that property. Somebody might say this property is held in a fiduciary capacity. The Dalai Lama at best can have only life interest in the property. Since the next Dalai Lama is the prospective heir to this property, it should not be dealt with just as Mr. Thondup likes or in a manner his entourage likes. These are important matters of international law and I am surprised that the External Affairs Ministry is completely shutting its eyes to this very vital question of international

law. If the Prime Minister applies his mind, he will find a proper answer and solution to this problem.

SHRI J. S. BISHT (Uttar Pradesh): Why is the hon. Member agitated over the Dalai Lama so much?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am agitated about your ignorance that has been there in this matter. You should have been agitated. You do not know whose treasure it is . . .

SHRI J. S. BISHT: What is your concern?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Anyway, you may not be agitated. I am not agitated about the Dalai Lama.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Even China is not agitated about it.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: And he is voicing that feeling in the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I need not go into this thing. Let us take the case as presented by them, what Mr. Thondup has said. He has said that these properties are the personal properties of the Dalai Lama. Take it as the personal property of the Dalai Lama for the present, the Dalai Lama as a private citizen and his friends having some personal property, it has come here. How did they come? They came from Tibet, a region of the Chinese People's Republic, from Potala palace, to Calcutta. How did they come? They came *via* Sikkim. Now, since that came *via* Sikkim, the laws do not apply . . .

SHRI HARIHAR PATEL (Orissa): How are we concerned with this question?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why are you agitated? I am suggesting how you can utilise the money.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: Because of the slanderous remarks you are making here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why is the P.S.P. so much agitated. Has the Dalai Lama made a will that they are going to inherit his property. I do not want to come in their way if the Dalai Lama says he can make a will. Then I will consider later on . . .

3 P.M.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: I do not want you to come in their way.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Because you seem to be looking forward to a great inheritance.

Now, Sir, it came from Tibet to India *via* Sikkim. It was there for nine years. It was in transit. I repeat that it was in transit. Destination was Calcutta, and the place of origin was Tibet. Therefore, ordinary laws apply. Suppose, Sir, somebody transfers some property to Tripura, say, a Pakistani citizen, and then gets the property at Calcutta, will he be exempted from the laws if he can show that the property remained there for two or three years in Tripura or in somebody's garden at Tripura? No, he will not get exemption. He has to make a declaration and the normal incidence under the law would follow. I do not know why such incidence is being waived in this case. This is the position. It looks like an act of smuggling in law, whatever else it may be, because you have to go by law. Every year three thousand cases are started for breach of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. This case is completely ignored. But I am not concerned with even the smuggling part of it. Only I regret that the policemen of West Bengal have been associated with it. They have been providing escort from Cooch Behar or Sikkim to Calcutta. Things are not done that way. That is what I say. You could have passed an ordinance giving them all immunity and exempted their entire property. I think the police acted wrongly, in an improper way, circumventing the law. It was most unfortunate that

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they associated themselves in this manner. Now, Sir, the Deputy Minister will have to answer everything. In the interests of the country I point out to you that he has got to maintain a right to look after this property. Here is no party question. I am not going to look after the property, it is they who will look after it. The only thing is that I am presenting this case before them, and I would ask them to kindly listen to it.

Here is the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Act VII of 1947. The Preamble to the Act says:

"An Act to regulate certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities and the import and export of currency and bullion.

Whereas it is expedient in the economic and financial interests of India to provide for the regulation of certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities and the import and export of currency and bullion."

It is a case of import of currency and bullion and is hence governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Again, in section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act you would find the definition of various things—

"2(c) 'foreign currency' means any currency other than Indian currency."

Therefore, any currency that they may have will come within the purview of this Act.

Then, Sir, there is the definition of 'gold'—

'Gold' included gold in the form of coin, whether legal tender or not, or in the form of bullion or ingot, whether refined or not, and jewellery or articles made wholly or mainly of gold"

Then there are other provisions also. Therefore, you will find that almost the entire lot of assets, gold, bullion, silver, jewellery, securities, etc., which have been brought by them, come under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. There is no escape from it. Let there be no mistake about it. Therefore, I submit that the entire property of the Dalai Lama, no matter who holds it, the one that is alleged to be the property of the Dalai Lama, whether it is personal or not, comes under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. We do not know of any other Act which governs it. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is the law governing it. All the provisions of the Act therefore follow.

Sir, I shall invite your attention to section 4 of the Act which is about restrictions on dealing in foreign exchange:—

"Except with the previous general or special permission of the Reserve Bank, no person other than an authorised dealer shall in India, and no person resident in India other than an authorised dealer shall outside India, buy or borrow from, or sell or lend to, or exchange with, any person not being an authorised dealer, any foreign exchange."

Now, Mr. Thondup has admitted that he was dealing in the properties of the Dalai Lama. Has he been authorised under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to deal in such properties? Government ought to furnish an answer to it. They have not at all authorised him. He is taking an unauthorised step which comes within the mischief of section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which empowers the Government, that is the Director of Enforcement, to impose penalty. I will come to that later.

Then, Sir, there is section 4(3):—

"Where any foreign exchange is acquired by any person other than an authorised dealer for any parti-

cular purpose, or where any person has been permitted conditionally to acquire foreign exchange, the said person shall not use the foreign exchange so acquired otherwise than for that purpose or, as the case may be, fail to comply with any condition to which the permission granted to him is subject, and where any foreign exchange so acquired cannot be used or, as the case may be, the conditions cannot be complied with, the said person shall without delay sell the foreign exchange to an authorised dealer."

Has this provision been complied with? Not at all. We do not know. The Government can appoint an authorised dealer by notification. Which notification the Government has issued in order to empower Mr. Thondup or anybody to deal with this property in the manner in which they have been dealing? Have they been authorised under the Reserve Bank Regulations or under the Finance Ministry's notification to act as authorised dealers in respect of the Dalai Lama's property in order to dispose it of in this manner? No, they cannot produce that. I do not know whether some fictitious document will come. But no Gazette of India carries such notification.

Then I come to section 5. I say that the Finance Minister is in the soup. Section 5 provides for restrictions on payments. Payments are being made. Banks are making payments on behalf of the Dalai Lama. His brother is making payments to the U.N., to the Conferences, whatever they may be. Here, the section says:—

"Save as may be provided in and in accordance with any general or special exemption from the provisions of this sub-section which may be granted conditionally or unconditionally by the Reserve Bank, no person in, or resident in, India shall—"

There is a whole series of restrictions, I think there are about eight restrictions. Are they being observed?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I would like to know this from the hon. Minister and he must submit that before this hon. House, and I would ask the hon. House to consider . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member has not said anything specifically about payments. How does he say that the restrictions are not being observed?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You produce the document here that you have authorised them. You cannot get away like that. No smartness like that will permit you to escape like that. See how many sections they are violating.

Then I come to section 8. Section 8 deals with restrictions on import and export of certain currency and bullion. I do not go into the details of this section. This section which provides for restrictions on export and import is being violated because import has taken place.

Then I come to section 9. Under this section, well, there is power given to the Reserve Bank to compel them to sell all these things to the Reserve Bank if they like. Then there is section 11 which gives the Government wide powers to regulate the uses, etc. of imported gold and silver. It says:—

"The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, impose such conditions as its thinks necessary or expedient on the use or disposal of or dealings in gold and silver prior to, or at the time of, import into India."

May I know why this restriction should not have been imposed? What is the consideration? Why is all this being dealt with by the Calcutta banker? And the whole of Calcutta

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City is talking about it and newspaper reports are appearing, but the Reserve Bank and the Government of India—the Finance Ministry in particular—are sleeping over this matter as if nothing has happened. Are we to handle our affairs of finance in this manner? They should come out and tell us whether there was any ground for restriction and if not, why not. And if there was any ground for restriction, why did they not impose such a restriction especially when the moneys are used for purposes which, according to Mr. Thondup, were for sending delegations from here to the United Nations to plead against India and to fight against India's position in the United Nations with regard to the question of Tibet? Well, it is a serious matter. I think you cannot escape the responsibility by just giving a kind of smart reply.

Then, Sir, I come to section 13(3) and 13(4). Section 13(4) is about the transfer of securities. I have already pointed out that properties are being transferred. It is an admitted fact, admitted by one who claims to be authorised by the Dalai Lama. Now, in regard to regulation of export and transfer of securities, section 13(1) says:—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in section 81 of the Companies Act, 1956, no person shall, except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank,—”

Now, has the permission of the Reserve Bank been sought in this matter? If so, has it been given? If so, on what grounds has it been given? I would like to know from the hon. Minister. I seek information from him on this matter.

Similarly, you see section 13(4) also again. It says:—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, no person shall, except with the permission of the Reserve Bank,—

(a) enter any transfer of securities in any register or book in which securities are registered or inscribed if he has any ground for suspecting that the transfer involves any contravention of the provisions of this section, . . .”

From what I have told the House, at least there is a presumption of contravention of a certain law. If that is so, then nobody can make any transfer of such security of property without the express permission of the Reserve Bank of India. Has this permission been applied for and given? These questions have to be answered here on the floor of this House. There should not be any hush hush about it.

Section 17 deals with restriction on settlement. It says:—

“No person resident in India shall, except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank, settle any property, otherwise than by will . . .”

Not even if you make a will in favour of a political party—

“so that a person who at the time of the settlement is resident outside India, elsewhere than in territories notified in this behalf by the Reserve Bank, will have an interest in the property, or exercise, other than by will, any power for payment in favour of a person who at the time of the exercise of the power is resident outside India elsewhere than in such notified territories.”

Now, that again is being violated. Suppose somebody who is in the United States of America or in some other country is paid out of this, it is a clear violation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We cannot answer any supposition. He has to say whether some payment has been made outside India and without the permission of the Reserve Bank. We are certain that . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I charge you of ignoring it. I declare on the floor of this House that you cannot furnish any document to the satisfaction of this hon. House. You have not given permission nor permission has been sought. Don't try to interrupt me in this manner. If you have any document, come and place it before the Members and lay it on the Table of the House and I shall stand corrected over this matter. It is my duty, Sir.

No settlement of the property can take place without the sanction of the Reserve Bank under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. If any transaction had taken place, that transaction would be null and void, would be void *ab initio*; in law it would have no legal status. You can set aside the transaction straightaway. If it has not taken place, then you should immediately call for the property papers and go in for proper action.

Then I come to section 19 and will show you how they are not behaving. This section gives power to the Central Government to call for information. It says:—

"The Central Government may, at any time by notification in the Official Gazette, direct owners, subject to such exceptions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, of such foreign exchange or foreign securities as may be so specified, to make a return thereof to the Reserve Bank within such period, and giving such particulars, as may be so specified."

Such a power you have got.

Then section 19(3) says:—

"If on a representation in writing, made by a person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank, a District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, has reason to believe that a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act has been, or is being or is about to be, committed in any place,"

then he can take a certain action. Is any of your Magistrates acting? Or is there no ground for suspicion of any contravention? Explain these things to this House. I say, there is a clear admission of contravention, not merely of suspicion. Neither the Government of India nor the Reserve Bank nor the Magistrates are acting in this manner in order to defend the law and bring the entire operation with regard to the Dalai Lama's treasure within the four corners of the law. What else could be more scandalous than this pitiable, miserable violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which the Government of India and its high-ups are allowing? I should like the House to consider this thing.

Again, I come to section 23. You know, Sir, that one Mr. Jain was hauled up under this section. I am not going into that case. Many are punished. This section deals with penalty to be awarded to anyone who contravenes the provisions of section 4, section 5, section 9 or section 12(2). Section 4 is about restrictions on dealings in foreign exchange. Section 5 is also a section to which section 23 refers and this is about restrictions on payments. Under section 9, there are regulations about the dealings. If anything has been done in violation of section 4 or section 5 or section 9 or section 12, it comes within the mischief of this penal clause—section 23 of this Act and this penal section provides, as you know from your experience already and as we all know from our experience, that:—

"If any person contravenes the provisions of section 4, section 5, . . ."

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA (West Bengal): Are we discussing this Act or the Appropriation Bill? We can only just refer to it if there is any violation of it; we can look into it. We are not discussing this Act.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not discussing the Act; I am discussing your crime, your violation.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: It is not my crime.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am going to haul them up.

"... section 9 or sub-section (2) of section 12 or of any rule, direction or order made thereunder, he shall—

(a) be liable to such penalty not exceeding three times the value of the foreign exchange in respect of which the contravention has taken place . . ."

I would like to ask: Will not the Dalai Lama and his authorised agent be liable to pay up to three times the value of the foreign exchange involved in the transactions. Then the other penal clause follows. This is the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I do not wish to introduce politics here. But I should like to have some kind of explanation as to why this entire treasure is being treated in this manner in defiance and disregard of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Can they suggest any international law in their favour when they are asking us to pay Rs. 50 lakhs for the Tibetan refugees? But I know that there are humane considerations. Many hon. Members would like to see these refugees well-fed and well-clad. I do not mind that kind of thing. But are we not entitled first of all, to put a moral claim before the Dalai Lama and his entourage that 'it is your job to help us in looking after these refugees, that the cost of maintaining the refugees should be a first charge on the moneys and treasures that you have brought into this country?' That is our moral claim. Have we put in a claim of this kind especially when they are themselves saying so? While for propaganda purposes they are saying that the moneys would be utilised for the relief of the Tibetan refugees, all the moneys are being spent—even on their own admission—for send-

ing delegates to the U.N. to speak against India and China. I must say it is a serious matter by all accounts.

Then, Sir, legally also you have the right and it is this. First of all, if there is the property of a State, which has somehow or other found its way into India, well, I think it is a matter to be taken up in that context and to be seen that the moneys are spent not for other purposes but for maintaining the subjects or the citizens of that State who have sought asylum here. That is how it is done under international law. We know of princes and others going from one country to another with treasure and who voluntarily—it is very often voluntary—place the money at the disposal—unless it be purely private funds—of the Government which gives them asylum, so that such moneys could be utilised for looking after the citizens of the particular State from which the particular ruler or person has sought asylum. Such are the international practices. But this is not being done. And if this is not being done, why should we not enforce it? This is our moral duty. We are in a strong moral position to put in the claim. I say: By all means spend on them. I do not say that they should die in the streets, in the towns of India or in the villages of India. For good or bad, since they have sought asylum here, well, Indian kindness must not fail even in respect of people who took part in a rebellion. But then it is also our moral right to expect that the moneys which have come into this country, moneys got from them, whether by way of some gifts or some other thing, by way of all kinds of things that have taken place in a religious context, should be utilised for the succour of these men. It is a moral consideration. If somebody in the entourage of the Dalai Lama . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL): Mr. Gupta, you have been speaking for half an hour; you must now conclude your remarks.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If it is not being so utilised, we should point it out so that it could be so utilised. Secondly, Sir, the legal position is very serious. I do not know, Sir, whether you have seen such a gold rush in Calcutta or in any other place without being affected by any law. Can you tell me, Sir, of any civilised country in the world where gold passed from hand to hand across the frontiers without coming in touch with any municipal law? I should like to know it from you, Sir. You are very well-read, Sir,—may not be a lawyer that way, but as wise men following world events,—can you give me an example like this? There are the United States of America, France, Switzerland, Italy, and other countries in the world, and can you cite one country, Sir, which allows gold to be brought in in complete disregard of the existing laws, in violation of the existing laws, and then allows transactions to be made in respect of such gold and treasure in violation and contravention of all the existing laws? That is the question that I put before you, and here therefore, Sir, the Government is guilty of a dereliction of duty. Government is guilty of conniving at illegal transactions. The Reserve Bank is guilty of a dereliction of duty in this matter, for it was the duty of the Reserve Bank to call for papers, if necessary, invoking section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, in order to acquaint itself with the particulars of the assets. But it has not done so and it is a dereliction of duty. Then, Sir, the Government have been conniving at violation of its own laws. That is the most tragic part of it. Small fries are arrested for violation of foreign exchange regulations, and every year there were 3,000 cases, but here is a wholesale, a monumental, shall we say, a Himalayan violation of foreign exchange regulations, violation of section after section, chapter after chapter, and I find the Treasury Benches are still happy. I do not know what is in their mind, but it is our duty from the opposition side to pull them up. It is our duty to tell them that the country shall not tolerate, for

political or other considerations, this flagrant violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and other municipal laws of the country, and the country shall not tolerate, at any cost, the connivance on the part of the Government when such violation is taking place. Worship him, whatever you call him, the Dalai Lama, as much as you like. The Ministers can take offerings to him as much as they like and unburden themselves of the burden of sins. It is good; I do not mind that. But I do not like the Finance Ministry to watch and look on when, under their nose, in the Calcutta stock exchange, in the banks on Netaji Subhas Road in Calcutta, and at other places in defiance of the whole system of our law, provisions of our foreign exchange regulations are being openly violated and announcements of violations are being made in advance. It is a strange state of affairs. Sir, I do not wish to say very much. I have thought over this matter which, as I have submitted, is all wrong, is all illegally done. You owe an explanation to the country because every point that I have made is based on your own law and my submission has been that there has been a clear violation of certain definite law and named provisions of that law, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. You cannot escape an answer to such a challenge being made, even if the challenge be made from this side of the Opposition. Sir, it is a most regrettable thing.

Therefore I suggest to the Government the following course. The Government should immediately direct the Reserve Bank to freeze all transactions and operations in respect of the treasure imported by or on behalf of the Dalai Lama. The Government should declare *ab initio* void all transactions that have taken place in contravention, directly or indirectly, of the provisions of foreign exchange regulations. The Government should issue directives through the Reserve Bank mechanism and otherwise to all those who are interested or had interest in these transactions that such transac-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

tions shall be considered illegal and will be liable to the penalty in section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Government should, under section 19, ask for full particulars and information with regard to every item of the property that has been brought into this country, and place a statement on the Table of the House with respect to such properties which have been imported. Then the Government should decide its course of action with regard to the transactions after freezing the properties. As far as the Dalai Lama is concerned, you will be surprised, Sir, that he is a man of crores, but he and his entourage are being looked after by us and by people like Birlas. Birla can be generous; let him be generous, but why should you? Now ask the Dalai Lama himself to spend a little money out of those crores. At least let him ask for your assistance before you go to offer it yourself. Well, Sir, that factor has also to be taken into account and the Government should make a formal—not informal—representation to that private citizen from the People's Republic of China, namely the Dalai Lama, and the members of his entourage, to make available this fund since they have themselves said that they would use it for the relief or succour of the Tibetan refugees. After doing all this I can understand the Government coming here and asking for money. They have done nothing of the kind. Let me tell you, Sir, to day you may escape it, but there is the comity of nations, there is the International Court of Justice; there is the United Nations, and people study each other's affairs today. In the modern world they study each other's affairs and I think we have in such a situation entered into a first-rate scandal over this matter and I think, before it is too late, Government should retrace its step, make amends and change the position so that everything is brought within the scope of law and every transaction with regard to the status of the properties is first of all properly ascertained and the transactions are made according to the law. Finally, Sir, I would have sug-

gested perhaps, the prosecution of those people who had been engaged in illegal transactions under section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I think there is a strong case for the prosecution of Mr. Thondup, Dalai Lama's brother, and other people who have been dealing with this property in clear and wilful contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. I hope, Sir, proceedings will be started against such people who have been violating the law of the land, cheating the Government and circumventing other regulations and provisions.

Sir, so far as the grant is concerned, if the Prime Minister wants Rs. 50 lakhs for his own sake, by all means, let him have it. But normally it is morally repugnant to call upon us to sanction all this amount when some other people are sitting over treasures worth crores of rupees and disposing them of as if there is no civilised law, there is no regulation, there is no Government in the country. It is for the House to decide. I have brought the whole thing to the notice of the House and of the country, because I think it is a matter of major importance and it is to be treated at the highest level by the Government, not in the light manner in which they have been treating the whole thing. Sir, I hope the hon. Minister, specially the Finance Minister, or whoever speaks on his behalf, will satisfy the House, not by making statements because he should know that I have a right to go to the Supreme Court, I think, or some High Court, to seek injunctions on the whole thing. I am just mentioning that one can go to a High Court and seek injunctions to prevent all these transactions, whether they will be granted the injunction or not, is for the court to decide. The hon. Minister will be in the soup if such an injunction were sought for. The hon. Members opposite have, therefore, to make a clean breast of everything, they should admit before the bar of the House that they have committed a grave error and they have to give an assurance that they would obey law and they would enforce obedience to law.

Sir, as far as the item relating to the External Affairs Ministry is concerned, I would only request the hon. lady Deputy Minister to discuss this matter with her superior because I feel the Prime Minister of India has been wrongly advised.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: You do not have to advise us. We have done all that

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Even before hearing me? You knew that I would . . .

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: We do not wait for instructions from you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam, may I request you, implore you, beseech you if you do not like 'instructions'? There is no harm. Sir, I may implore the hon. lady Member not to discuss things by a look at my face, but to discuss the thing after she has listened to me.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: You should be examined also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You can give your advice, Mr. Sapru; you are a lawyer.

This should be discussed. Sir, the Prime Minister has not been rightly advised in this matter by the other Ministries concerned, especially the Finance Ministry. I would appeal to the Prime Minister to ask for an explanation from the Ministry of Finance and, through it, from the Reserve Bank as to how they behaved in this matter. I should say the Prime Minister has been deliberately misled in the whole matter, because I cannot believe that consciously the Prime Minister will permit the contravention of law. Thank you.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : अभी वोट नम्बर १८, ५१ और ५३ पर जो सवाल उठाये गये उन पर अपनी राय देते हुए मैं इस एप्रोप्रीशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

अभी कामरेड भूपेश गुप्त ने दलाई लामा और उसके ट्रेजर की बाबत बहुत सी बात उठाई । एक तरह से तिब्बत चाइनीज गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर है और वहां भी कस्टम्स के सम्बन्ध में रुल्स बने हैं, बड़ी सख्त गवर्नमेंट वहां है लेकिन उस गवर्नमेंट की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि अपने फारेन एक्सचेंज रुल्स लागू करे और उसके मुताबिक दलाई लामा को प्रापर्टी बाहर ले जाते वक्त इटरसेप्ट करे, और इस प्रकार वह उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी । इससे मालूम होता है कि वह गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में निकम्मी साबित हुई । खच्चरों पर लाद कर सोना, चांदी, इत्यादि कीमती चीजें लेकर और पता नहीं क्या क्या चीजें ले कर वह यहां तक आ गये और वहां की हुकूमत उनको रोकने में फेल हो गई । मेरी समझ में श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने दलाई लामा के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक उनका मामला ले जाने का जिक्र किया लेकिन जो मौजूदा चाइनीज पीपल्स रिपब्लिक है उसकी फहरिस्त में . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: To be exact, it should be High Court. We can seek a writ there. I am not going there, but one can take a writ.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : . . . उसमें अभी तक दलाई लामा को चेयरमैन का दर्जा मिला हुआ है और उसकी अनुपस्थिति में पंचम लामा अभी तक एक्टिंग चेयरमैन कहलाते हैं । तो अभी तक दलाई लामा को चेयरमैन का दर्जा मिला हुआ है । जब दलाई लामा की बात उठती है तो कामरेड भूपेश गुप्त या उनकी पार्टी के लोग कभी ट्रेजर की बात लाते हैं, कभी इस बात पर बोललाते हैं कि क्यों उनका रिसेप्शन हुआ, आवभगत हुई, क्यों उनको और उनकी पार्टी को यहां असाया जा रहा है । तो चाइनीज गवर्नमेंट को उनको कंसल्ट करना चाहिये कि यदि दलाई लामा ट्रेटर है, उसने विश्वास घात किया है तो फिर चाइनीज

[श्री गीतमः याजी]

पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक जो एक आटानोमस गवर्न-
मेंट है उसने क्यों उसको अभी तक अपनी
लिस्ट में रखा है? उनको तो वह नाम हटा
देना चाहिये था।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If he is
the Vice-Chairman, then your Vice-
Chairman should be receiving him at
the airport. Don't you know that?

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : You should
not interfere. तो चूंकि वे अपने
साथ सोना, चादी, जवाहरात लाये
तो उस चीज का जिक्र करते हुए श्री भूपेश
गुप्ता ने जो बातें कहीं उससे ऐसा मालूम
हो रहा था कि हाउस में फारेन एक्सचेंज
रूल्स पर बहस हो रही है। उन्होंने बहुत सी
बातें इस सम्बन्ध में बतलाई। मैंने शुरू
में कहा यह तो चाइनीज गवर्नमेंट की गलती
थी या मैं समझता हूं कि उसकी लाचारी थी
या फिर जो चीज भी रही हो, यह चाइनीज
गवर्नमेंट जानें, लेकिन वह उस चीज को रोक
नहीं सकी। श्री : अपने फारेन एक्सचेंज वर्ग
को इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकी। तो यदि चुपके से
यहां कोई प्रापर्टी आई—बहुत सी चीज
आती रहती हैं और हमारी सरकार निगरानी
रखती है—तो उस पर सरकार कदम उठा
रही है। लेकिन दलाई लामा के केस को
एक मामूली आर्डिनरी स्मगलिंग से मिलान
करना मैं समझता हूं यह एक राजनीति
जानने वाले के दिमाग के दिवालियेन का
इजहार करता है। जब वाइस चेयरमैन
को नहीं हटाया गया, जब कि आटानोमस
स्टेट का पंचनलामा अभी तक एक्टिंग
चेयरमैन है, और जब दलाई लामा और पंचन
लामा यहां चाऊ के साथ आए थे तो हमारे
जो कामरेड लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे भी उनके
सम्मान में नारे लगा रहे थे, उनका जयजयकार
करते थे, तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए
जब तक पंचन लामा चाइनीज पीपुल्स
गवर्नमेंट के आटानोमस स्टेट का वाइस

चेयरमैन है तो दलाई लामा का भी उनको
हर तरह से स्वागत करना चाहिए और
इसमें उनको इंकार करने की बात नहीं
होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो पहल चाइनीज गवर्नमेंट
को डिक्लेयर करना चाहिए कि वह ट्रेटर है
और फेहरिस्त से उसका नाम काट देना
चाहिए। इसलिए फारेन एक्सचेंज रूल्स
का हवाला देकर हाई कोर्ट तक मामले को
ले जाने की बात करना उनके लिये अशोभ-
नीय है।

इसके अलावा हमारे एक साथी डा०
गौड़ ने उर्दू का सवाल उठाया और बताया
कि मर्दुमशुमारी होगी तो उर्दू जानने वालों
की तादाद ज्यादा निकलेगी। ठीक है,
हमारे बिहार के सूबे में करीब ४५ लाख
मुसलमान हैं और वे उर्दू जानें या न जाने
लेकिन यह समझा जाता है कि वे उर्दू हैं।
जब हम उर्दू को एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा करार
दे चुके हैं तब वह भाषाओं में से एक
भाषा है, तो उसकी तादाद घटाने बढ़ाने
का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। मेरी समझ
में उर्दू लोग चाहे यू० पी० में हों, चाहे
हैदराबाद में हों, या काश्मीर या पंजाब में
हों—और पंजाब में उर्दू जानने वालों की
तादाद ज्यादा होगी क्योंकि वहां यद्यपि
गुरुमुखी और हिन्दी का झगड़ा है लेकिन वे
न गुरुमुखी ठीक से जानते हैं और न हिन्दी
ठीक से जानते हैं, यहां तक कि वे अपने पक्ष के
समर्थन में दलीलें भी उर्दू में ही देते हैं—तो
उनकी तादाद ज्यादा निकलेगी और मैं
समझता हूं पुराने बहुत से लोग उर्दू ही
जानते हैं। इसलिए सही में कितने लोग
उर्दू जानते हैं, उसकी ठीक ठीक फिगर्स आनी
चाहिये लेकिन उसमें जो उर्दू हैं उनकी
संख्या को घटा देना मैं समझता हूं इसकी
कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

अभी भी राजा महाराजाओं का बकबोटा
कुछ बाकी है। उसमें भी मैं समझता हूं
जब हमने समाजवादी सरकार की घोषणा

की हुई है, तब चाहे वे राजा हों या रानी हों, क्योंकि नकम्मे और निठल्ले बैठे रह कर मक्खी मारते हैं और उनको इतने लम्बे लम्बे प्रिवी पर्स दिये जाते हैं। ये जो राजा महा राजा लोग हैं, जो मक्खी मारते रहते हैं, उनको जो खेत सरप्लस में दचे उन पर खेती में लगाकर काम दीजिय।

तो प्रिवी पर्स दे कर उनको नकम्मा नहीं बनाना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार जिसका ध्येय समाजवाद की रचना है उसके लिये यह बात और भी ठीक नहीं है। इन राजा महाराजाओं को किसी प्रकार का बकियोटा नहीं देना चाहिये बल्कि इनसे हर्जाना लिया जाना चाहिये। डा० गौड ने इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक ही कहा है कि इन लोगों को सब चीज देना बन्द कर देना चाहिये। यह बात ठीक है कि हमने कुछ वादे किये थे। यह तो सरदार पटेल की होशियारी थी कि इन लोगों को—राजा महाराजाओं को—जो उम समय एक विधान के अन्तर्गत नहीं आना चाहते थे, लाने के लिये इस तरह का वादा किया गया था। वे लोग भी यह समझ गये थे कि देश में आंति हो रही है और जो कुछ मिल जाता है उसको ले लेना चाहिये। ये राजा महाराजा कहते हैं कि हमारा पृथी से कोई रिश्ता नहीं है, हम तो चंद्रवंशी और सूर्यवंशी हैं लेकिन सरदार पटेल इन सब को डकार गये और इन सब को खत्म कर दिया। जो रुपया इन लोगों को दिया जाता है उसे बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये और जो हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुलाजिमीन है उन पर या केन्द्रीय सरकार को देश की उन्नति के कार्यों पर यह रुपया लगा देना चाहिये। इस तरह निठल्ले लोगों को सरकार की ओर से लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया हर साल बगैर काम किये दिया जा रहा है जो उचित मालूम नहीं देता है। निजाम हैदराबाद जो काफी मालदार है सरकार उसको काफी रुपया देती है। वह बहुत कंजूस है और इस तरह लाखों रुपया प्रिवी पर्स के

रूप में उसे नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ और डा० गंड ने जो कुछ इस सम्बन्ध में कहा कि प्रिवी पर्स इन लोगों को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये बल्कि सरकारी कार्यों में यह रुपया लगाया जाना चाहिये, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

इसके साथ ही साथ श्री भूपेश गुप्त का जो सिहनाद हुआ, मैं समझता हूं वह बेकार का सिहनाद था। उनके भाषण से ऐसा मालूम पड़ रहा था कि मानो वे फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूल्स एंड रेगुलेशन के बारे में बहस कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से वे अपने भाषण में जो बातें कह रहे थे वे सब बेमानी बातें थीं। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब तक दलाई लामा चाइनीज पीपुल्स गवर्नमेंट के वाइस चेयरमैन है, जब तक उनका आटोनामस स्टेट्स है और वे उसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं, तब तक इस तरह की ऊलजलूल बातें कहना शोभनीय मालूम नहीं देता है। श्री भूपेश गुप्त को दलाई लामा के बारे में इस तरह की बातें नहीं कहनी चाहिये थीं। चाइनीज गवर्नमेंट को उन्हें अलग करने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है तो फिर श्री भूपेश गुप्त को इस तरह का अशोभनीय वाते नहीं कहनी चाहियें। हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान वाले तो आभगत के लिये प्रसिद्ध हैं, यहां कोई भी आये, हम उसका अच्छी तरह से स्वागत करते हैं। जब एक दल के वाइस चेयरमैन आये तो हमें उनका उचित आदर सत्कार करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि जल्दी ही श्री चाऊ एन लाई यहां आने वाले हैं और इस बारे में सब हिसाब किताब हो जायेगा और हम यह आशा करते हैं कि दलाई लामा भी अपने देश वापस चले जायेंगे। हमारी यह आशा है और देश के सभी प्रगतिशील लोग यह चाहेंगे कि गमलीला ग्राउन्ड में श्री चाऊ एन लाई हमारी मांगों को स्वीकार कर लेंगे और इस तरह से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और उनके बीच में गला मिलन होगा। जब हम इस तरह की बात सोच रहे हैं तो

[श्री शील भद्र याजी]

श्री भूपेश गुप्त को फारेन एक्सचेंज और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी के सदस्य को नहीं कहनी चाहिए। उन्हें यह बात सोचनी चाहिए थी कि श्री चाऊ इन लाई आने वाले हैं इसलिए ऐसी परिस्थिति तैयार की जानी चाहिये जिससे हिन्दुस्तान और चीन में समझौता हो जाय और साथ ही साथ दलाई लामा हवाई जहाज में तिब्बत वापस चले जायें। यही सब लोगों की अभिलाषा है।

श्री फरीद الحق انصारी (अंतर)

प्रदेश (: جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب - میں اس ایوان میں دو برسوں سے ایروپری ایشن بل کے اوپر بحث سن رہا ہوں اور اس بحث کو سلسلے کے بعد جو ایروپری ایشن بل پر ہو رہی ہے اور گورنمنٹ نے جو رویہ اختیار کر رکھا ہے اس کو دیکھنے کے بعد میں اس نتیجے پر پہنچ رہا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ اس چیز کو سیریسلی نہیں لے رہی ہے اس بات میں کوئی اصلیت کی جھلک نہیں دکھائی دے رہی ہے - اس ایروپری ایشن بل کے سلسلہ میں اور پریسڈنٹ ایڈریس کے سلسلہ میں بھی جو پوائنٹس اس ہاؤس میں اٹھائے گئے ہیں اور جن پر اس ہاؤس میں بحث ہوئی ان کا وزیروں نے کوئی جواب نہیں دیا - اس سلسلہ میں مجھے اتنا ہی کہنا ہے -

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گوز : ایک شعر

سن لیجئے -

شری فرید الحق انصاری : اس

ایروپری ایشن بل کے سلسلہ میں جو بات میں نے سنی اس سے مجھے افسوس ہوا - اس بحث کے دوران میں ایسے سوال اٹھائے گئے جو میری نظر میں معیوب دکھائی دیتے ہیں وہ کیا کہوں کچھ کہا نہیں جاتا - میں کہہ بھی رہا نہیں جاتا - ۲۲ میں بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ دلائی لامہ کا جو فنڈ ہے اس کے ساتھ گورنمنٹ قانونی برتاؤ کرے - مجھے امید ہے کہ جو بھی قانون ہوگا گورنمنٹ اس پر لاگو کریگی - مگر اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں گورنمنٹ سے یہ بھی درخواست کروں گا کہ ہندوستان کے اندر جو بھی رویہ خفیہ طریقہ پر آتا ہے اس کے ساتھ گورنمنٹ قانون کے مطابق برتاؤ کرے -

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گوز : بلکہ ضبط

کر لے -

شری فرید الحق انصاری : میں

اپنے دوستوں سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اس ایوان میں بیٹھ کر یہ تھیک معلوم نہیں دیتا کہ ہم دوسروں کے دامن پر چھینٹتے ڈالیں یہ بات وہ کر سکتے ہیں جن کا دامن صاف نہ ہو یا غبار آلود ہو - انگریزی میں ایک مثل مشہور ہے - "People living in glass houses should not throw stones."

بیس مجھے اس جلسہ میں اتنا ہی عرض کرنا ہے۔

اب مجھے انٹیم نمبر ۸۶ اور ۱۳۱ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا ہے۔ اس کے متعلق یہ عرض کرنا ہے اور میں یہ دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ پی ایلف ٹی گا جو ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے اور اس کا جو سارا ایڈمنسٹریشن ہے وہ روز بروز خراب ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب ابھی کوئی دو ہفتے ہوئے ہیں کہ میں نے ایک سوال پوچھا تھا کہ ایک انشورڈ لہٹر جو بہار سے کلکتہ بھیجا گیا تھا ابھی تک قریب دو برس ہو چکے ہیں اس کا کوئی پتہ نہیں چلا ہے۔ جب بہار کے پوسٹ آفس سے اس لہٹر نے بارے میں پوچھا گیا تو انہوں نے کہا کہ وہ لہٹر ہمارے یہاں سے چلا گیا۔ لیکن جب کلکتہ کے پوسٹ آفس سے پوچھا گیا تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ وہ لہٹر ہمارے پاس نہیں آیا۔ جب منسٹری سے اس کے بارے میں سوال کیا گیا تو انہوں نے اس بلا پر میرا سوال ریجیکٹ کر دیا کہ یہ پبلک انٹریسٹ میں نہیں ہے۔

میرے ساتھ خود ایک واقعہ یہ ہوا کہ بمبئی کے گورنر نے مجھے ایک ایکسپریس لہٹر بھیجا تھا۔ اس لہٹر کے اوپر سرخی سے وہ ایکسپریس لہٹر لکھا ہوا تھا۔ لیکن وہ میرے

پاس آرڈری طریقہ پر ڈلیور کیا گیا۔ میں نے جب اس بارے میں کمپلیڈ کیا تو تین چار مہینے کے بعد یہ جواب آیا کہ یہ یہاں کی غلطی سے نہیں ہوا بلکہ بمبئی میں یہ لہٹر غلط بیگ میں ڈال دیا گیا تھا۔ اس طرح سے یہ بات ہوئی۔ آپ روزانہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ بہت سے خطوط غلط ڈلیور ہوتے ہیں اور ایکسپریس لہٹرس دیری سے ڈلیور ہوتے ہیں۔ ملی آرڈر کے بارے میں تو روزانہ اخبار میں کوئی نہ کوئی بات نکلتی ہی رہتی ہے کہ ملی آرڈر پہنچتے ہی نہیں ہیں۔ یہی نہیں مجھے یہاں تک اطلاع ملی ہے کہ پوسٹ آفسز میں کچھ لوگ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو اس چیز کا بزنس۔۔۔ بیویار۔۔۔ کرتے ہیں۔ میرے یا آپ کے دس آدمیوں کے ایک دن ملی آرڈر جو آ گئے ان ملی آرڈروں کو کہیں نہکا دیا۔ کل دوسرے دس ملی آرڈر جو آ گئے وہ پچھلے لوگوں کو بانٹ دئے گئے۔ اس طرح سے معاملہ چلتا رہتا ہے۔ اس کو چھوڑئے۔ ٹیلیفون کا محکمہ جو ہے میرے دوست دیوان چمن لال صاحب یہاں پر بیٹھے ہیں یہ شہادت دیں گے کہ انہوں نے میرے ٹیلیفون کرنا چاہا اور صبح سے شام تک بیچارے کوشش کرتے رہے لیکن ٹیلیفون کا کلیکشن نہیں ملا۔

دیوان چمنلال : ۱۰ دین برابر ۱

شری فریدالحمق انصاری : اچھا

اس کو بھی چھوڑئے - میرے ساتھ خود ایک واقعہ ہو چکا ہے - سنہ ۱۹۵۷ میں ۳۷ - ساونہ ایونیو میں میں گیا اس وقت میرے پاس ٹیلیفون کی مشین خراب تھی - ستمبر ۱۹۵۹ تک وہ مشین وہاں لگی رہی - بہت کھلے سٹلے کے بعد وہ مشین بدلی گئی - جس نے مجھے وہ نئی مشین دی اس نے قوتی ہی مشین لگا دی اور میں نے اس پر بھروسہ کر کے رکھ لیا - بعد میں دیکھا کہ اس کی ایک چیز نکلی ہوئی تھی اور وہ کسی ایک سیاہ چیز سے چپکائی ہوئی تھی - اس وقت اس نے کہا کہ کوئی بات نہیں ہے لیکن بعد میں وہ مشین فروری سنہ ۶۰ میں خراب ہو گئی - جب میں نے اس مشین کو بدلنے کے لئے کہا تو سپروائزر نے کہا کہ آپ نے اس مشین کے متعلق ایک ہفتہ کے اندر شکایت کیوں نہیں کی - اب تو آپ کو اس کا پیسہ بارہ روپیہ دینا پڑیگا - میں نے کہا کہ ستمبر کے مہینہ میں مشین بدلی گئی تھی اور آپ مہربانی کر کے یہ بتلائیے کہ کس نے اس کو بدلا تاکہ میں اس کو پکڑ سکوں - انہوں نے کہا کہ آپ انکوائری آفس سے پتہ لگائیے - میں نے انکوائری آفس ٹیلیفون کیا کہ ستمبر

کے مہینہ میں کس نے میری مشین بدلی - اس پر انہوں نے کہا کہ میں کچھ نہیں بتا سکتا مجھے کوئی علم نہیں ہے مجھے کوئی خبر نہیں ہے نہ پتہ چل سکتا ہے - غرض در در سر تکانے کے بعد بھی ٹیلیفون آفس سے کام نہیں ہوتا ہے - وہ ڈیپارٹمنٹ اتنا ناکارہ ہو چکا ہے کہ وہاں کے افسر بھی یہ مانتے ہیں کہ وہاں نے حالات حد درجہ خراب ہو چکے ہیں جب یہ ڈیپارٹمنٹ تھپ ہو جائے گا تب کہیں جا کر گورنمنٹ کی آنکھ کھلے گی - تو میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ جب ایک ڈیپارٹمنٹ اتنا خراب ہو جائے اس کا کام اتنا ڈھیلا ہو جائے اس میں انڈی خرابیاں پیدا ہو جائیں تو اس کو اتنی گرانٹ دینے سے کیا فائدہ - اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے جو وزیر صاحب ہیں ان کی ایمانداری اور دیانتداری پر مجھے پورا بھروسہ ہے - لیکن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ذرا دیکھیں اور پتہ لگائیں کہ اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں ڈھیلائی کیوں ہے آخر کار وہاں کا کام اس طریقہ سے خراب کیوں ہو رہا ہے اور خاص کر لوگ اپنی قیوتی کو کیوں نہیں انجام دیتے ہیں -

دوسرے مجھے جو عرض کرنا ہے وہ اٹیچمنٹ نمبر ۱۱ ڈیفنس سروسیز کے بارے میں ہے - اس ایوان میں ڈیفنس سروسیز کے متعلق جو کچھ وہی روپیہ ہم سے مانگا جاتا ہے اس کے

متعلق ہمیں کوئی تفصیلات نہیں دی جاتی ہیں۔ صرف کہہ یہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ چونکہ یہ سیکوریٹی کا معاملہ ہے اس وجہ سے کوئی چیز ظاہر نہیں کی جا سکتی ہے۔ تو گویا ہم سے اسید یہ کی جاتی ہے کہ ہم ڈیفنس کے متعلق جو کچھ بھی روپیہ مانگا جائے اس کو آنکھ بند کر کے دیدیں۔ آج آپ نے اخبار میں پڑھا ہوگا کہ ڈیفنس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ذریعہ دندکانیہ میں جاپان سے ٹریکٹر خریدے گئے اور ٹریکٹر بالکل ناکارہ نکلے۔ وہ ٹریکٹر کام نہیں دے رہے ہیں اور وہ وہاں پر بیکار پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے کروڑوں روپیہ ان ٹریکٹرس پر ضائع کیا گیا۔

تیسری چیز مہیچے سینسز کے متعلق عرض کرنی ہے۔ میں بھی اپنے دوست سے متفق ہوں کہ کچھ لوگ ضرور ایسے ہیں جو اس بات کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ کس طرح سے ہندوستان کے کچھ لوگوں کی مادری زبان بالکل تباہ کر دی جائے۔ مہرا خود کا یہ تجربہ ہے کہ پچھلے سنسز میں کچھ لوگوں نے لکھنے والوں سے اپنی مادری زبان اردو لکھوانے کی کوشش کی مگر انہوں نے ان کی مادری زبان اردو نہیں لکھی بلکہ ہندی لکھی۔ میرے پاس بھی ایسی شکایات پہونچیں اور وہاں کے ضلع اتھارٹیز سے میں نے عرض کیا کہ یہ باتیں ہوئی ہیں۔ اس لئے آئندہ پھر سینسز

ہونے والا ہے اس میں کم از کم اس بات کا خیال کیا جائے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ آپ اس کو اردو ہی کہتے ہیں اس لئے کہ کچھ لوگ ایسے بھی ہندوستان میں پیدا ہو گئے ہیں جو اردو کے لفظ سے بھرتے ہیں۔ جہاں اردو کا لفظ آیا وہ یہ کہنے کو تیار ہو جاتے ہیں کہ یہ پاکستانی زبان ہے۔ میرے خیال میں جو زبان سہرو صاحب بولتے ہیں وہ زبان وہ نہیں ہے جو میں بولتا ہوں۔ ان کی زبان میری زبان سے کہیں بہتر ہے۔ لکھنؤ کے میرے لائق دوست یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں وہ بھی جو زبان بولتے ہیں وہ ویسی زبان نہیں ہے جیسی کہ میں بولتا ہوں۔

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वह लखनऊ की जुबान है।

شری فریدالہقی انصاری : جو زبان آپ بولتے ہیں وہ بھی میری زبان سے اچھی ہے۔

ڈاکٹر راج بھادر گور : کنزرو صاحب بھی بیٹھے ہیں۔

شری فریدالہقی انصاری : ان کو میں بحث میں لانا نہیں چاہتا۔ وہ زبان جو کہ ہندوستان کے کچھ لوگ ہندو مسلمان سبھی مل کر بولتے ہیں اس زبان کی آخر کار رکھوالی کی ذمہ داری کسی پر ہے یا نہیں۔

(شہی فریدالحق انصاری)

اس زبان کی ترقی کی ذمہ داری گورنمنٹ پر ہے یا نہیں - اس زبان کے تدریجی طور پر اس کے تمدن اور اس کی تہذیب کی ترقی کی ذمہ داری حکومت پر ہے یا نہیں - اگر ہے تو پھر میں یہ نہایت ادب سے عرض کروں گا کہ آپ کو یہ دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ جب اس کی رکھوالی اور اس کی حفاظت کرنے کا وقت آئے تو گورنمنٹ ہر طریقہ پر اس کی حفاظت کرے اور وہ یہ کام ان لوگوں کے بھروسہ پر نہ چھوڑ دے جو کہ اس کو برباد کرتے پر تلے ہوئے ہیں -

اس کے بعد آتا ہے آئٹم نمبر ۵۳ - پیپوی پرنسز ایڈتھ الاونسز آف انڈین دولرس - واقعی آج کے ہندوستان میں یہ ٹھیک دکھائی نہیں دیتا کہ ہر سال ان کو م دوپہ روپیہ ۵۰ دیتے رہیں - ایک طرف یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہندوستان نے پلاننگ کو کامیاب بنانے کیلئے روپیے کی کمی ہے ہندوستان میں ترقی کیلئے ہمارے پاس اتنا کھیتل نہیں ہے کہ ہم لگاویں اور دوسری طرف بھیکر اتنا روپیہ انکو دیا جاتا ہے - ایسا نہیں ہے کہ یہ لہک ہماری طرح فقیر ہیں بلکہ آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ جتنے یہ پرنسز ہیں ان میں سے کوئی ایسا نہیں ہے جس کو اتنے روپیے کی ضرورت ہو -

श्री जसोद सिंह बिष्ट: ऐंश्रीमेंट तोड दे ?

शही फरीद الحق انصاری :

کہوں گا کہ ایگریمنٹ توڑ دیجئے - ہندوستان کی ترقی اور فلاح و بہبود کو ہمیں پہلے لہنا چاہیئے اور کسی کے ساتھ جو ہم نے وعدہ کیا ہے اس کو بعد میں لہنا چاہئے - ہمارا منک کے ساتھ لگاؤ ہے ہمارا ایگریمنٹ کے ساتھ لگاؤ نہیں ہے - ہم ملک کی ترقی چاہتے ہیں - ہم ملک کی حفاظت چاہتے ہیں ہم ملک کے وفادار ہیں اور ملک کی وفاداری کے سلسلہ میں اگر کسی سے ہمارے ایگریمنٹ ہوں گے تو ان کو بھی ہم بدل دیں گے - ملک کی فلاح و بہبود کیلئے اگر ہم نے کوئی ایگریمنٹ ایسا کیا ہو ہے تو اس کو بھی ہمیں بدل دینا چاہئے - اگر آپ نے ایسا کیا تو ملک آپ کے ساتھ ہوگا اور وہ پانچ یا چھ حضرات ہی آپ کے ساتھ نہیں ہوں گے -

श्री जसोद सिंह बिष्ट : तब तो मुल्क की हुकूमत आपके हाथ मे कभी नहीं आएगी ।

शही फरीद الحق انصاری :

وہ دوسری بات ہے -

डाक्टर राज बहादुर कौर :

से کیا ہوا وعدہ پورا کیا جائے گا -

شرعی فریدالصدق انصاری : ہمارے

پاس حکومت آئے یا نہ آئے یہ دوسری بات ہے - میں تو صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم کو روپیہ کی ضرورت ہے اور روپیہ کیلئے آپ اس بیکار خرچ کو کم از کم بند کر دیجئے - مجھے صرف یہی عرض کرنا ہے اور مجھے امید ہے کہ جیہا میں نے پہلے عرض کیا کہ جو پوائنٹس یہاں بحث کے سلسلہ میں آگئے ہیں ان کا وزیر صاحب جواب دیں گے -

†[**श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जनाब डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब ! मैं इस ऐवान में दो वर्षों से एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल के ऊपर बहस सुन रहा हूँ और इस बहस को सुनने के बाद जो एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर हो रही है और गवर्नमेंट ने जो रवैया अख्तियार कर रखा है, उसको देखने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंच रहा हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस चीज को सीरियसली नहीं ले रही है। इस बात में कोई असलियत की झलक नहीं दिखाई दे रही है। इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल के सिलसिले में श्री प्रैजीडेंट के एड्रेस के सिलसिले में भी जो प्वाइन्ट इस हाउस में उठाये गये हैं और जिन पर इस हाउस में बहस हुई उनका बजीरों ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। इस सिलसिला में मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

डाक्टर राज बहादुर गौड़ : एक शेर सुन लीजिये।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल के सिलसिले में जो बात मैंने सुनी उस से मुझे अफसोस हुआ। इस बहस के दौरान में ऐसे सवाल उठाये गये जो मेरी नज़र में मायूब दिखाई देते हैं। “क्या कहूँ कुछ कहा नहीं जाता, बिन कहे भी रहा

नहीं जाता”। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि दलाई लामा का जो फंड है, उस के साथ गवर्नमेंट कानूनी बर्ताव करे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो भी कानून होगा गवर्नमेंट उस पर लागू करेगी। मगर इसके साथ साथ मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी दरखास्त करूंगा कि हिन्दोस्तान के अन्दर जो भी रुपया खुफिया तरीके पर आता है उस के साथ गवर्नमेंट कानून के मुताबिक बर्ताव करे।

डाक्टर राज बहादुर गौड़ : बल्कि जब्त कर ले।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : मैं अपने दोस्तों से दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस ऐवान में बैठक कर यह ठीक मालूम नहीं देता कि हम दूसरों के दामन पर छींटा डालें। यह बात वह कर सकते हैं जिनका दामन साफ न हो या गुबार आलूदा हो। अंग्रेजी में एक मिसल मशहूर है।

“People living in glass houses should not throw stones”.

बस मुझे इस सिलसिले में इतना ही अर्ज करना है।

अब मुझे आइटम नं० ८६ और १३१ के मुतल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना है। उसके मुतल्लिक यह अर्ज करना है और मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि पी० एण्ड टी० का जो डिपार्टमेंट है और उसका जो सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह रोज़ बरोज़ खराब होता जा रहा है। जनाब डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, अभी कोई दो हफ्ते हुए हैं कि मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि एक इन्श्योर्ड लैटर जो बिहार से कलकत्ता भेजा गया था, अभी तक करीब दो वर्ष हो चुके हैं उसका कोई पता नहीं चला है। जब बिहार के पोस्ट आफिस से इस लैटर के बारे में पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि वो लैटर हमारे यहां से चला गया। लेकिन जब कलकत्ता के पोस्ट आफिस से पूछा गया तो वह कहते हैं

†[] Hindi transliteration.

[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी]

कि वह लैटर हमारे पास नहीं आया। जब मिनिस्ट्री से इसके बारे में सवाल किया गया तो उन्होंने इस बिना पर मेरा सवाल रिजेक्ट कर दिया कि यह पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में नहीं है।

मेरे साथ खुद एक वाक्या यह हुआ कि बंबई के गवर्नर ने मुझे एक एक्सप्रेस लैटर भेजा था। इस लैटर के ऊपर सुर्खी से — “एक्सप्रेस लैटर” लिखा हुआ था। लेकिन वह मेरे पास आर्डिनरी तरीके पर डिलीवर किया गया। मैंने जब इस बारे में कम्प्लेंट किया तो तीन चार महीने के बाद यह जवाब आया कि यह यहां की गलती से नहीं हुआ बल्कि बंबई में यह लैटर गलत बैग में डाल दिया गया था। इस तरह से यह बात हुई। आप रोजाना देखते हैं कि बहुत से खुतूत गलत डिलीवर होते हैं और एक्सप्रेस लैटर देरी से डिलीवर होते हैं। मनीआर्डर के बारे में तो रोजाना अखबार में कोई न कोई बात निकलती ही रहती है कि मनीआर्डर पहुंचते ही नहीं हैं। यही नहीं मुझे यहां तक इतला मिली है कि पोस्ट आफिसिज में कुछ लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो इस चीज का बिज़निस, व्यापार करते हैं। मेरे या आपके दस आदमियों के एक दिन मनीआर्डर जो आ गये उन मनीआर्डरों को कही लगा दिया। कल दूसरे दस मनीआर्डर जो आ गये वह पिछले लोगों को बांट दिये गये। इस तरह से मामला चलता रहता है। इस को छोड़िये। टेलीफोन का महकमा जो है, मेरे दोस्त दीवान चमनलाल साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं, ये शहादत देंगे कि उन्होंने मेरठ से टेलीफोन करना चाहा और सुबह से शाम तक बेचारे कोशिश करते रहे लेकिन टेलीफोन का कनेक्शन नहीं मिला।

दीवान चमनलाल : दो दिन बराबर।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : अच्छा इसको भी छोड़िये। मेरे साथ खुद एक

वाक्या हो चुका है। सन् १९५७ में ३७, साउथ एवेन्यू में मैं गया, उस वक्त मेरे पास टेलीफोन की मशीन खराब थी। सितम्बर, १९५९ तक वो मशीन वहां लगी रही। बहुत कहने सुनने के बाद वह मशीन बदली गई। जिसने मुझे वह नई मशीन दी उसने टूटी हुई मशीन ही लगा दी और मैंने उस पर भरोसा करके रख दिया। बाद में देखा कि उसकी एक चीज निकली हुई थी और वह किसी एक स्याह चीज से चिपकाई हुई थी। उस वक्त उसने कहा कि कोई बात नहीं लेकिन बाद में वे मशीन फरवरी, सन् ६० में खराब हो गई। जब मैंने उस मशीन को बदलने के लिये कहा, तो सुपरवाइजर ने कहा कि आपने इस मशीन के मूतल्लिक एक हफ्ते के अन्दर शिकायत क्यों नहीं की। अब तो आपको इसका पैसा बारह रुपया देना पड़ेगा। मैंने कहा सितम्बर के महीने में मशीन बदली गई थी और आप मेहरबानी करके यह बतलाइये कि किसने उसको बदला ताकि मैं उसको पकड़ सकू। उन्होंने कहा कि आप एन्क्वायरी आफिस से पता लगाइये। मैंने इन्क्वायरी आफिस टेलीफोन किया कि सितम्बर के महीने में किसने मेरी मशीन बदली। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कुछ नहीं बता सकता, मुझे कोई इल्म नहीं है। मुझे कोई खबर नहीं है, न पता चल सकता है गर्ज दर दर सर टकराने के बाद भी टेलीफोन आफिस से काम नहीं होता है। वह डिपार्टमेंट इतना नाकारा हो चुका है कि वहां के अफसर भी यह मानते हैं कि वहां के हालात हद दर्जा खराब हो चुके हैं। जब यह डिपार्टमेंट ठप्प हो जायेगा तब कहीं जा कर गवर्नमेंट की आंख खुलेगी। तो मैं पूछता हूं कि जब एक डिपार्टमेंट इतना खराब हो जाय, उसका काम इतना ढीला हो जाय, उसमें इतनी खराबियां पैदा हो जायें तो उसको इतनी श्रांट देने से क्या फायदा। इस डिपार्टमेंट के जो बजीर साहब हैं उनकी ईमानदारी और दयानतदारी पर मुझे पूरा भरोसा है लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि

वह जरा देखे और पता लगायें कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में ढिलाई क्यों है आखिरकार वहां का काम इस तरीके से खराब क्यों हो रहा है और खास कर लोग अपनी ड्यूटी को क्यों नहीं अन्जाम देते हैं ।

दूसरे मुझे जो अर्ज करना है वह आइटम नं० ११, डिफेंस सर्विसिज के बारे में है । इस एंवान में डिफेंस सर्विसिज के मुतल्लिक जो कुछ भी रुपया हम से मांगा जाता है उसके मुतल्लिक हमें कोई तफसीलात नहीं दी जाती हैं । सिर्फ कह यह दिया जाता है कि चूंकि यह सिक्यूरिटी का मामला है, इस वजह से कोई चीज जाहिर नहीं की जा सकती है । तो गोया हम से उम्मीद यह की जाती है कि डिफेंस के मुतल्लिक जो कुछ भी रुपया मांगा जाय, उसको आंख बंद करके दे दें । आज आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के जरिये दंडकारण्य में जापान से ट्रैक्टर खरीदे गये और ट्रैक्टर बिल्कुल नाकारा निकले । वो ट्रैक्टर काम नहीं दे रहे हैं और वो वहां पर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं । इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया इन ट्रैक्टरों पर जाया किया गया ।

तीसरी चीज मुझे सेन्सस के मुतल्लिक अर्ज करनी है । मैं भी अपने दोस्त से मुत्तफिक हूं कि कुछ लोग जरूर ऐसे हैं जो इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि किसी तरह से हिन्दोस्तान के कुछ लोगों की मादरी जुबान बिल्कुल तबाह कर दी जाय । मेरा खुद का ये तजुर्बा है कि पिछले सेन्सस में कुछ लोगों ने लिखने वालों से अपनी मादरी ज़बान उर्दू लिखवाने की कोशिश की मगर उन्होंने उनकी मादरी ज़बान उर्दू नहीं लिखी बल्कि हिन्दी लिखी । मेरे पास भी ऐसी शिकायतें पहुंचीं और वहां के ज़िला एथो-रिटिज से मैंने अर्ज किया कि यह बात हुई है; इसलिये आइन्दा फिर सेन्सस होने वाला है, उसमें कम से कम इस बात का ख्याल किया

जाय । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप इसको उर्दू ही कहिये इसलिये कि कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हिन्दोस्तान में पैदा हो गये हैं, जो उर्दू के लफ्ज से भड़कते हैं । जहां उर्दू का लफ्ज आया वो यह कहने को तैयार हो जाते हैं कि यह पाकिस्तानी ज़बान है । मेरे ख्याल में जो ज़बान सप्रू साहब बोलते हैं वह ज़बान वह नहीं है जो मैं बोलता हूं । उनकी ज़बान मेरी ज़बान से कहीं बेहतर है । लखनऊ के मेरे लायक दोस्त यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, वो भी जो ज़बान बोलते हैं वह वैसी ज़बान नहीं है जैसी कि मैं बोलता हूं ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वह लखनऊ की ज़बान है ।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : जो ज़बान आप बोलते हैं वो भी मेरी ज़बान से अच्छी है ।

डॉक्टर राज बहादुर गौड़ : कुंजूर साहब भी बैठे हैं ।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : उनको मैं बहस में नहीं लाना चाहता । वो ज़बान जो कि हिन्दोस्तान के कुछ लोग हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख सभी मिल कर बोलते हैं उस ज़बान की आखिरकार रखवाली की जिम्मेदारी किसी पर है या नहीं । इस ज़बान की तरक्की की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर है या नहीं ? इस ज़बान के लिट्रेचर और इसके तमद्दून और इसकी तहज़ीब की तरक्की की जिम्मेदारी हुकूमत पर है या नहीं ? अगर है तो फिर मैं यह निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि जब इसकी रखवाली और इसकी हिफ़ाजत करने का वक्त आये तो गवर्नमेंट हर तरीके पर इसकी हिफ़ाजत करे और वह ये काम उन लोगों के भरोसे पर न छोड़ दे जो कि इसको बर्बाद करने पर तुले हुए हैं ।

[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी]

इसके बाद आता है आइटम नं० ५३ । श्रीवी पर्सिज एण्ड एलाउन्सिज आफ इंडियन रूलर्स । वाकई आज के हिन्दोस्तान में यह ठीक दिखाई नहीं देता कि हर साल उनको हम रुपया देते रहे हैं । एक तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि हिन्दोस्तान के प्लान्स को काम-याब बनाने के लिये रुपये की कमी है । हिन्दोस्तान में तरक्की के लिये हमारे पास इतना कैपिटल नहीं है कि हम लगावें; और दूसरी तरफ बेकार इतना रुपया उनको दिया जाता है । ऐसा नहीं है कि ये लोग हमारी तरह फकीर हैं बल्कि आपको मालूम होगा कि जितने ये प्रिंसिज हैं उनमें से कोई ऐसा नहीं है जिसको इतने रुपये की जरूरत हो ।

श्री जसोदासिंह बिष्ट : एग्रीमेन्ट तोड़ दें ?

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : मैं कहूंगा कि एग्रीमेन्ट तोड़ दीजिये । हिन्दोस्तान की तरक्की और फलाह व बहबूद को हमें पहले लेना चाहिये और किसी के साथ साथ जो हमने वायदा किया है, उसको बाद में लेना चाहिये । हमारा मुल्क के साथ लगाव है, हमारा एग्रीमेन्ट के साथ लगाव नहीं है । हम मुल्क की तरक्की चाहते हैं । हम मुल्क की हिफाजत चाहते हैं, हम मुल्क के वफादार हैं और मुल्क की वफादारी के मिलसिले में अगर किसी से हमारे एग्रीमेन्ट होंगे तो उनको भी हम बदल देंगे । मुल्क की फलाह व बहबूद के लिये अगर हमने कोई एग्रीमेन्ट ऐसा किया भी है तो उसको भी हमें बदल देना चाहिये । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो मुल्क आपके साथ होगा और वह पाच या छः हज़ारत ही आपके साथ नहीं होंगे ।

श्री जसोदासिंह बिष्ट : तब तो मुल्क की हुकूमत आपके साथ मे कभी नहीं आयेगी ।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : वो दूसरी बात है ।

डा० राज बहादुर नौड़ : सिर्फ रक़ीबों से किया हुआ वायदा पूरा किया जायेगा ।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : हमारे पास हुकूमत आये या न आये यह दूसरी बात है । मैं तो सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमको रुपये की जरूरत है और रुपये के लिये आप इस बेकार खर्च को कम से कम बन्द कर दीजिये । मुझे सिर्फ यही अर्ज करना है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया कि जो पाइंड्स यहां बहस के सिलसिले में आ गये हैं उनका वज़ीर साहब जवाब देंगे ।]

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Mr. Deputy Chairman . . .

Where is Mr. Bhupesh Gupta?

4 P.M.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: He does not want to hear anybody.

DR. R. B. GOUR: He left to take a cup of tea and I have already sent word through a colleague of mine. Let not this insinuation be made.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: When the Leader of the Communist Party warned me this morning that he was going to speak on the Tibetan refugees and the Dalai Lama's treasure, I had no idea that he was going to be so eloquent about the foreign exchange regulations and the violation of the foreign exchange rules. Since he has categorically accused the Government of various things, almost in the same style as Burke and Sheridan accusing Warren Hastings in the Parliament,—I would not like to imitate him but—I would like to point out how very wrong he was on all counts.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: Always he is.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: He asked as to why we were asking for this sum of money since the House

had already voted in August last some ten lakhs of rupees. At that time we had no idea at all of the magnitude of the problem of Tibetan refugees in India and the ten lakhs of rupees granted last August was only an *ad hoc* grant. The stream of refugees began to swell and today we have more than sixteen thousand Tibetan refugees in India. Even though the Chinese take adequate precautions on the border, we still find twenty to twenty-five Tibetan refugees coming into India everyday. It would have been more profitable for Shri Bhupesh Gupta and other to see that conditions in Tibet are such that the Tibetans do not have to leave their homes and seek refugee in our country. That would have been a real service. That is the reason why, Sir, we have to ask for Rs. 39 lakhs. The people who have already come into India have to be settled, have to be educated and have to be rehabilitated and I am sure, notwithstanding Mr. Gupta's eloquence, the House will vote the grant.

Sir, it is only natural and in the real style of the hon. Member that he should accuse somebody and whether that accusation is right or wrong, it is nobody's business, certainly not his business. I would like to point out here that all the things that the hon. Member wanted the Government to do have been done. For instance, in 1950, when the Dalai Lama and his Ministers fled to Yatung and sought the permission of the Sikkim Government to bring in some treasures for safe keeping, we were consulted and permission was given. The hon. Member wanted to know whether the treasure belonged to the Chinese Government or whether it was the personnel treasure of the Dalai Lama. Sir, it has been claimed on behalf of the Dalai Lama that the treasure which is only a part of the total Potala treasure is entirely the Dalai Lama's private property. I hope his fears are assuaged by this statement and if there is anybody who wants to challenge the ownership of the

Dalai Lama's property, it is for him to go to a court of law and establish the ownership. That the hon. Member is not prepared to do. He said, 'Let somebody go to the court'.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I said, 'Assuming it is private property . . .

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I am not yielding.

He then said that these treasures were removed under our very eyes, that the foreign exchange rules were violated and that we were helpless in the matter. Of course, if the hon. Member knows something more about the coming in of gold from Tibet and the trade relationship between Sikkim and India, he would not have wasted his time or the time of the House on this point. For instance, this treasure came to India from Sikkim. The original bringing in of the treasure into Sikkim was by an agreement with the Sikkim Government and the treasure was there for the last eight or nine years. A portion of it was in the meantime actually converted into currency to purchase things for the Tibetan Government, I think in 1954 or 1956, I am not quite sure when. As far as the rest is concerned, under our treaty arrangements, we do not levy any import or other form of duty on goods coming from Sikkim. Then the question is about the levy of duty on gold. We never levy any duty on gold if brought from Tibet.

I hope the hon. Member is listening carefully.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is not a question of duty; it is a question of declaration.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: There is, of course, duty on silver and silver dollar but this was also temporarily waived in the case of refugees and traders.

Then the hon. Member raised the question of the treasure being brought

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon.]

from Sikkim. It is true that the West Bengal Government was requested by us to provide an armed escort to bring the treasure down to Calcutta. I must admit that we really do not know the exact nature of the treasure brought. I think the Finance Ministry will inquire into that and do the needful as it is doing even without the very valuable suggestion made by the hon. Member.

As to how the treasure will be used will depend upon the wisdom with which the Dalai Lama wants to make use of the amount that he will get by converting it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: And our law does not matter?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It matters but we cannot go on on hypothetical things. He said, 'Suppose this thing happened, what will happen? Has Government done anything?' and so on. (*Interruption.*) I am not yielding.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know the hon. Minister cannot, because then it will be more difficult.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: The hon. Member read out the entire Foreign Exchange Control Act which has nothing to do with this measure. Here it is a question of bullion, gold and silver. I also informed the House of the condition under which gold and silver can come into India through Sikkim and from Tibet.

For the rest, as to what is going to happen, it will depend, as I pointed out earlier, on the wisdom with which the Dalai Lama will make use of it. I am sure he is not going to finance agitations against the Government of India or against the party, as the hon. Member thinks. I am sure he is wise enough not to abuse our hospitality and the treatment that the Indian Government have given him.

DR. R. B. GOUR: But you said he was very young and he is not wise enough.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: He is very young and, therefore, he will be in control of the treasures for many many years.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It looks as if the soul of the departed Dalai Lama has entered into you. That is why you are speaking like this.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Well, the soul of the enemies of the Dalai Lama seems to have entered into you. That is why you are saying like this.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Not the soul, but the ghost.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): Very wrong, very wrong.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is for the Dalai Lama, Sir, and it has nothing to do whatever with the Rs. 39 lakhs for which appropriation is made in this Bill. If the hon. Member had wanted some information about this sum of Rs. 39 lakhs, as to how it was going to be spent, there would have been some sense in it; on the other hand, he wasted a lot of time about the possibility of this money being used for anti-Communist activities in India.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is not much time for that. I only suggested that you get that.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I do not have anything more to add except that whatever has been dealt with by me will be taken over by the Finance Ministry. For the rest, I would like to assure the House that the Government of India are fully aware of what is happening. The Law Ministry and the Finance Ministry were also consulted as to the steps that had been taken and, therefore, there is no need whatever for us to follow the instruction given by the hon. Member.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, while according my support to the Appropriation Bill which is before us, I would like to deal with some of the heads under which the demands are being made. To start with I would like to deal briefly, but with great pleasure, with Demand No. 11 under the head 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force'.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and I hope the whole House will share my views on this subject, on the very able, efficient and effective manner in which our Defence Services, and more particularly the Air Force, are rendering service in the matter of defence of the country. Sir, theirs is a very hard job. They not only live under difficult conditions but every day they are running great risks and any amount spent over them in providing amenities for them and also for the purpose of increasing their strength, particularly in the present international situation and in the present national situation in our country—in view of the Chinese aggression, if I may be permitted to call it so—is well spent and I have therefore very great pleasure in according my whole-hearted support to this Demand, most of which will be utilised for the purpose of increasing the strength of the personnel.

Next, I would like to refer to Demand No. 18 over which my hon. friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, waxed so eloquent. An effective reply to all the criticism that has been made by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has already been given by the hon. Deputy Minister, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon. Sir, I do not know how all the remarks which Mr. Bhupesh Gupta made were relevant for the purpose of the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, and more particularly under the head 'External Affairs'. But then we know what great indulgence is being extended to him by the Chair whenever

he speaks, whether he speaks on things relevant or irrelevant.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I take strong exception to this. It is not for him to suggest such things.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: If it is not for me, I do not know which other particular Member's duty he would like it to be. If he does not want this criticism from me, I can leave this remark to be made by my hon. friend, Mr. Himatsingka; if his words are sweeter to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, I will leave this duty to be performed by him. Anyway, I do not know why he should have been so much enamoured of the gold, silver and jewellery that have been brought into this country by the Dalai Lama, I thought gold, silver and jewellery were just the things with which Mr. Bhupesh Gupta would never like to associate himself. Anyway, Sir . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want them to take them over.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: It is loss to China; therefore he is feeling it.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: My hon. friend, Mr. Himatsingka, just reminds me that this means loss to China and that was exactly the reason why he was so much irritated over the fact that the Dalai Lama was allowed to bring gold, silver and jewellery here. As a matter of fact . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I suggested that the Government of India should take them over.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Please, let me proceed.

As a matter of fact, it is of considerable advantage to our country that he should have brought all these things here because, as we know, he is going to spend all of them, at least most of them, for the purpose of giving aid and succour to Tibetan

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refugees. Now, our Government has spent a lot of money and rightly proposes to spend a lot of more money for their rehabilitation, and to the extent to which the Dalai Lama himself would be able to render aid to these Tibetan refugees, to rehabilitate them, our liability would be reduced and rather than feeling irritated over this, we should feel happy that all these resources of the Dalai Lama would be utilised for purposes for which otherwise we would have had to utilise our own resources.

Next I would turn to Demand No. 51 under 'Census'. I would like to take this opportunity to express our sense of pleasure and gratification over the fact that during the course of the next census, census operations in the State of Kashmir will also be carried on under the authority of our own Census Commissioner. That is one more step forward in the process of complete integration of the State of Kashmir with India.

Now, Sir, my hon. friend, Dr. Gour, while dealing with this subject unnecessarily spoke about enumeration of Urdu-speaking people in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and said it was wrong. I do not know on what basis he made this accusation. So far as we know, these enumerators' activities are carried on very fairly, honestly and properly, and certainly there is no bias in the minds of enumerators against Urdu or any bias in favour of Hindi, or for the matter of that, in favour of or against any particular language. But then the question is, what should these enumerators do? Should they exercise their own mind on the subject or should they abide by what the persons tell them? If somebody says, 'my mother-tongue is Hindi' and another says it is Urdu, what are they to do? I think the best thing for them is to take down what the person concerned says his mother-tongue to be. I do not know why my hon. friend, Dr. Gour, should feel surprised about the number of Urdu

speaking people which has been enumerated and put at about 44 lakhs in U.P. There is nothing to be surprised about it. Urdu, technically as it is called, is spoken by people in Uttar Pradesh in the big cities only in the western areas. In the eastern areas of Uttar Pradesh even in the cities the language spoken is Hindi, of course, not the Sanskritised Hindi, but ordinary Hindi; call it Hindustani, if you like, and the people in the villages—almost all of them—whether they are Hindus or Muslims, to whatever faith they may belong, speak either Hindi or a dialect of Hindi.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: I do not agree with that.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: And only one per cent. in the whole area, you will find, speak what is technically called Urdu. Therefore, there is absolutely no justification for Dr. Gour to feel that enumeration has not been carried on in a fair and impartial manner.

Then my hon. friend, Dr. Gour, referred to the question of allowances to Indian Rulers. There is a demand for a small amount and that demand is based on the fact that a few of the Rulers did not, in the past one or two years, draw their pensions. Now, I do not know what possible objection can any honest person have to the payment of one's just dues. It may be that that is not the Communist way of doing things, of keeping their promises and to make payments to persons to whom they are really and justly due but we who stand committed to make such payments to the Rulers should ever be ready to pay them their dues whether they are of the current period or whether they are arrears.

Next I come to Demand No. 60 under which a certain amount is being demanded for the National Academy of Administration which has been established at Mussoorie. On a

previous occasion I had the opportunity to deal with the question of Services. This question of Administrative Services has rightly engaged our attention to a substantial extent recently. As we all know, even the Congress at its last session in Bangalore passed a Resolution, the substantive portion of which related to the Administrative Services. We are all having very good Plans. Our planning is nice and we are embarking now on many big and useful projects but then the question before us always is now to successfully implement our plans. And our Plans cannot be successfully implemented until and unless we have an efficient Administrative Service. For that reason it is very necessary to have good training institutions for them, institutions where not only theoretical and practical training should be imparted but where the entire outlook of the new entrants should be so moulded that they may be able to just fit in with the changing situation, with the changing circumstances and with the changing needs of the country. I would not take much more time of the House on this subject. But I do feel very strongly that any amount spent on giving proper training to our administrative services is well spent. Not only that. We must see that the policy which we have adopted, which the Central Government have adopted, must be implemented. On more than one occasion I have drawn the attention of the Government to their own circular which they issued about four years ago based on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission to the effect that at least one-third of the Indian Administrative Service personnel in any State must come from outside that State. Now, that was a recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission and rightly accepted by the Government. They sent out a circular to all the various State Governments impressing on them the necessity and the desirability of implementing that particular recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission. As a

matter of fact, though four or five years have passed since then, hardly anything has been done in that direction. Now, we are told that the State Governments are not very happy over this suggestion of the States Reorganisation Commission and the circular issued to them by the Central Government, because the State Governments want, generally speaking, to have people of their own choice, from their own States. But then the Central Government ought to see to it, not only to impress on the State Governments but also to see to it that this very important suggestion of theirs, this important directive of theirs, based as it is in the interest of the unity of the country and in the interest of proper and effective administration, is implemented both in letter and spirit. Unless and until we do that, I think the unity of the country runs a very great risk. I will, therefore, on every possible occasion go on repeating, with all the emphasis at my command, that this suggestion must be implemented.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do, Mr. Kapoor. There are two more speakers. You have to give them some time.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Then, I will not encroach on their time. I will close my remarks only by referring to demand No. 117 according to which a certain amount is being demanded by the Central Government for the purpose of that being invested in the Finance Corporation of the State of Assam, so that in the backward area of Tripura small-scale industries may be encouraged. We must give our wholehearted support to it and I hope and trust that in this industrially backward State of Tripura, at least one, if not more, industrial estate would be soon established and that an amending legislation to the Finance Corporation Act would soon be introduced in Parliament enabling the Government to invest some of their money in equity capital of small-scale industries. Investment in the shape of

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equity capital in small-scale industries is very necessary to encourage and give fillip to small-scale industries in the backward areas like Tripura, though it may not be necessary in other States where large-scale and small-scale industries are already established.

I must keep to my promise and must close now.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am glad to see that Parliament has been asked to sanction additional expenditure on the Air Force. But my pleasure is tempered by the fact that the largest item in connection with the additional grant that we are asked to approve relates to payments for aircraft and stores, which were expected to be made in 1958-59 but which did not materialise in that year. There are comparatively smaller sums that really relate to the expenditure for the year 1960-61. I should have liked, consistently with the usual considerations that apply to the giving of information regarding the Defence Services, that we should have been told a little more clearly of the arrangements that have been made and are being made this year in order to strengthen the defence of our borders. I note first that the additional expenditure that we have been asked to agree to relates only to the Air Force and here too three-quarters of it or more than three-quarters of it relates to payments that were expected to be made in 1958-59. It does not seem, therefore, that we have done much to strengthen our defences during the year 1959-60. We have learnt by painful experience that it is necessary for us to develop our strength in order to provide for the full security of our borders. I should have thought, therefore, when these supplementary estimates were presented, that we would be supplied with fuller information than has been done, and that we would know the arrangements made not in connec-

tion with one service only, but at least in connection with one other service too, in order to enable us to fulfil the responsibility that we owe to the people living in the border areas. I have no doubt that our Air Force will not hesitate to undertake any task that it is asked to, but I think it is necessary on our part to enable it to have the strength and the resources that will place it in a position to perform its duty towards the country. The only really large item that relates to schemes newly sanctioned and the increased requirements on the basis of the latest supply position is a sum of about Rs. 87½ lakhs. Now, how much is this due to the purchase of aircraft and stores for which payment was expected to be made in 1958-59, I do not know. If we can be told how much is due to the purchase of aircraft and stores I have already referred to and how much is really new and relates to the current year, we shall be in a better position to understand the character of the efforts made by the Government during the current year, to enable us to safeguard the security of the border areas. Sir, I would like to say only one word more before I sit down. I am glad to see that this National Administrative College is going to be established where senior officers will receive advanced training. It is desirable in the present circumstances that our officers, who have to work in circumstances entirely different from those in which they had to work about twelve years ago, should fully understand the adjustments required to be made in order to enable them to discharge their new duties effectively. I hope that this institution will be of such a character as to give the officers the high degree of training required. In the present days I think that the adequate training of the civil servants is as necessary as the proper training of the officers of the Defence services. Really it is only when we act with courage, imagination and efficiency both in the civil and military sphere that we can hope to raise our country to the level which we ardently wish to see it

occupies. We shall have to use every ounce of our strength in order to carry out all those schemes on which not merely the welfare but also the future of our country depends. I trust, therefore, that no considerations of economy will, after the establishment of the College, prevent Government from making it a first class institution. I am sorry to say that for many years the training of new recruits to the I.A.S. was sadly neglected. I think it is only during the last four or five years that attention has been paid to this important subject. I hope that the new College will not, because of our other needs, ever be in the sorry position in which the Indian Administrative School was. If its necessity continues to be realised in practice as well as in theory, which has already been recognized, then it should give us civil servants who would be fully trained to take up the new duties that the country expects them to discharge and be a source of strength to the State and an example to the younger members of the Services.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA): Sir, I will just intervene for a minute only. There was one point raised by my hon. friend, and that was about this supplementary demand for the Air Force. The position is that in 1958-59, according to the contracts—I cannot divulge what the contracts were because that would ultimately show what aircraft they were and all that, but I can only say that according to the contracts—entered into we expected a certain number of aircraft to come in and payments to be made for those aircraft as they were delivered. Unfortunately they were not delivered when we expected them in 1958-59 but they were delivered in 1959-60, and therefore we had to come up with a supplementary demand for those aircraft and other stores pertaining to them, payments for which had to be made; hence this supplementary demand in this particular respect for Rs. 472 lacs.

The other point raised was about the Defence College. I should like to assure this House, and through this House the country, that we embarked upon this College after very careful consideration. We intend to run it at the highest standards which are expected. As you know, Sir, previously we were sending our officers—a few of them, perhaps one or two, depending upon the vacancies—to the Imperial Defence College. We thought that it was only in the fitness of things—we should not only not be satisfied but we could not remain satisfied with one or two officers receiving training during the year—that more men should receive training, and for that purpose we wanted to have our own college, and that is why we did embark upon it. I need hardly assure you again, Sir, that the College will function with the highest standards.

Apart from these, there have been no other points raised. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Solomon. Please be very brief.

SHRI P. A. SOLOMON (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to say a few words regarding item No. 120 dealing with the purchase of foodgrains. Sir, in the previous Budget, that is the Budget for 1959-60, there was an allotment of Rs. 186.38 crores, for the import of foodgrains, and now over and above that for the purchase of foodgrains the amount is Rs. 17.75 crores granted by the Lok Sabha, and it is before us. So, I would like to know whether we are importing foodgrains over and above the calculation in the Budget here or we are purchasing foodgrains in our country itself. That is one thing.

Now, Sir, we are all aware that everywhere the prices of foodgrains are increasing. At the same time we are told that there are bumper crops, that the cultivation is improving, and so on and so forth. If it is so, then why has this additional expenditure

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been necessary for the same year, apart from the allotted amount? That is what I want to know.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, I am not able to follow it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Solomon, please come before the mike.

SHRI P. A. SOLOMON: Sir, I thought that I would get some more time to deal with other points. Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about item No. 53—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers. It is not a question of party politics. Our country is facing a very serious financial crisis. Actually we want support from outside. At the same time we are losing huge amounts for this purpose. I know that in Kerala our Ruler is getting about Rs. 21 lakhs as privy purse. I do not know how he is using this amount. Actually it is not spent for any purpose, neither for agricultural purpose nor for industrial purpose, nor for his own personal purpose, because he has so much money with him. So I think it is time to take some measures to cut down these privy purses. Or at least the Government must take the initiative to ask the Princes to contribute their amount of the privy purse for the purpose of planning for the welfare of the State.

I do not want to take more time and with these words, I conclude my remarks.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion for the illuminating contribution that they have made.

One or two hon. Members referred to the question of Urdu in the enumeration in the census. The point was made that the enumeration for Urdu in the last census in U.P. was only 43 lakhs whereas the Muslim population which was supposed to

know Urdu there was much more. It is true that the Muslim population in U.P. is 90 lakhs and the enumeration of Urdu as mother-tongue is only 43 lakhs. But hon. Members perhaps forget that there is another enumeration. Everybody was asked to give his mother-tongue as Hindi or as Urdu. There is also another entry as Hindustani and the figure for Hindustani is 57 lakhs in U.P. So, it is quite possible—rather it is highly probably—that those who gave Hindustani as their language were also the people who spoke Urdu. If we add these two figures—57 and 43—it comes to 100. Whereas the Muslim population of U.P. is 90 lakhs, the number of people knowing Hindustani and Urdu comes to 100 lakhs. I think that the charge that the enumerators who went there either did not record Urdu or were not acting properly because they were deliberately trying to bring down Urdu is not fair; all this imputation of motives is hardly correct.

DR. R. B. GOUR: No, no. It is a fact. Fifty-seven lakhs of people . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry, Sir. Without hearing my argument, he is speaking.

DR. R. B. GOUR: You said that I was only . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, no. I may repeat again what I said for the benefit of the hon. Member. The Muslim population in U.P. is 90 lakhs. The enumeration for Urdu as mother-tongue is 43 lakhs. There is another entry of enumeration known as Hindustani which is 57 lakhs, and Hindi about 5 crores. So, it is quite possible that those who gave Hindustani as their mother-tongue in the enumeration knew Urdu also. Hindustani and Urdu are very much alike. There is a common factor between them, and if you add up these two figures, it comes to one

hundred lakhs, whereas the Muslim population of U.P. is 90 lakhs. It is not as if I am saying that Hindustani should not be taken as Urdu or that a part of it should have gone as Hindi. But this imputation that the enumerators who went there deliberately put Urdu down, is not correct, and certainly the Government will not countenance any such thing. In future, every effort will be made to ensure that correct recording takes place of all the languages.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Thank you very much.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Then, Sir, about the privy purse, to raise a general question of policy that the privy purse should not be given and that in the context of the planned development this money should be utilised, is hardly relevant at this stage. I am only saying . . . (*Interruption.*) I think the hon. Member should have patience. I listened to him with great patience.

(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Let me make my point. I think I will effectively meet his argument.

The question was asked whether Government should come forward with any grant to these people and what the urgency was to make payments to these so-called rich people. It is not a question of any propriety in budgeting or accounting or any other thing. The policy and other things are decided once for all. There are set rules for supplementary grants. We make provision for a particular item in the Budget. If there is a short-fall we come with a supplementary demand. Against every item there is a similar procedure adopted. We make certain calculations about an item and then at the end of the Budget year we come and say, 'Well, there is going to be some variation in

the estimate and we have come for a supplementary grant.' What is the impropriety in it. . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: The arrears could be paid after the Budget.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: When we are committed to pay the arrears, why should we not do it now? Why should we carry it to another Budget year? The Finance Minister may have to say in his Budget Speech that this is the arrear. What difference does it make whether we do it now or a year after?

DR. R. B. GOUR: What about the arrears to the employees according to the Pay Commission?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is a separate question. Certainly their case is urgent. That I concede. But that does not take away the point that if there is some discrepancy or a payment has to be made or there is a short-fall in the sanctioned funds, the supplementary grant is asked for and there are set rules about it. I think the hon. Member should be satisfied with this argument.

About defence, the hon. Dr. Kunzru made certain points. He spoke about the stores items—Rs. 87,54,000—and said that enough information was not there. For his benefit, I may point out that this sub-head provides for expenditure on various items—stores and equipment procured in India, stores and equipment obtained through H. A. L. even though it may be imports made by H. A. L. and stores and equipment obtained from countries other than the U.K. and the Continent. To give further details, this item includes the purchase of Dakotas—Rs. 16 lakhs; increased allocation for various research and other special projects—Rs. 60 lakhs and provision for other manufacture in the H. A. L.—Rs. 50 lakhs. Dr. Kunzru spoke about the big item of charge in England, that is, Rs. 4,75,67,000. This increased requirement is mainly due to the carry-forward payments

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for aircraft and stores which were expected to be made in 1958-59, but which did not materialise fully in that year. The surrender of funds on this account was of the order of Rs. 5 crores under 'Air frames' and 'Aviation stores.' The additional provision asked for is under the following headings:—

Increased payments for—

	Rs.
(a) Canberras, Gnats and Hunters . . .	360 lakhs.
(b) Aviation Stores . . .	62 lakhs.
(c) Ordnance Stores . . .	50 lakhs.

This is the break-up which the hon. Member wanted. I am sorry he is not here. This would have satisfied him.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who raised the point about the standards of efficiency and the need for more efficiency in public administration and they have spoken that more amount should be spent for that purpose. The Government is quite aware of the fact that efficiency has not only to be maintained, but it has to be stepped up day by day and the future of this country and the future of any planned developmental programme is more dependent on how these things are administered and how efficiency goes up, and I think the Government is very keen on this and fully appreciate the sentiment expressed by the hon. Members.

Now, I come to the point raised by the hon. leader of the Communist Party in the House. Well, he said that the Finance Ministry or the Finance Minister was in the soup. He seems to be very fond of soup, I suppose. But I do not know what I should say; I am told he is a barrister and he knows how to advocate his case, but whatever provisions he has cited from the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, well, they are either irrelevant or are inaccurate. For example, he said, referring to section 20 or section 19, that the provisions of

that section have been violated, because somebody brings in and sells gold here. He perhaps does not know, it seems, that everybody is free to sell his gold, and if the property can be traced to the person, well, there is no harm; it is not illegal to sell gold in India. Every day in the Calcutta Stock Exchange or bullion exchange men can buy or sell gold.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is not a question of men; it is a question of an alien citizen—whatever he is—selling gold or the gold being sold on his behalf, which has been imported—according to their admission—into this country. It is quite different.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am coming to that. I am only pointing out that it is not illegal if somebody sells or buys gold in the market. Every day such transactions take place. The fact is, as my hon. colleague the Deputy Minister for External Affairs said, that this treasure was allowed to come to Sikkim as far back as 1950. The Government of India knew about it and the Government of India permitted it. So that point is very clear.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I ask a question, just one point?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If you have to ask any questions, I think it would be better—I am prepared to answer all the questions—if you put them later, after I finish my arguments.

As I said, Sir, in reply to his point that the gold is being sold, whether it is a property or gold or silver or bullion, as long as it can be traced to the owner, it can be sold. And this treasure was allowed to come into Sikkim. Sikkim is part of India for this purpose and between Sikkim and India there is no exchange control or other regulations so far as any goods coming from Sikkim are concerned.

Now the important thing is that a charge is levelled at the Government and it is that we have allowed payments outside India—in the United

Nations—that to the other persons of the Dalai Lama group payments have been allowed. I asked him repeatedly, you will remember, Sir,—we cannot answer questions based on suppositions—if he had any specific charge to make. If we allowed any payments or they made any payments outside India without the permission of the Reserve Bank and in violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, certainly there everybody is liable and they are liable. I wanted to know from him specifically, but he would not meet the point; he would not come to the specific point. He would say: 'State your own case.' We cannot state our case on hypothesis, but even then I may say for the information of the hon. Member that no such payments have been made outside India. No request from him to us has come for making payments outside India. So there is no truth in it, that any payments violating the foreign exchange regulations have been made outside India, and I think it does not behove a responsible leader of a party to make charges which have no basis. It is not fair, just out of his wild imagination, to make charges against individuals in the country, and against the Government. It is highly regrettable that he should make a charge that we connived at it or that we permitted such political activities outside India. I think, Sir, such charges are serious. Before such charges were made, they should have been enquired into, and they are very highly regrettable, because there is no truth in them. They have not made any request for such payment outside the country.

Sir, with these words I move.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about other points?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: You raised three points. What are the other points you raised? If you have any points to make, certainly I am prepared to answer.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: I made the point of the inefficient working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Inasmuch as the hon. Minister has not replied to this, I hope he will pass on my remarks to the Minister concerned.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Certainly, Sir; the hon. Member will get an opportunity again. The Posts and Telegraphs budget is coming when we will have a fuller discussion. The general question of inefficiency does not come out of these Grants. Every year we are reviewing the working of the administration during Budget discussion, and that is why I did not touch on that point, also because it was not a specific issue, the general question of inefficiency.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now let me put my question; I hope you will clarify. Suppose a Pakistani national brings some assets to Tripura which is a part of India, and keeps the assets there—gold or whatever it is—for, say, two years. Then he brings them to Calcutta and declares that they had been brought from Pakistan through Tripura where it remained for two years. Would that money be liable under this Act? Would that money be regarded as if it is an internal transaction within India itself, or would it be regarded as a transaction between two countries, involving two countries, although it may have rested at some place for some time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Again supposition and hypothetical question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want to know the position because . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can consult your lawyer.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have consulted my lawyer. You were not here, Sir. I pointed out—let him meet that point—money came, according to their admission, from Tibet.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If it is smuggling, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Money came from Tibet. It rested in Sikkim for some time. Then, now it is in Calcutta. Am I to understand that it is a transaction between Sikkim and India or am I to understand that it is a transaction between two countries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Money was permitted to come; it was not smuggling.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Even so, are you in a position to permit circumventing this law, the foreign exchange regulations?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I think the hon. Member should refresh his memory of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The Government has power under that Act and the power is given by Parliament. The Government has not got the power to do anything in violation of that Act.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I should like Government to place the authorisation, that was given nine years ago, on the Table of the House in order to regularise this transaction.

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 1959-60, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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: I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I want to say a few words; this is third reading.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is hardly any time. There is just time to put the motion to vote.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The General Budget is coming and you can speak. It is already past five.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You can adjourn the House; we can continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time; we have already exceeded the time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What was the time allotted, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 2½ hours.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Anyway, Sir . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order; you can speak on the General Budget.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, Sir, in this matter the reply has been misleading, and prevarications have been made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 6 p.m. for the receiving of the Budget papers.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till six of the clock the same day.

6 P.M.

The House reassembled at six of the clock, Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1960-61

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (DR. B. GOPALA REDDI): Sir, on behalf of the Finance Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1960-61.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Before the House adjourns, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the Finance Ministry has given us only one day for the study of all the papers that will be given to us today. Is it fair, Sir, to ask us to study these papers in a day?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The debate will begin on Thursday instead of Wednesday.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: That means two days.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is 2½ days.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Suppose Dr. Gopala Reddi were not a Minister and he was asked to study all the documents that will be given to us today in two days. Could he do it in spite of his knowledge of finance which is

much better than ours? I suggest, therefore, that in future more time should be given to us in order to enable us to make a proper study of the papers that the Government supplies.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, in this connection I also addressed a letter to the Chairman this morning pointing out the difficulties to which the hon. Member has referred. You said we are getting 2½ days. Just now we are going. Tomorrow and the day after we have to participate in the discussion here. We have practically no time to study these documents. I entirely associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Dr. Kunzru. It seems that the Finance Ministry do not take into account the problems and the difficulties that we may be facing. Many Congress Members also have spoken to me privately about this matter. They share our views in this matter. I request you, Sir, still to consider this matter and have a provision for more time in this session. In spite of our request, if it comes to that, we have to submit, but it is not fair by us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 1st March 1960.