

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): On the basis of Supreme Court decision.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will come to all those things. I have just started, and I am sure that by the time I end, you will be on my side.

About this contention, the least that can be said is that it is most unfortunate. I am constrained to remark that the contention is a perversion of facts with complete disregard for all truthfulness and honesty. That the University is a Muslim institution and that it was primarily founded for the benefit of the Muslims is a question that cannot be disputed. It is unquestionable. Sir, I would here refer to the Report of the Aligarh Muslim University Inquiry Committee, 1961, appointed by the Executive Council of the University in consultation with and at the instance of the Government of India. It is popularly known as the Report of the Chatterjee Committee. At page 110 of the Report it is clearly stated:

16.00 hrs.

"After a careful study of the then prevailing conditions in India, that great man, the late Sir, Syed Ahmad Khan, arrived at the conclusion that the backwardness of the Muslim community was due to the neglect of the modern education. The Indian war of Independence had left the Muslims of India who had played a notable part in it frustrated and disorganised.....

"They had a violent prejudice against Western education and all that it stood for. Sir Syed felt that that attitude was greatly injurious to their interests. He, therefore, wanted them to have the benefits of a liberal education on western lines for, without that he

felt they would not be able to progress along lines which would fit them to make their full contribution to the country of their birth."

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue the next day.

16.01 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CLAIMS FOR GRANT OF EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES LEFT IN FORMER EAST PAKISTAN

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): This half-hour discussion is regarding the unfortunate condition of the refugees from the former East Pakistan. This relates to their properties, and the question is whether they will get any kind of compensation or not.

It is known to you and to this House that after partition, those refugees who migrated from West Pakistan exchanged their properties and also got compensation in cash and kind to the tune of about Rs. 400 crores. But in the case of refugees from East Pakistan, although their number was much larger than those who migrated from West Pakistan, not a single farthing of compensation was given to them for the properties they had left behind, worth thousands and thousands of crores, both movable and immovable.

It is also known that at the time of partition, and also in 1956 under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, it was agreed by the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India that the minorities, those who migrated to Pakistan and the minorities who had come from Pakistan to India would retain their rights of property, both movable and immovable, and that they would be allowed to dispose of their properties also. At that time there was no passport, no restriction for going from this side to the other. In 1953 passport was imposed, and there was no

[Prof. Samar Guha]

possibility for the refugees to go to that side. Although in name the right of the refugees from both sides was there to retain their property, movable and immovable, in actual practice they could not exercise that privilege. What happened? The refugees who came from East Pakistan, leaving all their property, did not get any benefit as compensation as those from West Pakistan got; they could not also go there to dispose of their property. The situation continued like this.

After the 1965 war Pakistan declared all the Indian properties in East and West Pakistan as enemy property, and thousands and thousands of crores worth of minority properties were usurped by them. In West Pakistan there was actually nothing much left, because most of them had been exchanged.

After the 1965 war, Government agreed that if any persons who had migrated to India could produce documents, they would get ex-gratia compensation for their properties left in Pakistan, and this ex-gratia compensation would be one-fourth of the total amount of their properties or claims. At least the people who had migrated from East Pakistan did not know anything about it. The office was situated at Bombay; the Custodian of the enemy properties—what does that mean, I do not know. What happened till 1969 is—I do not know whether I am using a strong word, but I have at least my suspicion—that there may be certain connivance with some people, who masqueraded themselves as coming from West Pakistan. A number of people, about 20 to 25 crores, I do not know exactly, claimed that they had their factories, their properties and other things. It was even said that the maximum ceiling would be Rs. 25 lakhs. But there are certain cases where Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 lakhs were

given to those who manipulated, claiming that they had left their properties in West Pakistan. They were getting it and they drew it. How my attention was drawn to this matter is, Mrs. Nellie Sengupta who was a former President of the Congress, was living at Chittagong in her home there. She wrote to me a letter to take up the case of a particular gentleman of Chittagong, whom I had visited. She also wrote a letter to Mrs. Gandhi and she requested me to meet her. With that letter of Mrs. Sengupta, I went to Mrs. Gandhi and I took up the matter with her. Then I came to know that it is possible that the refugees may get something. I met late, Shri L. N. Mishra and Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyay afterwards. When the figures were finalised, I was started to find that mostly there was no paper publicity. Nobody knew about it, the common people did not know. But only some intelligent people living in the urban areas, some enlightened people, only a few thousands of them from former East Pakistan applied for ex-gratia compensation. Most of the applications came from the West Pakistan side.

Then I found that although there were more claims from the East Pakistan side, 90 per cent of them remained undisposed of whereas in the case of West Pakistan, 90 to 95 per cent of the cases were quickly disposed of. Just a sum of Rs. 1 crore was given as compensation to people from East Pakistan whereas about Rs. 15 to 20 crores were given to those who claimed that they had migrated from West Pakistan. I should say that almost all these claims were spurious claims. If you enquire into what happened during that period, you will find serious things. You will find that spurious documents were prepared and that crores of rupees were manipulated

ed by some people in connivance with some other people. I do not want to name any officer or somebody else here. If you just go through it and if you institute some inquiry, you will find many many ugly things that have been there. After that I took up the matter. Unfortunately, I could not get admitted any starred question. For the last ten to twelve years, I have been trying and trying. But fortunately, today I have got a half-an-hour discussion.

After that some steps were taken, some people were getting compensation. But when the Janata Party came to power, I took up the matter with Shri Mohan Dharia. I met him several times. With regard to one Bill also, I met him. I found that some big Zamindars of East Pakistan have managed to get Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs and in some cases even the maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. I requested Shri Mohan Dharia to do a few things.

The first thing was to give further publicity and ask for the placing of the claims. He agreed to that. It was issued through different papers. Some claims have come. It was also agreed to that the cases of only those who claim upto Rs. 1 lakh, in general—there may be particular cases which may be different—should be taken up. Those who have claimed upto Rs. 20 lakhs will get Rs. 20 to 25 thousand. He also agreed to set up an office at Calcutta and also to set up a special panel, who will quickly deal with all these things. He did that very sympathetically I would say that about thirty to thirty five thousand claims came. But there was one difficulty. At the moment, I do not want to press for it. I will tell you afterwards what happened. When the press publicity was made, when the radio publicity was made, those Harijan refugees and the Scheduled Caste refugees who have been rehabilitated

in Dandakaranya, Nainital, Andamans in the interior of Assam and various other places of the country, did not know anything about it. Time passed, but they could not file any claim for the properties that they had left there.

In the meantime what happened is, after 1965 war, even in cases where any member remained there, in the name of evacuee property, in the name of enemy property, in the name of non-residential property, all the properties of the refugees of East Pakistan people, who migrated from East Pakistan, were being forcibly occupied by the then Government of Pakistan. Only there was a respite during the Mujib regime....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Please give me a little more time this is not a political issue; this a humanitarian issue. These are the unfortunate people, the poor people. I am pleading for their cause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree; I know the cause. But you also kindly cooperate. There is a time-limit.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Yes.

These people did not know of it; they did not file their claims. I know, already nearly 30,000 claims are pending. It started quite well. But recently for the last five months, there is a complete bottleneck. No file is moving, no payment is being made. The Custodian of the Enemy Property, Mr. Rangachari has retired. After that there is a complete stalemate and no file is moving either from Calcutta to Bombay or from Bombay to Delhi.

The Panel was constituted of three persons, namely, Mr. Rangachari who was the Custodian of the Enemy Property and two retired Judges. They constituted the Panel. All the claims

used to go to them. They would verify, scrutinise and, on the basis of that, recommend. It will go to Bombay and from Bombay, it will come to Delhi and then clearance would be given. But now, since Mr. Rangachari has retired, everything is in a stalemate. No file is moving; it is almost closed; nothing is being done. The Panel constitutes only two persons, not three persons. This year, there has been an agitation. The news came in the press that there was a demonstration before the office. On the floor of the House, Mr. Mohan Dharja said that the whole claim would be cleared within six months. What to speak six months. One year has passed. Nothing has been done.

What are the problems? Firstly, the office is very ill-equipped in Calcutta. There is no experienced person. The most experienced person, Mr. Rangachari, who was dealing with this work has retired. He is not there. The new person who has come as the temporary Custodian of the Enemy Property does some other work. Here also, in Delhi, the Secretary who was dealing with this work has also been shifted. The whole situation has been almost turned into some kind of a complete bottleneck everywhere.

I have had two or three meetings with Mr. Mohan Dharja. I know, in commerce, there are dealings worth thousands of crores of rupees; they are dealing with crores and crores of rupees. Rupees twenty or thirty or forty crores matter little for them. Mr. Mohan Dharja told me frankly that it would be done. It has not yet been done. I would say that this is such a humanitarian issue that you will save so many families if you give Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 20,000 to those unfortunate refugees.

The temporary Custodian and also the officer-in-charge, Mr. Joginder Singh and Mr. Joginder Raj, both of

them, recently visited Calcutta. Fortunately, I was also at that time in Calcutta. They were very helpful. We sat together, Mr. Joginder Singh, Mr. Joginder Raj and those two members of the Panel, to discuss the things and we arrived at certain tentative decisions. We decided, firstly, that a three-member Panel, a full Panel, should be immediately instituted and, secondly, Mr. Rangachari who is a very experienced person, who retired and who was dealing with these cases sympathetically—there may be some difficulty for his retention—we agreed that he may be requested and taken as an officer on special duty and, if he refuses, then a third member of the Panel will be recruited from the West Bengal cadre.

There were a few other things, how to equip the office and get different things done. Certain tentative arrangements were made. I have given a note to Mr. Mohan Dharja; I had a talk with him about it. Now, I want to know what steps have been taken to implement it. Mr. Mohan Dharja told me that it will be implemented and the things will be done, very quickly, within six months or at least in a year, and that 25,000 to 30,000 claims would be cleared. I do not know what has happened.

I would make another suggestion to you. The new gentleman, Mr. Joginder Singh is the temporary Custodian and there is another gentleman, Mr. Mohinder Singh as the Deputy Custodian. He is an experienced man, he was working with Mr. Rangachari. Why not make that gentleman the Custodian of the Enemy Property? He will be able to handle the matter very quickly because he knows the whole matter.

There is also one Mr. Das Gupta. He was also doing something. He was working there since 1963 as a

paltry allowance. He knows the whole matter. He is an experienced man. If he is made the Deputy Chairman it will be very easy for them, because of their experience, to handle all the matters very quickly.

I would request you to see that steps are taken to reorganize the Calcutta office and make a fool-proof programme so that within a year the 30,000 pending claims are cleared.

This compensation should not be treated as property for income-tax purposes. Income-tax should not be imposed on that because it is not an earning that way. I do not want to go into the legal question. This question has been raised, I put that question to Shri Dharia also, and he said that he would look into it sympathetically: this should not be treated as an income and no income-tax should be imposed on that.

I would request you humbly to treat the whole matter sympathetically, with humanitarian consideration, and see that the Calcutta office is reorganised. The services of Mr. Rangachari may be obtained, if he agrees; I do not know whether he will agree—and also see to that, within a year at least, if not within six months, all the pending claims are cleared and those poor people get their ex-gratia compensation quickly.

व्यक्तिगत, वार्षिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता  
 संस्थानों में राज्य संबंधी (बी. आर. डि. डी.) :  
 समाप्ति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय सभर बाबू  
 का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही  
 महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की सरकार शासन का ध्यान  
 आकर्षित किया है। यह निष्कर्ष सही है कि  
 जब माननीय सभर बाबू ने इस समस्या पर  
 विशेष ध्यान दिया तो सरकार को भी

उस तरह ध्यान देना पड़ा और यही कारण है  
 कि आज हम इस बात का आश्वासन आप के  
 माध्यम से इस माननीय सदन को देते हैं  
 कि शासन इस समस्या के प्रति पूरी तरह  
 सजग है।

मैं सभर बाबू के द्वारा उठाये गये दो तीन  
 जो ग्रहण मुद्दे हैं उन पर कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।  
 अभी तक जो रकम क्लेमेट्स को दी गई है वह  
 22 करोड़ से भी अधिक यानी 22.91 करोड़  
 है और इस रकम को उन्हीं क्लेमेट्स को दिया  
 गया है जोकि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हैं।  
 वहां पर जो प्रापर्टी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में उन  
 लोगों की जन्त की गई जिन को उन्होंने  
 इंडियन नेशनल समझौता वह 109 करोड़ रुपये  
 की है। सरकार ने उन तमाम . . . . .

प्रो० सभर गुरु : यह जो आपको  
 इन्फार्मेशन है यह थोड़ी सी गलत है।

There was non-residential property  
 in different categories. They usurped  
 all the properties of those who  
 have come here. In a sense, you are  
 right, but totally you are not right.  
 Therefore, this information is wrong.  
 The whole situation has to be con-  
 sidered.

बी. आर. डि. डी. : कस्टोडियन का जो  
 सूचना है और जो हमारे पास रेकार्ड है उसके  
 अनुसार मैंने आपको जानकारी दी है।  
 सरकार ने उन तमाम क्लेमेट्स को लाभ  
 पहुंचाने के लिए एक्सप्रेशिया पेमेंट देना तय  
 किया और वह 25 परसेंट के हिसाब से देना  
 तय किया। इस बात की भी हमने कोशिश  
 की कि चूंकि कस्टोडियन का दफ्तर बम्बई  
 में है इसलिए एक दफ्तर कलकत्ता में भी खोला  
 जाये और वह वहां पर खोल दिया गया।  
 सभर बाबू की यह बात सही है कि इसमें जो  
 ट्राक नहीं पर है वह बेटी राय भी है कि

[श्री आरिफ बंग]

एडीकेट नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार ने फैसला किया है, हम उस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर एक आफिसर भ्रान स्पेशल इन्सुटी (कुल टाइमर) रखा जाये ताकि वहां के लोगों की इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी समस्यायें हैं उन पर पूरी तबज्जह के साथ ध्यान दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ जो स्टाफ की कमी है उसको भी दूर करने के लिए हम गम्भीरता से सोच रहे हैं। और जैसा कि आपने फर्माया, हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि जितने भी क्लेमस बचे हैं उन पर पूरी तरह से ध्यान देकर उन लोगों को पूरी तरह से राहत पहुंचाई जाये। हमने प्रिफरेंस दिया है उन केसेज को जिनमें या तो विधवा बहनें हैं या अपाहिज लोग हैं या फिर जो छोटे केसेज हैं एक लाख से कम के। हम चाहते हैं कि पहले उन केसेज में निर्णय लेकर ऐसे लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई जाए। हम इस बात की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी उन तमाम केसेज को निपटा दें लेकिन इस आदरणीय सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मालेंगे कि 1971 में जो लास्ट डेट क्लेम करने की थी, आपकी मांग पर सरकार ने उसको बढ़ाकर 31 जुलाई, 1977 कर दिया था। 1971 तक केवल 3944 क्लेमस आए थे लेकिन अबधि बढ़ाने से हमारे पास जो क्लेमस आए हैं उनकी संख्या है 53508। इतने अधिक क्लेमस जो हमारे पास आए हैं उन सभी को डिस्पोज आफ करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है, यह एक बड़ा फाइनेकेटेड काम है। तमाम एविडेंसेज वरीरह देखकर क्लेमस को निपटाना होगा। आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस के बावजूद अभी तक 23 हजार नए क्लेमस को डिस्पो व आफ किया जा चुका है फिर भी 28912 क्लेमस पेंडिंग हैं। नए क्लेमस के भ्राने से यह समस्या आई है। आपका यह

कहना ठीक है, जिन लोगों को इस तरह से तक-लीक पहुंची है, प्रापर्टीज लुई है उन तमाम भाई बहनों के साथ सरकार की पूरी सहानु-भूति है और हम चाहते हैं कि उनके बकाया क्लेमस पर जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लें। इस सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि मैं ने आपसे निवेदन किया; हम वहां पर एक कुल टाइमर प्रो० एस० डी० नियुक्त कर रहे हैं। उसी तरह से स्टाफ में जो इनएडीवरीसी है उसको भी पूरा कर रहे हैं ताकि हमारे तमाम भाई बहन जोकि पीड़ित हैं उनको राहत मिल सकें।

इसके अतिरिक्त आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन सुझावों पर हम गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करेंगे। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपके सुझाव के अनुसार, यह तमाम जितनी भी शिकायत हैं वह सब दूर हो जायगी।

श्री सीगत राय (बरकपुर) : श्री मन्, राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जिस विनय तथा धीरज के साथ समरबाबूद्वारा उठाये गये सबालों का जबाब दिया उसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ। मैं भी पूर्व पाकिस्तान से आया हुआ एक रेफ्यूजी हूँ लेकिन मैं उनमें से नहीं हूँ जिन्होंने कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए अपील की है। हमारा काम यहाँ पर भी चल जाता है। बहुत लोग ऐसे भी हैं जिनको कम्पेन्सेशन मिलने में बहुत आसानी होती है। आज सुबह जब यहाँ पर इसके बारे में सवाल जवाब चल रहे थे तब मंत्री महोदय ने पालिसी बताई और पहले भी मोहन शारिया साहब ने एक खत में बताया था कि जो छोटे लोग हैं, जिनके एक लाख से कम का क्लेम है उनको पहले पैसा दिया जायेगा। और उसके बाद बड़े बड़े क्लेम वालों को पैसा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो पेंडिंग सबालों हैं, इन्वीस्टिगेशन उसका जवाब

होता है। सही बात यह है कि अभी तक जिनको कम्पेन्सेशन मिला वे सभी बड़े लोग हैं जिनके पास पैरवी करने का मोका था, जिनके पास मंत्री को पकड़ने का मोका था और जिनके पास अफसर को खुश करने का मोका था। यह इस समय की बात नहीं है, कांग्रेस के जमाने से भी यही बात रही है। मेमनसिंह के राजा को 18-20 लाख मिला और नारजीस के राजा को भी मिला। इसी तरह से दूसरे बड़े बड़े राजाओं तथा जमींदारों को मिला है लेकिन छोटे लोगों ने जो क्लेम किए हैं—1 लाख, डेढ़ लाख के—उनके केसेब दो साल से पड़े हुए हैं। सरकार से जवाब भी नहीं आता है, उनके पास पैसा भी नहीं है कि वे खर्च करके बम्बई जायें। कलकत्ता में जो ग्राफिस हैं मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया है कि वह तो पोस्ट ग्राफिस है, वहाँ पर कुछ काम नहीं होता है। लोग समझते हैं कि बम्बई जाने से हमारा क्लेम पास होगा। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय ने जो बातें कही हैं, मैं समझता हूँ उनका ध्यान देने से यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

अब मैं आपसे दो बार सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। 1—जो इन्टरिम कम्पेन्सेशन देने की बात की जा रही है, यह क्यों? आप पूरा क्लेम असेस करके उस की बल्क लोगों को दे दोजिए, ताकि फिर किसी का क्लेम बाकी न रहे। इस तरह से तो लोगों के दिल में यह भाषा जगी रहेगी कि भाग्य भी मिलेगी और बाद में जब नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर लोग बालियाँ बेंगे। इस लिए आप अभी फुल सेटिलमेंट कर दीजिए। ताकि भाग्य के लिए लोग भाषा न बना कर रखें

2. आप लोगों से डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेन्स माँगते हैं। जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो जमींदार हैं, उनके पास जो डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेन्स खरूदत से ज्यादा है, लेकिन छोटे लोगों के पास डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेन्स नहीं है। डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेन्स के लिए अब जियाउद्दौलान के जमाने में बड़ा जमाना

मुश्किल है, छोटे क्लेमज के लिये, जो क्लेमज एक लाख से कम हैं, उन के लिये आप इस को थोड़ा रिलेक्स कीजिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बिलकुल खरम कर दें, लेकिन थोड़ा रिलेक्स करना चाहिए।

3. बहुत से लोग इन क्लेमन्ट्स से आ कर कहते हैं कि आप को एनीमी प्रापर्टी से जो मिलना है, उस के लिये बन्दोबस्त कर सकते हैं, बम्बई ग्राफिस से यह कराना होगा। मेरे पास खबर है कि कई ऐसे बड़े रकट चल रहे हैं जो ए.पी.पी. प्रापर्टी क्लेम दिलाते हैं और पैसा लेते हैं। यह प्रोपन-फक्ट है। क्या मंत्री यह दाय कोई सी० बी० आई० एन्कवारी बँटायेंगे कि इस तरह का अष्टाचार कहां-कहां होता है।

4. कलकत्ता ग्राफिस को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिये आप क्या करेंगे?

5. समर दाबू ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया है कि आप ने जो डेड-लाइन बना दी है, उस से हम धाराय करते हैं, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, वे बहुत जल्द सेटिल हो जायेंगे। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो फार-कलम एरियाज में रहते हैं, जैसे दण्डकारण्य में या अफ्गेमान में रहते हैं, क्या आप उन को क्लेम फाइल करने के लिए डेड-लाइन में कोई एक्सटेन्शियन देंगे?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR  
 (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall say at the outset that it would not have been right if this Half-an-Hour discussion was taken only by our friends from West Bengal. I am as much involved and concerned in this problem as any other member. That is why I deliberately took the

opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Sir, I also want at the outset to suggest one more point. The whole purpose of Shri Samar Babu's raising this question and Mr. Saugata Roy supporting it is to focus attention on expeditious disposal of claims. I want to ask this Government whether they are taking any special care to see that long-outstanding, legitimate and genuine claims of particularly economically weaker people who cannot spend extra money to support their legitimate claim, are being disposed of in time and in all earnestness.

Now, Sir, the whole plight of refugees from East Pakistan is a very sorry plight. It is all the more so because in respect of the treatment received by the refugees from West Pakistan and the treatment given to East Pakistan refugees, there is a world of difference. They should have got the same treatment, whether from West or East Pakistan. And it so happens that the refugees from East Pakistan are in a worse situation and they are suffering for a longer time. In fact I would even say this. I am looking to a day when the entire Refugee Rehabilitation Department would be closed because everything is disposed of satisfactorily. Why keep on lingering these old wounds of partition of India—all that blot? That is my feeling, Sir. That is why I am asking this question. I say this because the answer that he gave was this. You will recall that in a written answer which he gave on 16th March, 1979, to the Unstarred Question No. 3435, he mentioned four things. My questions are specifically on those four points.

He said 'recently' they met. What does it mean? Please give the date when the Controller went to Calcutta. Then he says that some suggestions were discussed. I ask: What

are those concrete suggestions that they had discussed at that meeting? Then he says that existing arrangements are being strengthened. How are they being strengthened? The whole point is this. In a written answer you can always give this kind of a general answer.

I want him now to be specific and to tell us what are those suggestions. When did that meeting take place? How are the existing arrangements being strengthened? In what way are the settlement of pending cases being made more expeditious?

And, in conclusion, I would only say this. And, why I am saying is because he has mentioned about disposal of pending cases and disposal of other cases. But my point is this. How are these pending cases being processed? I see the Minister's point that more claims have come and therefore, there is more difficulty. But I would like to know as to what is the coordination that you have. In respect of those who have made the claims, may I know whether they are being properly notified, properly helped and guided by the authorities concerned?

Sir, these are my questions and I hope that he will kindly answer those questions. Thank you.

श्री धीरेंद्र बेरा : सभापति महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री तीव्र राय ने जो प्रश्न हजारे सामने प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उनमें सब से पहली बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि जिन क्लेम का हम पार्ट मेंमें कर रहे हैं, उनका हम पूरी तरह से मेंमें क्यों नहीं कर देते । मैं इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेंमें हम कर रहे हैं वह कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं है बल्कि बड़ा प्रन्सरिभ मदद है और कम्पेन्सेटिव क्लेम का क इंडिया से इस को हम है रहे हैं यमकि जिन लोगों को तकलीफ पुगी है,



उन को कुछ न कुछ रहस्य मिल जाए। इन लोगों के जो क्लेमस हैं, उनकी जांच करने के बाद 25 परसेंट हम उनको तुरन्त दे दें, ऐसा हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि उनका कामकाज चल सके। जब तक पूरे तरीके से दोनों सरकारों के बीच में प्रॉपर्टी का माफिया सेटिल नहीं हो जाता उस वक़्त तक यह सम्भव नहीं है। यह मामला एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है। जब बंगलादेश और भारत की सरकारें किसी सेटिलमेंट पर पहुंचें तो तब यकीनन उनको पूरा क्लेम मिल सकेंगा। आज वह सम्भव नहीं है। (व्यवधान)।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक डाकुमेंटरी एवीडेंस में रिलेक्सेशन की बात है कि उसमें रिलेक्सेसन दे दिया जाए, तो सभापति महोदय आप भी वकील हैं, मैं भी वकील हूँ और आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि कानूनी मामलात में एवीडेंस में यदि जरा सा रिलेक्सेशन दिया तो ऐसे भी कंसर्पेदा हो सकते हैं जिनमें फॉर्ज्ड एवीडेंस पेश कर दिये जायें और उनसे प्रनुचित लाभ उठा लिया जाए।

प्रो० सनर गृह : डाकुमेंट्स के बारे में पहले यह हुआ है कि कस्टोडियन ने लेटर लिखा और उसके बेसिस पर आपने कंसिडर कर लिया। क्या यह इंडायरेक्ट वे में नहीं हो सकता है? अब वहाँ से कोर्ट से डाकुमेंट लाना है, इसमें सब मुश्किल पैदा होनी है। इस तरह ने आप को करना चाहिए।

श्री० आरिफ बेग : यह मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ कि सरकार को इन बहिन-भाइयों से पूरी हमदर्दी है और हम यथा शक्ति कोशिश करेंगे कि हम उनकी पूरी पूरी मदद करें। मेरे मित्र ने रिकॉर्ड होने का अंग्रेज़ा जाहिर किया है। यह भी कहा है कि कुछ लोगों ने बड़ी चालाकी से तबकी डाकुमेंट्स प्रस्तुत किए

हैं। यह उन्होंने जनरल बात कही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारे साथ सहयोग करें और स्पेसिफिक मामले हमारे साथ-साथ और हम अपनी तरफ से जांच का पूरा बाधा करते हैं और उन लोगों के खिलाफ . . . . .

प्रो० सनर गृह : फॉर्ज्ड डाकुमेंट्स इस तरह से कि किसी का तीस हजार का क्लेम हुआ और किसी ने कहा कि हम जल्दी करवा देंगे, घोड़ा पैसा दे दो, बन्दवाई जा कर हमें करवाना होगा।

श्री० आरिफ बेग : मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि ऐसा भी सम्भव है। लेकिन जब तक सरकार के पास स्पेसिफिक शिकायत न आये कि सी को कैसे पकड़ा जा सकता है। फिर मैं इन सब पहलुओं पर हम लोग विचार करेंगे।

प्रो० सनर गृह : मेरी जिन्दगी दुभर बनी हुई है। तीसरी पल और तीसरी धाड़मी धाते हैं। ट्वाइकारप्य के जो रिफ्यूजी हैं उन्हें ने भी मेरी नाक में दम कर रखा है। कलकत्ता में और यहाँ भी सैकड़ों पत्र मेरे पास धाते रहते हैं।

श्री० आरिफ बेग : मावलंकर जी ने निश्चित तारीख पूछी है जब हमारे अधिकारी वहाँ गए और उन्होंने मिटिंग की। यह 15-2-70 है। तीभायवश उन अधिकारियों से हमारे बाबू की भी मुलाकात हुई थी और उनका दिलचस्पी के कारण पूरे के पूरे इस दफ्तर का नए सिरे से फिर से सतर्क करके और अच्छा बनाने के लिए जो सरकार का बचारा बना उसके लिए मैं समर बाबू का आभारी हूँ। अगर वे हमारा ध्यान आनुरित न करते तो सम्भव है कि हमें पता ही नहीं चलता कि इस दफ्तर में और भी स्टाफ की जरूरत है और कलकत्ता के दफ्तर में एक होलटाइमर अफसर की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

मावलंकर जी ने स्पेसिफिकस का मतलब पूछा है। इसका मतलब तो यही है कि जल्दी से

[श्री आरिफ बेग]

जल्दी हम यह काम करें। आप ने जो विचस्पी ली है उनके लिए मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो मदद उठाए हैं जैसे नैनू समर बाबू के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है आप इनको कोरे शासन समझे। मैं वैहसियत सेवक और प्रतिनिधि के आश करता हूँ कि अब वास्तव में जो बातें कहीं गयी हैं उन पर धमल होगा और उन लोगों को प्रेकृत मिलेगा जिन लोगों के फ्लेम एक लाख या उससे कम हैं वे लोग जो वास्तव में गरीब

हैं, जो बकील नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो धा धा नहीं सकते हैं, जिन के पास धाने जाने का खर्चा नहीं है, उनका सरकार पूरा ध्यान रखेगी और सर्व प्रथम उन लोगों के मामलों को ही निपटाएगी इस आश्वासन के साथ मैं आप सब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

18.38. hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the April 9, 1979|Chaitra 19, 1901 (Saka).*