

ral calling attention notices about the assassination of Mr. Jigme Dorji.....

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): That was my Calling Attention Notice.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I do not know whether we profit by discussing this matter. It is a matter which we have heard with great grief and were stunned by it. He was not only an eminent statesman of Bhutan but a friend of ours in many ways and the sudden news has caused us great grief. I can say no more. I cannot give you any more facts. We do not know anything more. We may get some more facts perhaps but at present that is all we know about it.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार)**: क्या राजा चीन का आदमी था और उसका प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी, इसलिए उसकी हत्या की गई ?

**Mr. Speaker**: Order, order. We cannot discuss it now.

We are deeply grieved to learn about the loss of a friend who was really very sympathetic towards India. It is a great loss to us also besides a loss to Bhutan. If the House wants we can convey our sympathy.

**Several Hon. Members**: Yes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Does the hon. Prime Minister suspect any political motive on the part of any foreign country behind the crime?

**Shri Hem Barua**: May I submit that because he was a great friend of India and we mourn his death, we should stand and pray for his soul, at least for a minute?

**Mr. Speaker**: If that is the desire. I shall ask the Members to stand in silence for a short while.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while).

12.16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker**: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** may now continue his speech.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Rai-ganj): Today, rehabilitation looms large before our eyes. Therefore, that part of the Ministry's work occupies our attention more than the other obligations that it has to discharge.

When the Rehabilitation Ministry by itself was closed and the responsibilities of that Ministry were merged with those of the Ministry of Works and Housing, it was expected and it was anticipated that perhaps the exodus from East Pakistan had come to a close. But, today we find our expectations and our anticipations all belied. The exodus has begun again, and this is the fourth exodus after the Partition. Let us have no illusion on that score. This is the last and the final phase of the Pakistani minorities coming over to India. This exodus is not going to stop, and Pakistan will see that the exodus does not stop till East Pakistan is completely exhausted of its minorities as West Pakistan has been. That is the position today, and we should be all awake to it, and we should entertain no illusion on the score that the minorities there will have any more chance to stay there and live a life with social peace, honour and security.

I may go further and say that this time what Pakistan is doing is a declaration of a total war on the minorities in East Bengal. In the previous three exoduses that took place, only

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the Hindu minorities were affected, but this time, the Hindus, the Christians and the Buddhists, in fact, all the non-Muslim minorities of Pakistan are affected and uprooted and are being pushed out. This is a total war, and our arrangements should be on a war footing. That is my request to the hon. Minister and he may kindly give his attention to this.

When the Tibetans were ousted by the Chinese, India offered them a hospitable home. When the East Pakistan minorities are going to be entirely ousted by the Pakistan Government, India has again to offer a hospitable shelter to them. That is our duty. That is a duty which it is not merely a human obligation, but there is an additional obligation under which this should be done, for these are the people who fought with us for the Independence of India.

In fact, East Pakistan has been a fertile ground for producing revolutionaries who fought and sacrificed themselves from generation to generation so that India might be free. If the jails could reveal their tale, if the Andaman Islands could reveal their tale, what they did and what they sacrificed and what their families had suffered from generation and generation could be recorded.

Then, again, they sacrificed themselves further when the question of Independence was staked against Partition. They accepted that sacrifice for themselves so that India might have a free government and India might be a free country. So, that obligation also rests on us, and we must see that that obligation is discharged.

Only a few days back, this House passed a resolution to the effect that world opinion should be made awake to its duty to the oppressed minorities of Pakistan. In fact, world opinion has already been drawn to this matter. Our Ambassador in Washington, Shri B. N. Chakravarty, while making a

statement in the Security Council on March 17th, on Kashmir, drew the attention of the Security Council to this aspect of the present difficulties of India, and said:

"Members of the Security Council are even now witnessing the large exodus of minorities from East Pakistan into India. It is only with the flight, this time of the Christian minorities of East Pakistan, that the Western countries are now becoming aware of the tragedy that is being enacted there. A reign of terror for the minorities has been let loose in East Pakistan which the Government of Pakistan is either unable or unwilling to control. Acts of violence, deprivation of property, assault on women, etc., have become the order of the day in East Pakistan. There is a daily influx of over 3,000 refugees who are fleeing Pakistan because of calculated persecution and continued insecurity as regards their life and property. This, of course, is not a matter before the Council. We realise that, but India is faced with the prospect of hundreds and thousands of refugees pouring into India from East Pakistan. The Government and people of India are directing their resources and energies towards meeting this tremendous human problem and are undertaking measures for rehabilitation and resettlement of this unfortunate people fleeing from persecution by Pakistan. My Government believe that first things must come first. The dimensions of the problem are assuming more and more staggering proportions every day and are a source of grave concern to my Government."

This was what our Ambassador stated in the Security Council, drawing the attention of that world organisation to the colossal tragedy that is now being enacted in Pakistan.

In making this statement, Ambassador Chakravarty did not overstate the facts, but I should say that rather he understated them, because the Minister of Rehabilitation here states that the influx from Pakistan is of the order of 5000 per day, whereas the figure given in Ambassador Chakravarty's statement is over 3000 per day. Perhaps, he had not the latest figures with him, and that was why he had given a lower figure.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** My hon. friend is quite right.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** In any case, the case of the East Pakistan minorities is already before the Security Council, and if they want, they may take cognisance of it.

When I deal with this aspect, I am reminded of a talk that I had with Gandhiji while he was in Noakhali. The people were fleeing Noakhali under oppression. I met Gandhiji at Srirampur, and we had a talk on this aspect of the matter. Gandhiji said 'This is a land of gold. Why are the people going out? Just ask them to stay and stop this exodus.' I told Gandhiji 'This exodus can be stopped in a minute'. He asked me 'How?'. I said: "If you can persuade the leaders of the people here to talk to the local people in the same language in which you and Pandit Nehru are talking to the Hindus of Bihar, this exodus will stop immediately." He heard it. He was taking his glass of fruit juice. He sank back in the pillow, and gave an answer which made me feel that he thought it next to impossible. That was the situation when he was in Noakhali, and the situation has not improved. Rather, it has worsened during the last 17 years.

In fact, when propaganda for Pakistan was carried on in East Bengal, the slogan was that if Pakistan was established, the majority community people of East Bengal would get pos-

session of all that the non-Muslim population in East Pakistan had got. That idea was injected into their minds when Pakistan was created, and that idea is bearing fruit now, and we see the result that these people are being thrown out.

I wish to repeat that these minorities in Pakistan are now beyond the pale of law, they are virtual outlaws, and, as I find from the report of the statement sent by the West Bengal Government to the Central Government, published in the newspapers this morning, they are in the position of slaves. No one can stay there. These are the proud people who brought independence to India. How can we expect that they can stay there under these persecutions and suppression, when the honour of not even women is safe? That position we have to consider now, and we have to take suitable measures to meet the situation.

I feel this is a challenge by Pakistan thrown to humanity. In all propriety, it should be judged in that way. It is not merely a question of exodus, it is not merely a question for India to tackle. They are transgressing all laws, including the laws of humanity, and that is the position which has arisen now, and which should be faced now.

In the twentieth century, we see this colossal tragedy enacted before us, and we are almost helpless witnesses of what is happening. At times the question arises in my mind: where is the strength because of which Pakistan feels that she can throw this challenge to humanity? That is the question of questions. I believe the strength that it derives lies in the support that it receives from Britain and USA, more from USA than from Britain.

Pakistan has got armaments worth more than Rs. 3,000 crores from USA. Fifty per cent of its annual military

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budget is borne by USA, and, as the situation is, the entire social and political structure of that State is being upheld by funds supplied from USA. From that position of strength, it feels it can throw a challenge to humanity and do whatever it likes with its minorities, no matter whatever the suffering and whatever the reactions. That is why they have thrown this gauntlet in the face of humanity.

When I speak about the appeal that we should make to the world, at times I feel whether there should not be an appeal to the USA itself. It is a tragedy in history that a State which gave to the world some of the greatest humanitarians, should remain mute witnesses to this colossal human tragedy. Not only witnesses; I might go further and say, they have become a conniving and consenting party to the perpetration of this crime by Pakistan. Somehow, they seem to be lost to the idealism that brought them to existence. If for a time it was revived during President Kennedy's rule, it must be fading out now, and they are sitting there as completely helpless witnesses to what Pakistan is doing. May I tell them that they have a responsibility, moral and otherwise, for what is happening in Pakistan? I would tell them further that they have a responsibility, moral and otherwise, to the uprooted people who are suffering under the persecution by Pakistan, and who have come away to India. Look at the hell that Pakistan has created. The people coming to Dacca in order to get migration certificates are being murdered. I picked up the reports from newspapers yesterday and the day before yesterday; two persons who came to Dacca for migration certificates have been murdered. Another person who came with his wife to Dacca and who was going to Jalpaiguri with a migration certificate was murdered in the train, and there

is no trace where his wife is. These are reports which have been published, and this is the hell that Pakistan has created in their own territory in dealing with the minorities.

I do not know what is the consequence of the entire conduct of what they are doing now, but what we should do is to tell our migration officers there to make migration certificates as easily available to the people as possible, and not to stand by any routine or official difficulties to which they may be put to.

I shall refer to the conference that we are going to have. I am afraid the proposal Pakistan will put before the Conference will be that each side will take back its population. That will be a trap into which we should not step in. It will mean that India will have to take back the infiltrators who have been pushed out, and it will mean that we shall have to ask the refugees who have fled from Pakistani horror to go back to Pakistan which they will never do. This will be a trap about which our Government should take care from now. We should not get into this trap. If there is any proposal from Pakistan for a compromise, the first demand we should make is that they must change their Constitution. They must not have a Constitution in which the minorities will be in a position of slaves and one section of the people professing a particular religion will have a dominating voice all the time over the other section which does not profess that religion. That demand, the Government should make in the very beginning, so that the things could be cleared up for future discussion. If Pakistan does not agree to that, I believe the conference should be disbanded the very day it meets.

I would request the hon. Minister to note this: in taking back those people, we must remember that they are our human treasures, and they should be accorded treatment on that basis. An

integrated scheme might be framed for resettling them.

So far as the journey that is being performed by the people coming from there, I believe future historians will make an epic out of that. This epic journey that they are performing, the crores of people, the masses of population, fleeing from the tyrannical State, is in order to preserve not their lives, not their property—they have left them there—but in order to preserve their cultural and social entity. That is the supreme thing that comes out from what is happening in Pakistan, and we who are looking at them, let us deal with this problem with all the consideration that it deserves.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I begin, may I make a submission to you? We are going to have 3 hours 50 minutes for this debate today. I request that the time may be extended by an hour; you have of course the discretion to extend it; I say this because there are two very important aspects: one is the new exodus and the other is the old one. Then there is the question of housing and works. So, we do hope that a little more time should be given to this.

Now, Sir, we as we participate in this debate, we can almost hear resounding in this House the cry of the thousands of destitute persons, terror-stricken and helpless people, who are coming into our country owing to the atrocities which have been committed on them in Pakistan. They are coming to West Bengal in every possible way: by foot, by train and through our border stations—from Bonapole, into Gede, into Darshan, 80,000 have come, trekking over the hills, facing the most terrible oppression from North Mymensingh, into the Garo Hills, into Tripura, fleeing from the tea gardens of Sylhet, which borders Tripura. This is the background in which we are discussing this Ministry's demands, and it is only natural that we shall this year not give much time to subjects such as slum clear-

ance and low-cost housing, etc., which are equally very important subjects of this Ministry. I shall touch only one point which I think will be impinging a little bit on this Ministry and a little bit on the Ministry of External Affairs, but by and large, I shall take up questions with which this Ministry deals.

This House has been moved to its depths regarding the women who have faced or are in danger of facing molestation and even worse in Pakistan. Being a woman myself, naturally I feel very deeply about it. I can recollect the passions that marked our speeches here. Sometimes, our friends have spoken out of deep emotion in this House. I have seen the passion roused in Noakhali, when I was one of those who went into the villages in August, 1947, and I have seen what happened in those days. What I do want to impress now upon this House is, it is no use, when we have a debate on this Ministry's Demands, just to relate those terrible stories, because we do not want to bring further sufferings on those women by just recapturing those stories. What I would like to say is this, more especially when the Home Ministers are going to have discussions. I hope this conference will have some fruitful results, and that it may also result in having a group of social workers, especially women, who may be permitted to go to the border areas and to other areas where women have been lost,—maybe they have been abducted or maybe they are kept back—and those who are facing difficulties. I remember when we came to this House we heard the excellent work which was being done by such a body when, in West Bengal, such a situation had arisen, and it was at that time that Shri Swaran Singh, used to answer this question. It may be that such an institution or body may be set up after we have had our discussions at the ministerial level with our Pakistan counterparts in Pakistan, either under this Ministry or even under the Minister without Portfolio.

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Since we do not discuss those Demands, I have raised it under this Ministry's Demands.

That is what I wish to say about the women whose sufferings know no bounds and whose sufferings naturally find an echo in every heart. Besides that, I shall also deal with the question as to why it is that, without minimising the gravity and the depth or the breadth of the problem, such a problem has arisen, and what has been responsible for the sufferings both of the old migrants and the new migrants. I am going to divide my speech into two parts: those who have come before 17 years and those who are coming now and those who will be coming in the near future. What has been responsible for the fact that even today, the West Bengal Government has to say that 50 per cent of those who came to West Bengal to get a certain amount of rehabilitation have not been rehabilitated? I would like this House to consider not only what the Minister has done but what we have done. We have often felt and I myself have often felt that we have not been able to explain to this House why it is that such a situation has arisen.

Firstly, I say that there has been refusal of the Government to understand the political problem which has been posed before the minorities in Pakistan—the constant squeezing out and the constant hatred which has been sown against India. Yet, what is our Government's attitude towards this? What happened in 1957? There was a conference of Rehabilitation Ministers on 31st October, 1957. Let me quote:

"It was unanimously felt that the existing resources of the country would have to be stretched to the utmost before the displaced persons could be rehabilitated. It was, therefore, in the interest of the existing displaced persons that available resources be direct-

ed solely towards providing rehabilitation assistance to them. To achieve this, it was considered necessary that the present size of the problem should not be allowed to grow indefinitely—

as if it rested upon us to see whether it will grow indefinitely or not—

"and that a date-line should be fixed after which fresh migrants should not be entitled to receive relief and rehabilitation assistance."

I also want to quote the blue-book which was circulated to us by the West Bengal Government in 1956:

"These conclusions of the Rehabilitation Ministers were discussed in the Parliament and subjected to criticisms before any steps had actually been taken by the Government after mature consideration."

So, they have dragged us into this and we must think what we have done. It further says:

"Such migration should not be linked up with the question of giving relief and rehabilitation benefits to him. It has been suggested in some quarters that at the time of partition a sort of an undertaking was given to the East Pakistan people that the Indian Union would come to their rescue in their distress. It is not clear as to when such an undertaking was given and by whom."

Sir, I could have read out the whole speech of the Prime Minister when he introduced in this House the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. I will just read out one sentence:

"So far as the refugees are concerned, the Government of India has undertaken unlimited responsibilities for their welfare." That sentence is there.

In 1962, during the budget debate which was taking place in the background of the Rajshahi riots and when Berubari was on the point of being divided, when we were raising this question about the people who will be coming across, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna said: that we must be careful to see that we give assistance only on production of proper migration certificates and it was laid down that no migration certificate should be given to anybody who did not sign that "I will not ask for rehabilitation assistance". These are the things which hurt us today.

I know today people understand it much better. They appreciate the sufferings of the East Pakistan refugees in West Bengal more. But I would like that this House should also review its past and see what it has done and how we have shut the borders. Not only that. Let us review that decision of the Rehabilitation Ministers' conference regarding the date-line. Most of us are not responsible for it. But certainly a large part of the House is responsible for it. According to that date-line, those who have come across as a result of the Rajshahi and Gopalpur riots and those who have come from the Berubari enclaves fall in that category where no assistance can be given to them. So, I demand that there should be a revocation of that date-line and all those who have suffered because of the policy of squeezing out of minorities of Pakistan must receive our help and assistance to the best of our abilities.

Even today, what is the number who have come across? The numbers are fairly large. In 17 years, 32 lakhs came, out of which 28 lakhs stayed in West Bengal. Regarding the new exodus on 13th March, the figure given by the Minister for Rehabilitation in West Bengal was 47,000. On the 24th March, the figures had gone up to 71,000. Now it might be anywhere round about 1½ lakhs. We should be prepared for more than 2 or 2½ lakhs. If that is the depth of

the problem, it is wrong to say that anybody who comes and stays in West Bengal is not eligible for any relief. I want this House to consider this. My cousins, my relations are coming across. Can I ask them to go to Mana camp, which is a hell? It was created for 6,000 or 10,000 people who can be camped there, but 40,000 people have been sent there. I cannot ask them to go there. That is why 75 per cent of those who have come across stay in West Bengal, whether you give help or not. We are a poor people. Our *per capita* income is the lowest. But still, we say, you cannot force us to send our relations and friends to Mana camp. They will stay with us. If we have one piece of bread, they will share it with us. So, when our relations come across, can we not ask the Government, "Will you not help us, so that the children can go to school? Will you not give us stipends? Will you not help us in some way?" Can we not ask that? Yet, we find that the fact is that 75 per cent remain in West Bengal.

Even the majority party, the Congress Party to which my friend, Shri Chaplakanta Bhattacharyya belongs, have said openly that anybody who stays in West Bengal will not get one pie of rehabilitation assistance. I do not take the position that you must stay in West Bengal nor do I take the position that you cannot stay in West Bengal. But we have made this promise that we shall share everything that we have. Today every family in West Bengal is burdened with friends and relations who are coming across and we cannot in all conscience send them to Mana. We know that Dandakaranya will not be able to cope up with this huge problem. With our experience of its past performance, we are not very confident of it. So you must help us. You must change your decision and this is a policy decision which this House must take.

What is the situation in Dandakaranya? Originally, the Cabinet Subcommittee on Rehabilitation said in 1957 that 20 lakhs of refugees and 20

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lakhs of adivasis will be rehabilitated there. In 1958, the committee reduced it to 2 lakhs for the time being. In 1960, it was further cut down to 50,000. What is the actual number rehabilitated there? It is 6300. Out of that there are about 1,100 in the transit camps and work site. The number may be a little bit this side or that side. I know that great difficulties have cropped up. Even today there are great difficulties. I would beg of the House and the Minister to realise that this is a project which is meant mainly for agriculturists. Without any thought, we are sending to Dandakaranya everybody, whether they are agriculturists or not. Of course, we know that there was a small percentage which was marked for non-agriculturists. But their rehabilitation has been very bad. Even lone women and children have been sent there. What shall they do there? So, there has been no thought.

Even among those who are agriculturists, what is the position? The amount of ready agricultural land which can be distributed is about 4,000 to 5,000 acres. That means, at the rate of 10 acres per family, it comes to 400 families. Now, if we are to get another 20 lakh acres, out of which 15 lakhs will be cultivable from Madhya Pradesh, another 2000 can be rehabilitated. If that is the position, what shall we do with these 40,000 people who have come and many more who are being sent there?

Various States have come forward to help us and we are grateful to them. I have tried to call out the figures: Maharashtra 10,000, Champaran 1,000, Andhra 500 and so on. But all this will not be enough for 1.60 lakhs that have already come and 2 or 2½ lakhs for whom we should be prepared. We must be prepared to receive them and not put them to the suffering to which we have put the people in Mana. Thanks to the Estimates Committee, I was looking through our Estimates Committee

Reports and I find after going to Dandakaranya that everything that was said in 1958-59 still remains true. We pointed out that one of the main and major requirements, the king-pin for the success of this, will be the question of water. When I was looking through the report given by the hon. Minister I felt very sad. This question of rehabilitation is raising the feelings, emotions and sentiments of the entire nation. But what is there in the report? Nothing at all. Was he not preparing it in the months of January, February and March? We find nothing at all in the report about this problem. We have a little bit about Dandakaranya scheme. But there the position of water supply is the main problem. The water goes down below the surface very quickly. We said that the Committee considered that on the availability of water for drinking as well as for irrigation depends the success of the whole scheme. We were shown tube wells which had been proposed to be installed in the area but which had to be abandoned due to water strata not being reached even after going deep through hard rock. Even where water is struck the level of water falls sometimes. It is apprehended that there would be an acute shortage of drinking water in the area.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):** This is the position of Mana Camp?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I am talking about Dandakaranya. I do not know why the hon. Deputy Minister wants to disturb me. I will come to Mana Camp also. I think we should both be interested in the same thing. This is a national problem. But I am sure when the reply comes from the Treasury Benches they will look upon it as a petty, small thing and talk in that manner.

I was, Sir, on the question of water in these places. We went to Umarkote.

There was a suggestion for a new dam. That was, in 1958. Today we are in 1964. Has that dam come up? In Paralkote we were told that some other irrigation scheme was coming up. Has it come up? Even in regard to tube wells, we want to know how far those tube wells have been able to reach the surface of water.

I have read about Mana Camp. I have not been there. But many people have gone to Mana Camp and I do not disbelieve what they say about it. I know that today it is 107 degrees there in the shade. Nothing has changed between 1958 and 1964. Those barracks are still there. Water is scarce there. We Bengalis come from a land of water. Unless we bathe daily and use a lot of water we cannot live. Madhya Pradesh is good enough to give us a little shelter, but our soul feels parched. Even for drinking water there is great difficulty. What about treatment? There is very little arrangement for treatment. It is only now, after Shri Naskar went there, that a little bit is being done in that respect. We have got to do these things and we cannot allow the life of hell to continue in Mana.

There are two other transit camps. They should have come up earlier. One is called the Kurud Camp. Even when we went there we were told that this camp would be coming up. It has only just been finished.

My point is, is Dandakaranya capable of answering the problem? Is it capable of taking in and rehabilitating these thousands of unfortunate people? I have gone into the question very carefully. My opinion is, with the rate at which we are progressing, with the rate at which we are reclaiming land, with the rate at which we are able to provide irrigation facilities, with the rate at which we are able to provide the necessities of life, I am afraid, we will not be able to make much progress. For most of them social life would be cut off. There is

no communication system. I wanted to go there in order to distribute some clothes to the refugees who were going there. I was told that it would be difficult unless the Government gave me a transport, because they were dispersed there all over the place.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** Who told you that?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** If you can help I will be very thankful. We have collected a lot of clothes for the refugees. I know it is a very very long route from Mana, then to Kondagaon, then to Paralkote, Umarkote and on to Malkangiri. It is a very very wide-spread area. There is no communication system. The roads are not yet built. So, there is no water, no irrigation facilities and there is no good communication system.

Then there is the question of development of industries. I am happy that at least in Koraput we will be having the MIG factory. I am glad that the Railways are coming up and we will be able to engage more and more people there. Otherwise, I feel frightened as to what will be the future of those persons.

Above all, I appeal to this House to make the Dandakaranya Authority powerful enough so that the Chairman has absolutely emergency powers to do what he wants, so that he will be directly answerable and there will be no dual authority.

Then I come to the question of West Bengal. Rehabilitation in West Bengal is one long story of pain and frustration. I know my hon. friend, the Minister, will be angry with me as he usually is in every debate.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** No, no; I am very sweet to you.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I will be failing in my duty if I do not

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acquaint this House how people continue to suffer, how people continue to beg, how they continue to be driven from pillar to post, how they continue to be driven from one office to another discussing jurisdiction and legalities. Policies have to be decided in the centre. When we go to the Centre they say that the State has not given them any information. When we go to the State they say that they had a discussion with the Centre and Shri Khanna has told them this. Where are we? There is a saying in Bengali: *Jei Timire Sei Timire*—we are in the depths of darkness wherever we go.

There is the entire question of squatters in private houses. I do not want to trouble the hon. Minister with the amount of letters I have written. For the last three years I have been writing innumerable letters. There are squatters in private houses, in Muslim houses and in Hindu houses. We are told that unless they go to the Competent Authority's Court and get a certificate they will not be permitted to take any rehabilitation. To me, Sir, a refugee is a refugee, a man who needs shelter. The house-owner must get back his house. This is the position. I would beg of the hon. Minister to take a policy decision in this matter. Even in cases where there are C.A. Court's certificate—I have got letters with me—the West Bengal Government says that land acquisition cannot be made. When I ask why the land acquisition cannot be made, I sometimes get a letter from the Minister saying that they cannot agree to any raising of the land ceiling. In these areas you cannot get land at the ceiling fixed. Therefore, please raise the limit so that we may be able to get the land. The Minister says that money is not the problem. If money is not the problem let us raise the ceiling and get the land. Let us solve this residuary problem of those who are in squatters' colonies. Let us not stand on technicalities.

That is the whole question of those who are on defence land. In the defence lands houses were built. There the land belongs to the Government and the houses belong to either the *basti* owners or to the shed owners. They say that they must get the C. A. Court's certificates and they have no jurisdiction. I have been taking up this entire question of the squatters in private houses, in Alam-bazar, in Panihati, in Barrackpur and all these areas. For the last two or three years I have been at it but I have not been able to do anything about it.

Let us take up the question of squatters colonies. Figures have been given about regularisation. They say that 148 have been accepted for regularisation and 74 have been so far regularised. By December, 1963 they say they will fully regularise 126 and partially 80. This will look like very good progress having been made in the matter of regularisation. But what is the regularisation that has been done? *Arpan patras* have been given which have no legal validity. Even that has not been given for all. The land has not been properly plotted out. The quantum of compensation has been so calculated that they are unable to pay. The compensation has been cumulative with the result that they are unable to pay. In Baranagar, which is my constituency, on the Barrackpore Trunk there are hundreds of squatters. In the Malik colony people have been residing there since 1949 and still no development has taken place there. Now, development has come under a separate category. There the progress is not very good even according to the figures. Progress in the case of development shows that it is only 24 urban against 151 total taken for development. Out of 105 squatters' colonies only 5 squatters' colonies have been taken for development. Even in Malik colony I find that since 1949 the development plan has been prepared by

the West Bengal Government, the same has already been sent to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for approval and the approval was given in November, 1961 but I regret to say that up till now no development work has been taken up there—water, electricity, lavatory arrangement, nothing. It is hell if you were to go to that place. These squatters' colonies are festering sores.

13.00 hrs.

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

I would like the hon. Minister to see what the hon. Minister of West Bengal had to say about Balyganj squatter's colony. She says, out of 58 squatters' colonies only 11 have been declared to have been legalised and out of that only in 6 some work has started. Then she says "in this matter I myself have become impatient". If the Minister herself becomes impatient then you can imagine our plight. We have to persuade, we have no powers excepting that of persuasion and sometimes a little quarrel with the Minister; beyond that, we have no powers. So, how impatient we have to become? Think of the desperation of those people who have been living in those conditions. All along that route whether you go to the areas in Barrackpore or Basirhat or the areas near Dum Dum, Baranagar, Tollygunj or Jadavpur, all the squatters' colonies remain undeveloped. Even the latrine lines have been stopped. They do not give it; they have stopped it. Can you imagine under what unhygienic conditions the people are living there?

On the question of lone women's camps, there is a very interesting story. There is the Titagarh Women's camp. Those who have lost their husbands or families, with little boys and girls, they are in those camps since partition. What is happening

to them? Take the Titagarh Mahila camp, on which I wrote a letter. Our Minister forcibly closed down all rehabilitation in West Bengal. He said one fine day that all camps would be closed; we are not going to have anything more to do with it; you can take six months to go to Dandakaranya. So, some people took those six months to go to Dandakaranya and those miserable people are still waiting in the transit camps; some of them were rehabilitated and some are still in the transit camps.

We were told that the lone women's camp, which are permanent liabilities, have been given over to the Education Department. So, I wrote a letter to Dr. Shrimali on the 7th August 1962 and I received a reply from him in August 1963—just a little over a year for a letter to be answered. Prior to that, I received an answer from the West Bengal Government. Do you know what they said? They are still living in tents. Now for fifteen years they have been living, whether it is raining heavily or it is very hot, 5, 6 or 7 huddled together in tents. Most of them are still living in barracks. Do you know that they have no means of livelihood? They are getting very small rations, hardly anything to talk about. I think they are getting Rs. 4-9-0 for 15 days or nearly Rs. 10 a month. They are supposed to carry on with that little bit of ration. Now the actual position is, although they have been promised that they will get permanent structures, up till now neither have they got any permanent structures though they are permanent liabilities of the Government, nor have they been given any work with which they can really earn something. They have been given some spinning for which they get for the whole month about Rs. 3. That is the position. Why can we not improve the condition of these women? We find people weeping because their near or dear ones would be leaving them temporarily. Even though it is tempo-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

rary, still people weep. What about the condition of these poor lone women who have lost their husbands and others permanently? When they came here after partition, their children were young but now they have grown up into boys and girls; yet, no arrangement has been made for their rehabilitation. There is no plot for them, because there is no acquisition of land, and acquisition of land cannot be made because you refuse to raise the ceiling on land. This is the position.

One more word and I will finish, and that is on the question of loans. Again and again, we have raised this question. Loans have been given in small bits, dribbles, in the earlier period later on, they are given together. And what is the house-building loan? The maximum for the last five years has been Rs. 1,250. For contributory loans, the limit has been a little higher. This is the pitiab'e plight of the East Pakistan refugees who have left everything behind in Pakistan. We have got no compensation. We are not raising this question again and again just for fun. We have got no compensation; all our properties were left behind. Either, give us compensation from the coffers of the Government or you must be prepared to write off these loans. We have been pursuing it and we have been receiving letters. In last December I have received a letter from the hon. Minister saying that "we are considering it, we want to make an announcement soon". But I read in the papers that again we are waiting for an evaluation of the depth of the problem, of the extent of the financial implications. Possibly, the Minister may have a very good announcement to make that we are now writing off all the loans given to the refugees coming from East Pakistan. This is one of the immediate things that you will have to do.

Regarding Assam and Garo Hills, I do not want to raise any other ques-

tions because I did not like the way that the hon. Minister tried to poise the Assam Government versus the member who happens to come from West Bengal, knowing the history of the strained relations that took place between Bengalis and Assamese at one period. But I would urge that the 80,000 people who have come from North Mimensing into Garo Hills, they are part of the Indian nation, they are as much part of Assam as they are of Bengal. I know they are very interior areas, there are difficulties in opening up communications, but they must be kept there, they must be helped. I would also urge that some sort of authority be set up, because 80,000 is not a small number. I read somewhere that 1,000 people have been sent to Dandakaranya; I say it is a wrong thing to send them there.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** We have sent nobody from Garo Hills to Dandakaranya.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I saw some pictures of tribals in our papers.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** That is not correct.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I am glad, because I do not want that. Because they are accustomed to the environments of the hills, beautiful luscious background of Assam, Cachar and East Mimensing area. I would like them to continue to be there with all their hills and surroundings. With all the sympathy of the Assam Government, Assamese and Bengalis and the people of the entire nation we should set up an authority there so that these interior places, from which Delhi is far away, are developed by that independent authority.

Lastly I would urge that there should be a separate Ministry of Rehabilitation. The closing down of the Ministry was a wrong thing and I think if the Minister, Shri Khanna, has the vision and the broadness of mind, he will admit the mistake of having forcibly closed down the Ministry and he will admit that it is necessary to have a separate Ministry of Rehabilitation together with a body, a non-official body, to help him in order to make this problem a really national problem, not a problem with petty outlook but a problem which will be able to solve this huge human suffering which is today in the throes of agony, the looking after of which at present is partly under the External Affairs Ministry, partly under the Ministry of Rehabilitation and, may be, partly under the Minister without Portfolio, so that we can go to the help and succour of those hundreds of unfortunate sisters and mothers of ours, who, we hear, are being molested when they try to come here from Pakistan and for whom we are not able to do anything.

These are some of the concrete proposals which I want this House to consider.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When do you propose to call the hon. Minister for reply?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At 3 o'clock.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** An hon. colleague made a request that the time may be extended and the Speaker said, if I heard him aright, that he would consider it favourably. The debate may be extended by one hour. It is up to you. He had agreed I believe.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The time table is.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We can sit longer tomorrow or the day after.

**An Hon. Member:** It can be adjusted.

112(Ai) LSD-4.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We could not touch upon the question of slum clearance and low cost housing. What can we do?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You may extend it by an hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What does the Government spokesman say?

**Some Hon. Members:** Agreed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will call him at 4 o'clock.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** At 4.30.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How long will the hon. Minister take?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** At least an hour if not more.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Minister will be called at 4 o'clock. Shri Naskar.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from Saturday till now all the hon. Members who spoke in this debate on the Demands of my Ministry spoke for 99 per cent of the time on the question of the new influx of migrants from East Pakistan and the action taken by Government to give relief and rehabilitation to these unfortunate people. Due to communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964 the minority community felt insecure in East Pakistan. As a result of that the minority community started migrating into India.

The migrants came into three States, that is, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, but most of the migrants came to West Bengal. Up to date over two lakh migrants have come into India from East Pakistan. About 1,33,000 persons have so far come into West Bengal, about 85,000 in Assam and about 22,000 into Tripura. The Government of India relaxed the rules regarding the issue of migration certificates and I am told that

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

there is no difficulty in getting a migration certificate in Dacca. Not only that, the Government of India has also accepted giving relief and rehabilitation not only to people who are coming with migration certificates but also to those who are coming without documents. But the people who come without migration certificates or without any travel documents should be certified by the respective State Governments as having come on or after the 1st January, 1964.

As regards the question of relief arrangements that have been made by the Government of India, as migrants come to West Bengal at different points of the border, the West Bengal Government have arranged to receive them. As the West Bengal Government says that there is no scope for their rehabilitation in West Bengal, they are taken outside the State. For the present we are taking them to the Mana transit centre at Raipur. They are inoculated and vaccinated at the border. As you know, these unfortunate people are coming without any belongings, sometimes with very little clothes on. Clothes are given to them at the border; utensils are given; mats are given; all other facilities are given. Then they are taken by a special train to the transit camp at Mana, Raipur.

The same thing is in Assam. The migrants who have come there number about 85,000. My senior colleague recently visited Garo Hills and had a discussion with the Assam Government about relief and rehabilitation of those unfortunate people. Certain arrangements have been made and my senior colleague will give the details. We are quite satisfied with the arrangements made by the Assam Government.

As regards Tripura, people are looked after there. But it has been decided that people who come to Tripura will be taken out of Tripura to camps in Bihar.

Some hon. Members including Shrimati Renu Chakravartty who spoke just now made comments about the conditions prevailing at the Mana transit centre at Raipur. I have been to that place several times in the last two months. I can make a categorical statement in this House that everything that is humanly possible to make arrangements for receiving thousands of people is being done in the shortest possible time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty spoke about the water difficulty. It is a fact that these people are coming from the land of rivers. But in Mana we have made all possible arrangements to give drinking water. Not only that, water is there in a big tank at Kurud for bathing purposes. I have not heard of any instance where even a child has died of thirst for want of water.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I hope, not.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I have not heard. I have been there so many times.

I have checked. I have gone from camp to camp, from family to family and have enquired even of doctors whether anybody died of thirst. But there was no report of any death from thirst.

**Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East):** What a wonderful argument you are giving!

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Nobody has said that they are dying of thirst.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Why are you agitated? We never interrupted. Let him speak. He also comes from Bengal.

**Shri Basumatari (Goalpara):** They know it.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** These people are taken to Mana which is a temporary transit centre. Shrimati Chak-

ravartty thinks that these thousands of people who are being taken to Mana transit centre are meant for Dandakaranya. I want to tell her that it is not so. We want to use this Mana transit camp for receiving the people, screening them, categorising them and not only for sending them to the rehabilitation sites in Dandakaranya but also various other rehabilitation sites in different States that have been very kind enough to accommodate these unfortunate people.

Recently I heard and I also read in some newspapers that conditions at Mana are horrible, that cholera has broken out and all that. On hearing this news I flew to Nagpur, overnight, went by car to Raipur, driving the whole night, and reached there early in the morning. I took a specialist from the Health Ministry here. That specialist investigated each case of death as also the sanitary conditions there. He was of the opinion that it was not a case of cholera but of gastro-enteritis. The reason is that these unfortunate people had to pass through the affected area in East Pakistan and for want of food and water their physical condition was such that they were dehydrated and were suffering from mal-nutrition. So, they came in a very deplorable condition and here they are having the effect of that. But there are not very many cases of death from gastro-enteritis and it is quite natural under such circumstances. I can assure the House that every possible medical arrangement has been made and precaution has been taken. For people suffering from mal-nutrition, a nutrition centre has been opened to give them multi-vitamin tablets and all sorts of medicines. That has been arranged. Every possible care is taken to see that water is not polluted and enough chlorine is added to drinking water. I am giving these details just to remove from the hon. Members' minds any idea that they may have that conditions in Mana camp are horrible. People are given

rations. Small, little shops have been opened by the refugees themselves. Certain people think that if these stories are carried that Mana is horrible and all that, these unfortunate people will go back to West Bengal. If that is the reason why certain people are saying this, I would beg of them not to do so in the best interest of these unfortunate people. Let them not be victims of any party that some people want them to be.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Ask *Jugantar* not to do it.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** It is a fact that everything that is best could not be done at the Mana transit camp. I admit that.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Second best.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** But what has been done is remarkable. Through you, Sir, I want to pay tribute to the officials, the doctors of the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the local officials of the Madhya Pradesh Government at Raipur for the medical assistance and other help that the Madhya Pradesh Government has given. I want to praise the services of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. They are working round the clock. From a worker to the highest officer, everyone is working round the clock at Mana transit camp to give of the best that he can.

Now, Sir, some Members have mentioned about what arrangements have been made or will be made about these people who are staying behind in West Bengal. We had a discussion with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The refugee problem is a national problem and it is not a problem for West Bengal only. It is gratifying to know that the various State Governments have come forward to take these unfortunate displaced persons and rehabilitate them in their respective States. So far, upto 1958, about 32 lakhs of refugees came in West Bengal—the refugees

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

who have been settled in West Bengal. The density of population in West Bengal is very high. The hon. Members know it. Mrs. Renu Chakravartty knows it. The paucity of land is also there in West Bengal. It is, therefore, not possible to rehabilitate these new migrants in West Bengal alone. Upto March 31, 1964, about 1,33,000 persons have crossed the borders and come into West Bengal. Out of these, about 57,000 persons have so far been taken out of West Bengal to the various transit centres at Raipur. It will, therefore, be seen that about 60 per cent of the persons who came to West Bengal are staying behind in West Bengal. Naturally the question is being asked as to whether any assistance will be given to them. The West Bengal Government thinks that they cannot open any rehabilitation scheme or rehabilitation camp there because they think that West Bengal is already saturated, as I said, a little earlier.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Give them stipends.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** The West Bengal Government is of the opinion that for the D.P. students more educational institutions should be established and wherever necessary assistance should be given to the students. The pressure on the hospitals is also increasing and, therefore, some arrangements should be made to augment the capacity of the existing hospitals. They feel that more medical facilities and sanitary facilities should be given to them. It will also be necessary to set up industries in West Bengal to absorb those who will not move out of West Bengal. But the fact remains that the question of giving employment to the educated middle-class people is very difficult in West Bengal. As it is today, there is not much scope to give employment to the educated middle-class people.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Can you give in Dandakaranya?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** What makes you think that any rehabilitation outside West Bengal is in Dandakaranya only. We never say that. We never say that the purpose of moving them to various transit camps is only for Dandakaranya. It is not so.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Where will these unfortunate people go?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** Various State Governments are having rehabilitation schemes. I agree that Dandakaranya has a limitation of taking families. But I do not agree with the gloomy picture that you painted about Dandakaranya. I do not agree with that. So far, about 7000 families have been settled in Dandakaranya. We have recently instructed the Dandakaranya Development Authority that arrangements should be made to take in more displaced persons, roundabout 10,000 families this year, not only under agricultural schemes but also under industrial schemes. The Orissa and the Madhya Pradesh Governments are releasing more fallow land to the Dandakaranya Authority.

About the irrigation scheme that Mrs. Renu Chakravartty mentioned, we have asked the Dandakaranya Authority to give the top-most priority for the implementation of this irrigation scheme, big or small.

During the discussion on Saturday, some hon. Members mentioned that the interests of the tribals in the Dandakaranya area are not being properly safeguarded. But the fact is not so. The interests of the tribals in the Dandakaranya area are well-protected. I will give you a few facts. I will tell you what is being done for the landless tribals who are resettled in the Dandakaranya area. In the Dandakaranya area, whatever medical facility is given to the D. P. resettlers there is also given to the tribal people of the area. Not only that, 25 per cent of the land that is reclaimed in Dandakaranya is earmarked or

given to the landless tribals of the area and it is the State Government that distributes. On top of it, every Adivasi family is given Rs. 1300 as an outright grant for the house building and agricultural purposes. Again, about Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 are given for bunding and for other amenities. All these facilities are given to the tribal families as an outright grant. I am quite sure that the interests of the tribals in the Dandakaranaya area are well looked after by the Dandakaranaya Authority.

Now, a little while ago, some mention has been made, even by Mrs. Renu Chakravartty, that the development work has not been done in West Bengal. She mentioned about the squatters colony and all that. All that forms a part of the residuary work to be done in West Bengal. This Ministry did not ever shut its eyes to that. We never said that everything that has to be done so far as the rehabilitation work in West Bengal is concerned has been done. We did not say that at any time. Roundabout 1960-61, about the residuary work, in the various States, in the eastern zone, it was all worked out. The funds allotted to the various State Governments and the departments of the various State Governments had been assessed. In 1960-61, the residuary work that had yet to be done in West Bengal had been assessed and it was found that about Rs. 22 crores will be necessary to complete the rehabilitation work in West Bengal. Upto this day, schemes worth about Rs. 8 crores were put forward by the West Bengal Government and sanctioned by this Ministry. We have asked the West Bengal Government to expedite the remaining schemes with regard to the residuary work to be done in West Bengal. I am quite sure, within the next two years, the necessary schemes will be put forward by the State Government which will be considered and sanctioned as we think best.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I only want to say one thing more. I am very grateful to this hon. House for so much interest that has been shown about these unfortunate people who are coming due to reasons beyond their control and I am quite sure that this hon. House will give advice and constructive suggestions to the Government and the Government will give due consideration to all of them. Last of all, I would request the friends opposite that let us not bring politics in this problem of relief and rehabilitation of these unfortunate brothers and sisters.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** (Dhanbad): I want to put one question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Not now. You can ask him in the end.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Only one question. What special relief benefits will be made available to the refugees who are now staying behind in West Bengal?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Sir, I had a discussion with the Chief Minister of West Bengal this morning—I have had a discussion with him before—and also with the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal. For the reasons advanced by my colleague, the West Bengal Government is of the view—and we agree with them—that they have reached a saturation point and no rehabilitation can take place in West Bengal itself. But as regards the students who want to seek admissions in schools and colleges or those who want to have some medical facilities or even in the matter of setting up industries, small, cottage and medium, with a view to providing employment to those persons who are remaining behind, the West Bengal Government is going to send us proposals. These proposals will be looked into, examined and, if considered proper and suitable, will be sanctioned.

**Shri Mohammed Elias** (Howrah): What about lawyers, doctors and other

[Shri Mohammed Elias]

men of profession who will not find anything in Dandakaranaya?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He will reply in the end.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** They will look after themselves.

**Shri Basumatari:** At the outset, I must thank the hon. Minister in charge of relief and rehabilitation, who visited our State also the other day and gave all facilities and also promised all facilities to the State Government to do relief work in the State.

I had also the privilege of accompanying the Christian missionaries from America and other countries who had come to visit Garo Hills along with one missionary from our own State. The purpose of the visit was to arrange for relief and rehabilitation in the Garo Hills. It is quite well known outside India that the Pakistanis were not committing atrocities only against the Hindus but they were committing atrocities against the Christians, Buddhists and people of other religious denominations as well. In view of this propaganda, some of them had come from America others from England, just to see things for themselves.

I am glad that they collected together all the Christians belonging to different denominations and came to the conclusion that they should help these unfortunate refugees in various ways. At the same time, they were also conscious of the fact that they should not take any advantage of their misery and try to convert them. Therefore, they came to the conclusion in their conference that any help given from any quarter should go through the National Christian Council to the Government.

After visiting these refugees camp about nine or twelve in number, we had talk with the refugees as to how

they were treated in Pakistan. These refugees are all tribal people. About 42,000 of them are Christians while the rest of them are followers of primitive religion and also other religions. These tribals comprise of the Dalus, the Garos, the Bonais and the Koches. They are very simple people. They told us of the miseries that they were subjected to in Pakistan. They told us that not only were their properties looted, but even their children were treated very shabbily. Not only were the properties looted and they were treated very badly at this time, but that was the nature of the treatment meted out to them ever since Pakistan's inception. So, it was very difficult for them to stay on in Pakistan.

They told us that unless the Constitution of Pakistan was amended, people belonging to other religions could not remain there. They openly say that unless a person converts himself to Islam, he cannot get all these facilities such as service under the Government and so on.

They also told us what a miserable time they had when the harvest time used to come. It was very difficult for them to retain the fruits of the harvest, because the Muslims would enter their house, take the paddy, take the cattle and take away all their belongings. This was how their property was looted for a long time since Pakistan's inception. I would suggest that this question must be taken up in the UNO or in other quarters, that Pakistan should change its Constitution. Unless their Constitution is changed, there is no use of talking of secularism here. There is no use of talking of secularism in our country unless it is followed in other countries. We should not allow this state of affairs where these minorities are treated in this fashion.

They narrated to us the stories of how in their presence, mothers were

molested, women were molested, and sisters were molested. Not only did these things happen at the time of the riots in Pakistan, but while they were fleeing Pakistan and they were on the road, all their belongings were taken away from them. I have seen some of them with my own eyes. They had no clothes and they had no belongings. They were surprised at the shelter that they got from India. They told us that they did not expect that such nice help could be obtained from the Government here, but when they found here the kind help and the kind treatment from the Government of Assam or from other officers, they were very glad.

This problem of the refugees is not merely a refugee problem but it is a humanitarian problem, and, therefore, we must tackle this problem as a humanitarian spirit. I am very glad that Parliament has taken it up as a national problem and not a problem which is confined only to West Bengal and Assam. If, apart from the other States, West Bengal and Assam are also tackling this problem, it is because they think it their duty to help them, because most of the tribals and most of the Bengalis have the same culture and manners as the people residing in their own States. But actually, it is not merely a question of the same culture and manners, but it is a question concerning the whole of India. I am very glad that this House has treated it as a national problem and our Government are also trying to solve the problem in that light.

I have listened to the speech made by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, and she had criticised certain things. I would submit that this is not the time for criticising the Ministry of finding fault with the Ministry in regard to this matter. It is a very difficult problem which they are facing, and it is a humanitarian problem which they are tackling. It is not possible for them straightway to

provide all the relief to these refugees as soon as they come. Yet they are doing all that is possible. I must thank our Government of Assam that they have constituted many relief committees, and women's committees and other committees to help these refugees with clothes, food and other things. If these refugees have been shifted from one camp to another, it is because of this reason. In the Garo Hills, about 85,000 persons have come from Pakistan and they are all flocked together in different camps. The roads leading to these camps are very bad. Government thought that it might not be possible to do relief work there during the monsoon. So, these refugees have been shifted to Matia, which is about 135 miles from the Garo Hills, the Dalu and other camps. I had been to this camp also. I find that the land available there is very small. Although these people are very hefty and are having a fine health, yet, they cannot take to cultivation. At the same time, I find that they have brought thatches and they have cut the bamboos themselves and constructed their own houses within a few days and they are feeling as if they are in their homes. I am very glad to see them quite homely there. But enough land is not available there to be given to them for cultivation. So, the problem is to see that lands are made available to them outside.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty was suggesting that these tribals should not be taken outside Assam, I had also suggested to my Chief Minister that they should not be taken out of Assam. The Chief Minister discussed the matter with the members of the District Council of the Garo Hills, and they are also willing to accommodate those people there. So, I would request the hon. Minister concerned to find out lands in the Garo Hills and also outside the Garo Hills, that is the plains area of Assam; by 'plains' area, I mean the tribal 'plains' area. I have been telling all the time that there is no land outside, except the plains area

[Shri Basumatari]

which is attracting the immigrants so far from Pakistan.

Here, I must point out that Assam is not merely facing this refugee problem, but is facing from time to time the problem of land invasion by infiltrants. If the problem of land invasion by the Muslim infiltrants from Pakistan is added on to this refugee problem now with the exodus of those unfortunate people who have migrated, you can, well imagine what an amount of trouble Assam would be facing. Assam is a very poor and small State, and it is not at all possible for that State to look after these refugees, unless the Centre also come forward to help them. Therefore, I would request that the Centre should come forward to provide whatever assistance is needed to rehabilitate them. I am very glad that my Chief Minister told me that while our Minister concerned at the Centre visited that area, he was also very sympathetic towards the tribals, in regard to this matter.

Now, the very big question is that there is an apprehension about the result of the discussions between the Home Ministers of Pakistan and India. Only this morning, I had put a question to our Prime Minister about the statement made by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs of Pakistan in answer to a question put in the National Assembly of Pakistan; where Parliamentary Secretary had categorically stated that 'Our first and foremost question is to stop the eviction of the Muslims from Assam, Bengal and Tripura.' What does he mean by saying that there is eviction of Muslims from India? We are not evicting even a single Indian Muslim; we are evicting only the foreigners. The whole trouble arises because they mix up foreign Muslims with Indian Muslims. So, I put a question to the Prime Minister. Of course, he did not reply fully. He only said: We shall see to it. Only by seeing to it the problem will not be solved. After all this

molestation of women and driving out of the minorities, in spite of our civilised behaviour, after all these atrocities it is not enough to say we will consider about it. We must consider how to solve the problems that are there.

We should not be misled by them. Not only this time, but every time we talk of the eviction of the infiltrators, Bhutto says that India is acting brutally, driving out the Indian Muslims.

While partition took place—you were also in the Constituent Assembly—we opposed the grouping because we knew the attitude of our Muslim brethren. Now it has become worse than grouping. I have given the House details of the Muslim population in Assam many a time. In 1911 it was only 5,21,471, but in 1961 it was 27,53,520. You can well imagine how this could have happened. I would not have said this, but I cannot help speaking from my heart. We know how they behaved during the time of Chinese attack, and during the incident of the holi relic theft in Kashmir. It is a very sad thing. I have been telling the House about it all the time, whenever I have had occasion, and I do not want to repeat it now. After all this brutal behaviour on the part of Pakistan, we are told that they are helpless. I request the House not to minimise the matter in such a way, because nobody can cite an example of brutal behaviour on the part of the Indian people towards the minorities.

The other day, in the Consultative Committee meeting, Shri Badrudduja was saying: why are you talking of the killings in Pakistan; look at the thousands and thousands of Muslims killed in Calcutta. I do not know where thousands and thousands were killed in India, while in Pakistan we do not know the actual number of people killed. If this is the attitude that is taken, we do not understand for whom the word "secularism".

Sometimes atrocities do take place in our country as a reaction to the atrocities committed in Pakistan. And so, the other day the Prime Minister spoke on the All India Radio appealing to the nation to see that the interests of the minorities are protected. We must join hands with the Prime Minister in this regard but then the Muslims are not the only minority in India. There are tribals, for instance, numbering about three crores, who are ignorant and illiterate, and whose region is undeveloped. What about them? When we talk of minorities, we should not talk of only one community. In the days of the British, the lands of the tribals were snatched away from them. In those days they could not go to dine into the house of a Brahmin, but now there is no restriction. Though there is a little improvement in such matters, we must see that their condition is improved, and when we talk of minorities, we must think of the minorities other than the Muslims also.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महकमे में आवास, निर्माण और पुनर्वसन यानी समाजवाद, साम्यवाद और गांधीवाद, तीनों आ गये। इसका अर्थ क्या है। वह यह कि अगर समाजवाद लाना है, जो कि भुवनेश्वर में स्वीकार किया गया, तो आप सबको अपने सारे बंगले छोड़ कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं उनको उनमें बसाना पड़ेगा। खाली दिल्ली में मोटरों में घूमने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज के न्यूज पेपर के अनुसार मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल के अन्दर विधान मंडल के चार सदस्यों ने इस बात की घोषणा की कि कैम्पों के अन्दर शरणार्थी इतनी तफलीफ और दुःख में हैं कि वह उनको देख नहीं सकते। बल्कि उन्होंने तो यहाँ तक कहा कि श्री खन्ना को इन लोगों के दुःख को देख कर त्याग पत्र देना चाहिये। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि वहाँ से तो वैसे ही वे लोग मरे हुए आये और

यहाँ पर आकर उनकी रोंटी और कपड़े का भी कोई इन्तजाम हम न कर सकें। इसके लिये मैं और क्या कह सकता हूँ सिवा इसके कि इसके लिये धिक्कार है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि १७ सालों में हम पाकिस्तान से आये हुए पहले के शरणार्थियों की समस्या को भी हल नहीं कर सके। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन लोगों के लिये ३८.५० करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ नकलें और एस्टिमेट बनाने, साइट प्लान बनाने, जगह बतलाने और सर्वे करने में ही खर्च कर दिये गये। लेकिन उसमें से केवल २४.२५ करोड़ ६० व्यय किये गये। उस में एस्टिमेट और नकशे बनाये गये केवल १,०५,००१। उनमें से केवल ३०,८६३ मकानों की मंजूरी दी गई है और टेंडर किये गये हैं। इस तरह से यहाँ काम चला। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १२० करोड़ ६० मंजूर किये गये जिसमें से ७०.१० करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये और १७.१४ करोड़ रुपयों का जीवन बीमा निगम की और से इन्तजाम किया गया। इस तरह से ८७.२४ करोड़ ६० खर्च हुआ। इस से २,१५,२७८ मकान और ६८५ एकड़ भूमि खरीदने की मंजूरी दी गई। यानी सर्वे, नकशे, प्लान आदि के लिये स्कीम बनाने का काम उससे किया गया। लेकिन पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना की तरह दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का रुपया भी पूरा खर्च नहीं किया गया। उसमें से भी काफी रुपया बच गया। दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक सिर्फ ६४.३६ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १८२ करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई। लेकिन उसमें से भी १२२ करोड़ ६० आयोजना से और ६० करोड़ ६० जीवन बीमा निगम से ले कर उनसे केवल ४,३५,००० मकान बनाये जाने थे। लेकिन उनके नकशे वगैरह भी बना कर कम्प्लीट कर दिये गये, और टेंडर कितने के लिये। केवल १,२५,२२७ मकानों के लिये। इस तरह से बाकी योजना असफल हो गई। जिन मकानों के उन्होंने नकशे वगैरह बना कर

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

तैयार किये, जो लक्ष्य उन्होंने रखा था ४,३५,००० मकानों का उनमें से केवल १,२५,२२७ मकान बनाये गये और उन के ऊपर जो रुपया खर्च किया गया वह है ८६.४ करोड़ रु०। इस तरह की स्थिति से आप पता लगा सकते हैं कि इस मंत्रालय में किस तरह से काम हो रहा है।

मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ कि इतना रुपया मंजूर किया गया लेकिन खर्च नहीं किया गया, इसका कारण क्या है। योजना बड़ी लम्बी चोड़ी आ जाती है। पहली योजना, दूसरी योजना, तीसरी योजना। मेरा तो ऐसा विचार है कि यो कहते कहते भी खन्ना शायद इस काम को सरकारों सरकारों अगले एलेक्शन तक ले जायेंगे और जब अगला एलेक्शन आयगा तो झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहने वालों के मकानों की फाउंडेशन आदि खोदना शुरू कर देगे जिममें कि वे गरीब लोग शायद उनके प्रभाव में आ कर एलेक्शन में उनको वोट देना स्वीकार कर लें। यह नीति गलत है। गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने की नीति है।

गरीब लोग वहाँ पर धूप से तड़पते रहते हैं, और वारिश के अन्दर परेशान होते हैं, ऐसी गन्दी वस्तियाँ बनाई गई हैं, जहाँ पर रोड का इन्तजाम नहीं है, हाउसिंग का इन्तजाम नहीं है, पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं है, आडट का इन्तजाम नहीं है, वहाँ के लिये नलकूप लगाये गये। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि उन नलकूपों में पानी कैसा आता है। बागों के अन्दर जब सवरे नलकूप चलाये जाते हैं तो पाइप खोलते ही बड़ी खराब बदबू आती है। वह इतनी बुरी होती है कि आदमी उसे सह भी नहीं सकता। जो पानी बागों में दिया जाता है वही सड़ान्द का भरा हुआ पानी इन बेचारे गरीब आदमियों को पीने के लिये दिया जाता है। आह्रा रे गवर्नमेंट तेरा क्या होगा। और इन के लिए खर्च क्या किया। तीनों योजनाओं के अन्दर

इन्होंने खर्च किया ४०८ करोड़ रुपया। यह तो उनकी सहायता के लिए दिया गया। और इनके दफ्तरो का खर्चा कितना हुआ? २३०.८१ करोड़ रुपया। अब देखिये क्या हिसाब पड़ता है। यानी ४३० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के लिए और दफ्तरो पर २३०.८१ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया। कितने दफ्तर बनाये गये और कितने कर्मचारी रखे गये यह आपको बताता हूँ। १३५ कार्यालय खोले गये। २० फरवरी, १९६० तक बड़े अधिकारी ४१५ रखे गये और ६,७६८ छोटे कर्मचारी रखे गये। उन पर खर्चा आवा १६६.३१ लाख और सन् १९६३-६४ में ६१.५० लाख रुपया। २३०.८१ लाख रुपया खर्चा किया गया और ४०८ करोड़ रुपया शरणार्थियों को बाँटा गया। आप ही देख लीजिये। मैं ने पूजीवाद का नाम लिया था। तो शरणार्थियों का काम चाहे बना या न बना, लेकिन भाई लोग मालामाल हो गये। प्रहा, बड़े अफमोस की बात है।

आज हम कहते हैं कि हम ने पैसा दे दिया है राज्य सरकारों को और राज्य सरकारों से कह दिया है कि २५ परसेंट आपको देना पड़ेगा। उनको क्यों देना पड़ेगा? क्या राज्यों ने कहा था कि तुम नेहरू-लियाकत अली समझौता कर लो। मैं तो कहगा हूँ कि जो शरणार्थी इस समय पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हैं केवल उन को ही बसाने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि जो कुछ ६० लाख आदमी यहाँ रह रहे हैं उनको भी बसाने का इन्तिजाम करना पड़ेगा। गवर्नमेंट को अभी से उसके लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। वे लोग यहाँ नहीं ठहर सकते। अगर आप को कांटा चुभता है तो आप दस डाक्टरों को बुलाते हो। हम को तो वाणब्य की नीति पर चलना चाहिए कि अगर एक कांटा लगे तो सारे कांटे के पेड़ों को ही उखाड़ दिया जाये। आज पूर्वी पाकि-

स्तान में हालत यह है कि अल्पसंख्यकों की माताएं, औरतें, माता पिता, बच्चे मुसीबत में हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कान पर जू नहीं रेंगती और जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि हम को नहीं मालूम अगर हम रेडियो की खबर सुनें तो उनको मालूम हो, लेकिन वहां तो सीलोन रेडियो लगा दिया जाता है। अगर खबरों को सुना जाये तो मालूम हो कि आज पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में क्या हो रहा है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है।

मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि या तो खाम्मा साहब आवास और निर्माण विभाग में अकेले रहें या किसी और को नियुक्त किया जाये। एक आदमी तीन तीन मूहकमे संभाल नहीं सकता। आवास और निर्माण का मूहकमा बहुत बड़ा है। इसके अन्दर चारों तरफ इंजीनियर्स के वर्कमं फँले हुए हैं। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि जिस सड़क पर एक बार डामर डाला जा चुका है उस पर दोबारा डामर बिछाया जाता है, जिन सड़कों पर माइट लगे हुई है, वहां टयब लाइट लगायी जाती है, जो छत्ते घूटी हुई हैं उन पर डामर डाला जाता है। लेकिन जिन बास्तियों में रास्ते नहीं हैं वहां रास्ते वहीं बनाये जाते, जहां पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं है वहां पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता इस डामर पर डामर डालने से क्या होगा। धोबी के धूले हुए कपड़ों पर फिर से स्त्री करके पहनने में क्या तुक है। मुझे यह चीज देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है।

हम लोगों को एक डायरी दी गयी है यह दिखाने के लिए कि देखो हमने क्या क्या कमाल किया है और क्या क्या इमारतें बनायी हैं। लेकिन यह सब बड़े शहरों में किया जाता है। देश की आबादी का ८० प्रति शत गांवों में रहता है। उसके लिए क्या किया जाता है? दिल्ली, फलकत्ता, बम्बई की पबलिक को खुश करने के लिए अच्छे अच्छे बंगले बना दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन गरीबों के

लिए क्या किया जाता है। हम खूद बम्बई के पास अणू बिजली का कारखाना देखने गये जो तो कनाडा की सहायता से बनाया जा रहा है। हमने देखा कि वहां पहाड़ के नीचे कोई ५० लाख आदमी झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहे रहे हैं और उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, और यहां कहा जाता है कि हम ने काफी किया है।

मैं आपको बताऊं कि यहां पर जो बड़े लोगों कि बंगले बने हैं उनके आगे मखमल की तरह की दूब लगी है लेकिन सरबेंट्स के मकानों के आगे धूल उड़ती है। उनके बच्चों के झुलने के लिए जो झूले बनाये गये हैं वे टूटे पड़े हैं, जो बच्चों के चढ़ने के लिए सीढ़ी बनी है उसकी दीवार गिरी हुई है। और कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। लेकिन इन चीजों के लिए पैसा काट लिया जाता है।

एम० पी० लोगों से अवर सर्विस चार्ज का २० रुपया महीना काट लिया जाता है। अगर आप हिसाब लगायें तो एम० पी० लोगों का साल भर में १ लाख ३३ हजार रुपया इस तरह कटता है और आठवें दिन माली आकर घास में पानी दे जाता है जैसे मरे हुए को पानी दिया जा है। यह क्या बात है। कहा जाता है कि ७० लाख रुपया एम० पीज० के बंगलों पर सफेदी न कराने से बचा।

**निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री**  
(श्री मेहरबान्द खन्ना) : यह खाली एम० पीज का ही नहीं है।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा** : आपकी रिपोर्ट में तो यही लिखा है कि एम० पीज के बंगलों में सफेदी नहीं करवायी इससे इतना रुपया बचा।

**श्री मेहरबान्द खन्ना** : यह ७० लाख रुपया तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मेनटिनेन्स में बचा है।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** लेकिन आपकी रिपोर्ट में तो यही लिखा है कि एम० पीज के बंगलों पर सफेदी न कराने से ७० लाख रुपया बचा। लेकिन जो भी हो, सफेदी नहीं की गयी। अब कल हम को मच्छर काटेगें और हम को मलेरिया होगा तो क्या आप को बलाने जायेंगे। आपके बंगलों में तो दस दफा सफेदी हो गयी होगी।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** आप गलत कह रहे हैं।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** आप के बैठने के कमरे में तो कम से कम सफेदी हो गयी होगी हम लोगों से १ लाख ३३ हजार अवर सर्विसेज का लिया जाता है लेकिन हमारे मकानों में सफेदी नहीं की गयी। अगर किसी और के मकान में रहते हूँ तो कान पकड़ कर सफेदी करवा लेते, किराया देते हैं। इन पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं थोड़ी सी और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। पश्चिमी बंगाल से आये हुए कुछ लोगों को किशन गंज शाहाबाद में बसाया गया। वहाँ २१० कुवें खोदे गये लेकिन पानी सिर्फ दो में निकला। वहाँ मट्टे के पेड़ काट दिये गये जिम के कारण आदिवासी लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। वहाँ एक अस्पताल बनाया गया जिम पर महीने में ७०० रुपया खर्च होता है लेकिन वहाँ कोई मरीज नहीं जाता। एक स्कूल खोला गया है जिममें ३० लड़कियों की हाजिरी बतायी जाती है, लेकिन जाती हैं उनमें तीन लड़कियां। तो यह इन्तिज़ाम है कि अस्पताल में मरीज नहीं जाते और लड़कियां हैं तो मास्टर नहीं हैं। यह क्या बात है। आपको जनता के पैसे को खर्च करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उससे पूरा लाभ हो। यह गरीब लोगों के खून पसीने की कमाई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्यों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है उस पर नियंत्रण रखा जाये जिससे पता चले कि पैसा ठीक प्रकार खर्च हो रहा है। नहीं तो क्या

होगा ? आज भाई भतीजावाद चल रहा है। मैं आपको राम कृष्णपुरम का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ ५० दुकानें एलाट की गयीं कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं को जो कि इलेक्शन में काम आयेगें। अगर आप निष्पक्ष हो कर एलाट करते तो जो लोग झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में दुकान लिये बैठे थे उनको एलाट करना चाहिए था। लेकिन एसा नहीं किया गया। सारी दुकानें केवल कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं को दी गयीं, दूसरे किसी को नहीं। इनको टेंडर या लाटरी द्वारा विनिर्णय किया जाना चाहिए। आप लक्ष्मीबाई नगर में उपभोक्ता भंडार खोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए मकान नहीं है।

मैं ने विनय नगर में जी० टाइट के मकान देखे हैं। उनमें रसाई का धुवा निकलने का स्थान नहीं है न रोगशनी आने का प्रबन्ध है। यह क्या मजाक है। आपके यहाँ तो एक एक कमरे में चार चार वेंटीलेटर लगे हैं और वहाँ एक भी नहीं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

पानी के मीटर कुछ जगह लगाये गये हैं कुछ जगह नहीं लगाये गये और शायद इसी तरह चलता रहेगा। ये जल्द लगने चाहिए।

अब मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उपभोक्ता भंडारों के लिए आप को ५००० सदस्य बनाने थे उनमें से १२०० सदस्य बनाये हैं। आप ने १९६३ में शरणार्थियों के ३५८ मामले निपटाये। दिसम्बर १९६३ तक २८७ मामले और आये। १८५ मामलों में अर्वाइंड दे दिये गये। २३ मामले वापस लौटा दिये गये और अब ४२७ मामले लटके रह गये हैं। इनका जल्दी निपटारा होना चाहिए।

पंजाब में जो शरणार्थी आये थे उनको आपने विश्वास दिलाया था कि उनको दिल्ली के आस पास जमीन दी जायेगी। आपने यह

शर्त रखी थी कि उनको चार डिब्बीजनों में जमीन दी जायेगी, रोहतक, करनाल, गुड़गांव और अम्बाला में और कहा गया था कि ७००० स्टेंडर्ड एकड़ जमीन सुरक्षित थी। लेकिन बाद में पंजाब सरकार ने उम जमीन के प्लान बना कर बेच दिये, और अब केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि वह पंजाब सरकार का मामला था हम क्या करें। मैं कहता हूँ कि पहले उनको क्यों कह दिया गया था कि हम तुम को यह जमीन देंगे। अब उनको अमृतसर और फीरोजपुर में जमीन लेने के लिए विवश किया जा रहा है, और कहा जा रहा है कि अगर तुम यह जमीन नहीं लोंगे तो तुम्हारे क्लेम फाइल कर दिये जायेंगे। उन्हें दिल्ली के आम पास ही जमीन दी जानी चाहिए। अगर इस तरीके से यह मामला चला तो बचारे जो रक्षक हैं वे उन की क्या मदद करेंगे? जो इधर आ रहे हैं मैं आप को निश्चयन कहूँगा कि उन बेचारों के लिए पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है न ही कोई सड़कों आदि की व्यवस्था है। राजस्थान नहर को अगर जल्दी बनवा दिया जाय तो उसके किनारे उन लोगों को बसवा सकते हैं। इस तरह वह जमीन भी आबाद हो जायेगी और इन लोगों को भी रहने के लिए स्थान मिल जायेगा। वहां सड़क गरमी होती है और पानी की व्यवस्था के बगैर बड़ी ही मुसीबत रहेगी। इसलिए गरमी में पानी की व्यवस्था फौरन की जानी चाहिए डोल इस तरह आप उनको कब तक देते रहेंगे? उन के लिए धंधों की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को अवश्य करनी चाहिए। कुछ विभिन्न लोग, धंधों में खपाये जायें तो कुछ खेतीवाड़ी के काम में लगे। कोई न कोई काम उन को जरूर देना चाहिए ताकि वह अपना जीवन-निर्वाह भली प्रकार से कर सकें वरना होगा यह कि आप तो दो, तीन महीने में झंडी बता देंगे और वे बचारे भूखे इधर उसे उधर मरते फिरेंगे और जिस तरीके से किशनगंज, शाहाबाद और घटाघटी गांव में पश्चिमी बंगाल से आये लोग भूखे मरने लगे और वे वहां से भाग खड़े हुए, एसी

हालत उनके साथ न हो इसका ध्यान रखना होगा। वह २२५ मकान जो उनके लिए बनाये गये थे वे खानी पड़े हुए हैं और उनमें इंसान की जगह अब गधे व अन्य जानवर बसेरा कर रहे हैं। मकान टूटे पड़े हुए हैं और उन पर जो चढ़ें लगी थी वह गांव वाले ले गये और बाजार में जाकर उन को बेच दिया। कोई इसको रोखने वाला नहीं है। इसी तरह ३०० ऊनी कम्बल एक क्वार्टर में पड़े पड़े सड़ गये उन को किसी ने नहीं देखा। वे बिलकुल गल कर खत्म हो गये। आखिर यह हमारे गरीब देशवासियों की गाँड़ी कमाई का पैसा है जोकि उन से टैक्स के रूप में सरकार वसूल करती है और इन नाते उसको इस धान का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इस तरह से उम पैसे की बर्बादी तो न हो। उस तरीके से हाउस के अन्दर स्कीमें व और प्लान बना कर लाखों रुपये की मंजूरी ले ली जाय लेकिन उन के खर्च पर नजर न रखी जाय, पैसे की बर्बादी को रोकना न जाय, उस पर नियंत्रण न रखा जाय जो यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

14 hrs.

अब मैं आप को थोड़ा सा सरकारी ऐडवर्टिज़मेंट के बारे में बतलाना चाहूँगा। सरकारी ऐडवर्टिज़मेंट के लिए आप ने सन् ६२ के अन्दर कितना रुपया खर्च किया? सरकारी ऐडवर्टिज़मेंट में सन् ६२-६३ में ३३ लाख रुपया था और वह ६३-६४ में ३३.८ लाख रुपये हो गया है तो एक ही साल में यह खर्चा इतना अधिक कैसे हो गया क्या इसके बारे में कोई जांच की गई? यह क्या भ्रष्टाचार है? आखिर को देश में सफ्टकालीन स्थिति घोषित थी, इमरजेंसी क्रायम थी तो यह ३३ लाख से ३३.८ लाख रुपये कैसे हो गया? यह कौन खा गया? यह देखा जाय कि एक दम से इतना खर्चा कैसे बढ़ गया?

राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम में ८४.५० लाख रुपये की पूंजी थी और ये सारे शेष

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खरीदे थे। इस निगम को कुल मिला कर ६४ लाख रुपये के ऋण प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस निगम ने आखिर किम तरह काम किया जो लगातार या घाटा ही उठता रहा है? इसका काम आखिर किस तरीके से चलाया गया और ऐसी लचरवाही क्यों बर्ती गई? हम गरीब आदिमियों का खून चूसा जा रहा है, टैक्सो की भरमार होती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह से पैसे की बर्बादी हो रही है। इस निगम की जैसा मैं ने अभी बतलाया ६४.५० लाख रुपये की पूंजी थी और ये सारे शेषर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खरीदे थे। अपने जीवन के तीसरे वर्ष यानी ६२-६३ में इस निगम को ३१ लाख ७१ हजार और ४६० रुपये का घाटा हुआ। सन् ६०-६१ में इसे ६७,०३६ रुपये का और ६१-६२ में १ लाख २४ हजार और ६४३ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था। अब कुल घाटा ३३ लाख ६३,१४२ रुपये का हो गया है। इस घाटे में कोई हमारी भाई बंदी तो नहीं है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम में भाई भतीजा-बाद चला है जिसके कि कारण यह घाटा और गड़बड़ घुटाला चला है। डगकी जांच होनी चाहिए। अगर यही पैसा गरीब शरणार्थियों को दिया जाता तो अब तक कितनी उन्नति हो गई होती? इस घाटे के बारे में पूछताछ करने पर यह कह देना कि मसाला महंगा हो गया, मजदूर नहीं मिले या सरकार ने परमिट देर से दिया यह कोई रीजन् इतने घाटे के लिए साउंड नहीं थे। इन रीजन्स पर कोई विश्वास नहीं करेगा। इसलिए मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह जो भाईबंदी चलती है और उसको लेकर रुपये का गड़बड़-घुटाला चलता है उस को तत्काल खत्म किया जाय।

४.४७ लाख सम्पत्तियों में से केवल १८,००० का निपटारा करना बाकी है। इनमें से ७,००० निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियाँ और

११,००० सरकार द्वारा निमित्त सम्पत्तियाँ हैं। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से लगभग २५ लाख प्रामाण्य व्यक्ति भारत आये थे। अभी उन में से भी बहुतों को जमीन वगैरह नहीं दी गई है।

दावे का निपटारा का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है १७,७७२ दावे थे। कुल ११,५७२ दावे सूक्ष्म अधिकारियों द्वारा निपटा दिये गये और १६६३ तक ६,३०० दावे निपटाना बाकी हैं।

जुडिशियल मामले सन् १६६३ तक १,५६४ थे जिनमें से कि १,३२७ मामले निपटारे गये और २६७ मामले अभी बाकी रहते हैं। छोटे मोटे भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा किये गये दावे ३६,००० हैं। इन में से १४ साल के अन्दर २१,००० दावों का निपटारा किया है। इस तरह १५,००० दावे बाकी पड़े हैं। उन का अभी तक कोई निपटारा नहीं किया है और जो किया भी है उन को २५ परसेंट रकम उन की गरीबी समझ कर भारत सरकार ने ३.७८ लाख रुपया दिया है। २५ परसेंट उन बेचारों की गरीबी पर तरस खाकर दिया है और ७५ बीच वाले खा गये। पाकिस्तान सरकार ने झंझी बतला दी। सन् ६३ के अन्दर अभी मीटिंग हुई थी। उनको बड़ा जोर दिया गया कि उनके लिए यह रुपया दो लेकिन उन्होंने यह रुपया देने से इंकार कर दिया।

जहाँ तक ट्रान्सफर्म के मामलों का सवाल है ट्रान्सफर औफ एवैक्वी डिपॉजिट्स एक्ट १६५४ के अधीन पाकिस्तान से ४५६० दावों का मामला तय किया गया जिन का कि मूल्य ५२.५७ लाख रुपया है जिसमें से कि ६८२ दावे जो ३३४१ के हैं नामजूर कर दिये गये और ७०५ दावे जो कि ६६.६० लाख रुपये के हैं बगैर फँसले के पड़े हुए हैं। एक तो वे बेचारे वैसे ही वहाँ सब कुछ गंवा कर आये हैं और दूसरे इस तरह से यहाँ उन को हैरस किया जा रहा है।

इस विभाग द्वारा कम तनख्वाह वाले कर्मचारियों के आवास के लिए जल्द ही तादाद में क्वार्टर्स नहीं बनाये गये हैं। इसी तरह झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में निवास करने वालों को उजाड़ तो दिया जाता है लेकिन उन के लिये क्वार्टर्स का समुचित बंदोबस्त बक्त पर नहीं होता है जिसे कि कारण उन को बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। पहले मंहगाई का जमाना था नहीं, मस्ती का जमाना था इसलिए उन्होंने सब बर्दाश्त कर लिया लेकिन आज मंहगाई ने उनकी कमर तोड़ दी है और अब वह और अधिक यह सब बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। पहली मार तो उन पर पाकिस्तान की पड़ी, दूसरी मार इस मंहगाई की पड़ी और तीसरी मार उन पर यह हो जायेगी कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उनके रहने के लिए इंतजाम नहीं किया गया। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि समय रहते हमारा शासन छोटे कर्मचारियों और हमारे उन शरणार्थी भाइयों की तरफ ध्यान दे। हमारे छोटे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स की तरफ पूरा ध्यान करे। उनका किराया कम किया जाय।

मैं एक बात और कहे देना हूँ। आज १०, ३० साल से यह सरकारी कर्मचारी उन पुराने सरकारी क्वार्टर्स का किराया देते चले आ रहे हैं उन और उन के बनाने पर लगाई हुई रकम कब की किरायों की शकल में सरकार उन से वसूल कर चुकी है लेकिन फिर भी उन को बिना जा रहा है। उचित तो होगा कि ये मकान उन को फ्री कर दिये जायें क्योंकि कानून में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जिस मकान की बनवाई की पूरी क्रिमत वसूल कर ली जाय वह मकान सर्वेन्ट के लिये फ्री कर देना चाहिए।

यह ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से रैफ्यूजीज़ लुट पिट कर भारत में आ रहे हैं, काफ़ी आ चुके हैं और जैसी कि हालत पाकिस्तान की है और भी वहाँ से भायेंगे क्योंकि यह नेहरू-लियाकत पैंट फेल हो गया है और सरकार को उन्हें यहाँ बसाने और उन्हें काम धंधों में लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी है।

**Shri P. N. Kayal (Joynagar):** Sir, I come from West Bengal. I do not know whether this humble Member of Parliament coming from West Bengal will be able to place before this honourable House the sentiments of the people of West Bengal. But I will try. Government are doing much for the refugees. I do not say that whatever they are doing is complete and full, but they are trying. After all, India is a poor country. A poor country can do everything in a poor way. So, I appeal to the refugees to be a bit patient. They must know that they have got to go through a bit of suffering.

I am really sorry for the other thing, namely, that the people of India are not so much conscious about the actual danger, the actual sentiments, the actual suffering of one crore of Hindus in East Pakistan. I have asked some hon. Members of this House who come from the southern part of India, and they do not feel so much, not to talk of the average man. I am really sorry for this.

Sir, we should know that men and children are being butchered on a mass scale in Pakistan. Women, old or young, are being forcibly married—what they, call *nikaa*. Wives are being married before the eyes of their husbands and after the marriage ceremony the husbands are being killed. There are many instances like that (*Interruption*). The other day, Sir, a young girl wrote to her father in India: "Father, my mother has already been married and I am going to be married; please do something about it soon". A daughter wrote to her father, who escaped to India, like this. This is being done by the Ansars and Pakistan's Riflemen who are mostly Pathans. This is like what the Nazi soldiers did towards the Jews and their girls during the Hitler regime.

Unfortunately due, perhaps, to the weakness of the publicity machinery of this Government the real picture has not been brought before the eyes of the world. All this reminds one about the state of affairs that existed in the past in this country to which

[Shri P. N. Kayal]

Indian history is a witness. Old Indian rulers, particularly Hindu rulers of India, had always failed to assess the real danger of the then nation and thus fell victims to the foreign aggressors. This is perhaps the character of Indian soil. Naturally, today also, perhaps, we are not conscious about it so much. Today what is happening in India is nothing but a Khan-Khanna game. Ayub Khan of Pakistan playing with the lives of Hindus on the other side and our Mehr Chand Khanna trying to give them some huts and tents either in the *aranya*—Dandakaranya—or in the desert where we do not find water. Therefore, is this a real picture of the sufferings of the refugees or should we take it as a Khan-Khanna competition? How many can Ayub Khan kill and how many can Mehr Chand Khanna protect or give shelter to. May I ask, should the Indian nation remain in slumber on the face of such a danger? Should we call it a mere problem or a danger? Let us recall what were the developments that took place in Pakistan and in India after the independence.

In Pakistan a Pathan dictator appears. There appears to be no food or freedom in Pakistan since then. An Islamic Republic is born. Non-Muslims are persecuted constantly and are destined to be annihilated through a slow process of deprivation of trade and livelihood opportunities and at least the Hindu-massacre begins for no reason whatsoever. That Pathan dictator recognises only the Pathans and he is now after wiping out the non-Pathans in East Pakistan. He does not spare even the Bengali Muslims. He says that Pathan's language should be the only language in Pakistan, and thus the Pathan dictator carries on. And, now he appears with the idea of "conscriptio" in Pakistan. What is this grand idea for? How many of the Indian nation appreciate the gravity of the danger emanating from the appearance of such a Pathan dictator in a neighbouring State?

What did Bhutto, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, say the other day? He said that the disturbances in Pakistan—that is, killing of Hindus and *nikaa* of Hindu girls and women married or unmarried—will go on till Pakistan can conquer Kashmir. We know that the Pathan dictator still forcibly occupies a part of Jammu and Kashmir. What should we think of Bhutto's statement? Do we find any logic in his statement? Could we get a coconut from a mango tree? We can expect only a mango from a mango tree. Therefore, what actually Bhutto means when he says that by killing Hindus he can conquer Kashmir? Can we liberate the forcibly occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir from the hand of Pakistan? Can we liberate the Hindu race or religion in the sub-continent by killing the six crores of Muslims in India?

No, definitely not. So it comes to this that Bhutto can kill the Hindus only to wipe out the Hindu race from the eastern part of the earth and that can be the only meaning of what he has said.

I am sure we are going to defend Kashmir if Pakistan attacks Kashmir. We cannot make a gift of it to Pakistan. I am sure we are not going to give him Kashmir. Then what happens? After killing the Hindus in Pakistan, if Bhutto does not get Kashmir, he will start killing the Hindus of India. What does he mean?

The Pathan dictator is now after conscription in his country. Therefore, today it is not only a mere problem of rehabilitation of some refugees. Today it is the question of survival of Hindus or Hinduism in India. That is our danger.

In my country we have got a leader who is the symbol of democracy and socialism, who is the symbol of humanity, who is the symbol of glory to India. In the world arena today he has given enough after independence. Therefore, still we have the Muslim private law in India. But today his

duty is much more onerous. He is called upon to keep his promise to liberate the forcibly occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir from the hand of Pakistan. Today he is called upon to be the protector of Hindu rule and Hinduism in the eastern part of the globe.

Sir, this country is encircled by some hostile neighbours. On top of it, the yellows, the Chinese dragon, Chou En-lai begins to whisper in the ears of that dictator of Islamic Republic. Within the country we find the sinister activities of Chou En-lai's counterpart. Also, so far our leader has restrained himself in his behaviour towards Pakistan because he wanted to avoid any communal fury in the country. He wanted to protect the Muslims in India. However, today we beg of him to be much stronger and much harder. Rehabilitation we can do but in a humble way because we are a poor nation and this will take a long time. Naturally, the Khan-Khanna game will last longer and the refugees have got to suffer to that extent. But how long will we tolerate this game? Let it go on, but for heaven's sake bring those innocent, helpless one crore Hindus in Pakistan safe to India or all of them will be butchered. Let us find out ways and means to bring them safe here. In doing so, if our leader thinks that any measure, however strong it might be, is necessary, we should ask him to take that measure. It may be a mild police action or a war.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मकानों की समस्या देश में गम्भीर है। अन्न, विद्या आदि सभी मकानों पर निर्भर करते हैं। अस्पतालों के लिए, स्कूलों के लिये, मकानों के लिए ज़मीन की ज़रूरत होती है। जो लोग इन में काम करते हैं, उन के लिए रहने के लिए मकान न हों, तो वे भी काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसवास्ते हर कोई जो काम करता है, उस को रहने के लिए मकान की ज़रूरत होती है और उस की इन ज़रूरत को हर कीमत पर पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश में

आज मकानों की समस्या गम्भीर रूप धारण कर चुकी है। इस के ऊपर मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम बीस सैकड़ हमारी शक्ति लगे। हिस्साब लगा कर देखना चाहिए कि कितनी कमी है। झुगियाँ और झोंपड़ियों की कोई जिन्दगी नहीं होती है, पक्के मकानों की भी जिन्दगी चालीस पचास साल अगर मान ली जाय तो भी आप को देखना होगा कि कुल कितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए मकानों का प्रवन्ध किया जाना चाहिये।

आज इस और बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। अगर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय तो दो फायदे होंगे। एक तो देश में ज्यादा मकान बनेंगे और दूसरे देश में जो निकम्मापन है, जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, वह भी कम होगी और साथ साथ लोगों को रहने के लिये मकान मिलेंगे।

शहरों के जो किराये हैं, वे दूसरी जगहों के शहरों के युकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा हैं, यहां तक कि वे तिगुने, या चार गुने या पांच गुने हैं। आप दिल्ली के ही किरायों और मकानों की बात को लें। पहले तो ज़मीन ही की बड़ी कमी है। किसानों से जित भाव पर ज़मीन ली जाती है, वह एक किस्म की लूट है। किसान से तो उसकी ज़मीन को दो चार, आठ घाने या रुपया दो रुपया गज पर ले लिया जाता है लेकिन बाद में उसी ज़मीन को दो दो सौ रूपये फी गज पर बेचा जाता है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि के अन्दर तो तीन, तीन चार चार और पांच पांच हजार रूपये फी गज तक बेचा जाता है। यह डाका नहीं तो क्या है। अगर सरकार खुद इस तरह के कार्य करने लग जाय तो फिर वह दूसरों को इस तरह के कार्य करने से रोक नहीं सकती है। यही वजह है कि दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर कितनी ही फर्जी या सही कम्पनियां काम कर रही हैं और उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया इस ज़मीन के सौदे में कमाया है। कितने ही करोड़ रुपया वे हड़प गई

## [श्री बागड़ी]

हैं। कितना ही पैसा सरकार के टैक्सों का बेखा गई है। रजिस्ट्री कमती बढ़ती कर के पैसा खाया जाता है। पहला काम तो यह होना चाहिये कि किसान से जब जमीन ली जाय और उस को मकान के लिए या किसी और काम के लिए बेचा जाय, तो शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक उसके अन्दर लम्बे समय का अन्तर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। पिछली बार गाजियाबाद के किसानों का मसला लोक-सभा में उठा था। उनको कम कीमत दी जा रही थी। उनको कीमत जब सरकार देती है तो बिल्कुल ही मूजी बनती है लेकिन जब खुद बचती है तो उसके अन्दर एक किस्म का सट्टा और लूट वह चलाती है। कीमत का कुछ तो आघार होना चाहिये। एक और पांच से ज्यादा का अन्तर कीमत खरीद में और जिस कीमत पर उस को बेचा जाता है, उसमें नहीं होना चाहिये। एक रुपये में अगर कोई चीज खरीदी जाती है तो पांच से ज्यादा उसको किमी मूल्य में नहीं बेचा जाना चाहिये।

दिल्ली में आप देखें कि मकानों की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है। देश के अन्दर बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियाँ हैं, बड़ बड़ बंगले हैं, बड़े-बड़े मकान हैं। ये सरकारी वजिरों के पास हैं, सरकारी अफसरों के पास हैं या बड़े-बड़े धनाढ्य जो लोग हैं, उनके पास हैं। दस-दस और पंद्रह-पंद्रह एकड़ में हिन्दुस्तान में कोठियाँ बनी हुई हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पास जो मकान है अगर उस मकान की जमीन की कीमत लगाई जाए तो दो करोड़ रुपये वह बैठती है। अगर छः सैकड़ा के हिसाब से उस पर ब्याज लगाया जाए तो बारह लाख रुपये साल का ब्याज होता है उस जमीन की कीमत का। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि साढ़े तीन हजार रुपये रोज उस जमीन का ब्याज है। जब प्रधान मंत्री की जमीन

दो करोड़ रुपये की है तो बाकी जो मंत्री हैं, उनकी चालीस पचस लाख की होगी और मेम्बरों की होगी बीस, तीस या चालीस हजार रुपये की। लेकिन बेचारा जो नौकर है, जो छोटा मलाजिम है, असल में तो उसके है ही नहीं और अगर है तो होगी बारह सौ रुपये की। हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई, हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े-बड़े कांग्रेसी नेता समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, समाजवाद को अपना आदर्श बताते हैं, उसका नमूना अपने सामने रखते हैं। जो हालत मैंने ब्यान की है, उसको देखते हुये क्या समाजवाद की बात किसी को भी अपील कर सकती है और कोई भी यह कह सकता है कि कांग्रेस समाजवाद में विश्वास करती है? अगर जगह की कमी है तो फिर एक बात आपको करनी होगी, कोई बंधन बांधना होगा और वह यह है कि जो बड़े-बड़े मकान हैं, जो बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियाँ हैं, जो इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें घेरे हुये हैं, उन में आधा एकड़ किसी भी कोठी में नहीं होगी। वैसे है तो यह भी ज्यादा लेकिन आपको फैसला करना होगा कि आधा एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन किसी भी कोठी के साथ नहीं होगी। आप कह सकते हैं वह चीज हमें अंग्रेजों से देन में मिली है। लेकिन वे तो बाहर के आदमी थे, व हाकिम बन कर यहाँ रहते थे, शान और शौकत से रहते थे, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से दूर रहना चाहते थे लेकिन आप तो जनता के आदमी हैं, आप तो जनता की भलाई चाहते हैं, आप तो उसकी भलाई के काम करो। अगर सरकार मकानों की समस्या को हल करना चाहती है तो उसको इनकलावी कदम उठाना होगा और फैसला करना होगा कि किसी को भी आधा एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रहने के लिए न मिले।

आजकल देखा जाता है कि जमीनों की कीमतों ने इतना ज्यादा मोह लांगों के दिलों में पैदा कर दिया है कि बड़े से बड़ा

पाप भी अच्छे से अच्छा आदमी करने लग जा ता है। गांधी जी से बड़ा आदमी कोई नहीं हुआ है। उनकी जिन्दगी में उनसे आप बहुत प्यार किया करते थे। उनके आप पुजारी थे और उन्हीं की वजह से आप इस स्थिति में पहुँचे हैं, जिन जगहों पर बैठे हैं उन्हीं की वजह से, उन्हीं की मेहरबानी से बैठे हैं। लेकिन उस महात्मा गांधी की शहीदी जगह को भी कौम के लिए देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं वे लोग जिन की वह जगह है और न ही सरकार उसको कौमी जगह बनाने के लिए तैयार है। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि जमीन की जो कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, उससे आपको मोह हो गया है और वह मोह और वह पाप आप को गांधी जी की शहीदी जगह को भी कौमी जगह बनाने नहीं देता है, उसको भी कौमी जगह बनाने से आपको कासिर करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हृद मैंने बताई है उसको मकरं कर दिया जाए और जो जमीन बचे उसको ले लिया जाए और ले करके छांटे-छांटे जो तनख्वाह पाने वाले हैं, उनको वहाँ पर बसाया जाए। न सिर्फ नौकरों के लए वह हो, न सिर्फ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए वह रखी जाए बल्कि हर सभ्य सरकार का यह भी फर्ज है कि वह लोगों को चाहे वे कुछ भी करते हों, बसाने के लिए मकान दे और ऐसा आपको करना चाहिये।

मैं आप से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि आज की पाकिस्तान की सरकार पापी सरकार है और वह फिरकापरस्ती की देन है और फिरकापरस्ती उसके रग रग में समाई हुई है। लेकिन यहाँ की सरकार जनता के साथ क्या सलूक करती है इसको भी आप देखें। दिल्ली की सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार की छत्रछाया के नीचे सदियों के मौसम के अन्दर वे दर्दनाक कारनामे करती है जो यहाँ ब्यापन नहीं किये जा सकते हैं। मैंने उन कारनामों को अपनी आँखों से होते देखा है। सदियों के मौसम में झोपड़ियों को बिना पूर्व सूचना के किराया गया है और

हामला औरतों, गर्भवती लड़कियों और स्त्रियों को वहाँ से धकेला गया है, उन लोगों का सामान लूटा गया है, उनको कहीं का नहीं छोड़ा गया है? इस तरह की वारदातें क्या डाके और चोरी से कम हैं। क्या इन सबका दोष सरकार पर नहीं है? दिल्ली में प्रधान मंत्री के पास तो दस एकड़ जमीन हो, उनको तो दस एकड़ में रखा जाए लेकिन वे लोग जिन्होंने दस गज पर अपनी झोपड़ी बना रखी है, उनको दस गज भी रखने का क्या अधिकार नहीं है? उनको भी इसका अधिकार होना चाहिये। दिल्ली में रहने वाले अगर एक आदमी को भी हटाया जाता है तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह पाप किया जाता है और यह ऐसा ही पाप है जैसा पाकिस्तान की सरकार हिन्दुओं के साथ करती है। इसका सारा दोष खन्ना साहब पर होगा अगर दिल्ली में रहने रहने वालों के साथ इस तरह का सलूक होता है।

सफदरजंग के पास आग लगी। द्वारा उसकी इनक्वायरी होती है कि कौन-कौन लोग बैठे थे। जो, नए हैं, उनके नाम तो लिखे गये हैं लेकिन जो लोग तीन साल से बैठे थे, हालांकि उनकी फँहरिस्त थी, उनके नाम ही नदारद हैं। मैं रामकृष्णपुरम् गया था। वहाँ के दुकानदार मुझे मिले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो लंकापुरी है, रामा-कृष्णपुरी नहीं है। खन्ना सहाब की लंकापुरी है। कारण यह है कि वह जिस को मर्जी होती है, देते हैं, जिन्होंने उनकी मदद की थी, उनको देते हैं, बाकियों को नहीं। रामकृष्णपुरी नहीं है, अब तो लंकापुरी हो गई है। इस तरह के दोष अगर आ जाते हैं तो फिर वे बिगाड़ पैदा करते हैं।

आप पुनर्वास की बात करते हैं। पंजाब में तथा हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में मुसलमानों की छोड़ी हुई जमीनों के ऊपर लोगों को बसाने की बात की जाती है। लेकिन जो उखड़ रहे हैं, सरकार जिन को उजाड़ रही है, उनको बसाने की बात वह नहीं करती।

[श्री ब'गड़ी]

है। जो लोग गांधी जी की समाधि पर मरण-व्रत किए बैठे हैं, वे कोई शौक में तो बैठे नहीं हैं और न ही राजनीतिक कोई उद्देश्य उनका है। वे तो कांग्रेसी झंडा लिये बैठे हैं। गांधी जी की शहीदी जगह पर वे बैठे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमें दो बसने को, भ्रम पैदा करने को। लेकिन यह सरकार क्या करती है? वह ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा कमाती है, नीलामी बरती है, किसानों को उजाड़ती है। जब ऐसी हीन वृत्ति किसी सरकार की हो गई तो फिर जनता का विश्वास अगर उस पर से उठ जाए तो क्या आश्चर्य।

ठीक है रिपयूजी आए हैं। कितने घ्राये हैं, कैसे घ्राये हैं, इसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं तो कहूँगा कि सरकार खुद ही दोषी है, पाकिस्तान को दोष देना बेकार है। पाकिस्तान तो पाप करता है लेकिन हमारी सरकार जो पाप यह के लोगों के साथ करती है, उसको तो बन्द करे। पाकिस्तान पापी है, क्रूर है, बर्दमान है, इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान को सरकार को बख़्श दिया जाए इसलिए कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में आने वाले लोगों को बसा नहीं सकती है, यह कोई न्याय की बात नहीं होगी। पाकिस्तान में रहने वाली अकलियतें जो हैं, उनकी अगर आप हिकाजत करना चाहते हैं तो आपको जो भी कदम आप उठाया मजबूती के साथ उठाना होगा, जिस किसी तन्द् से भी उनकी जिन्दगी बच सकती हो, उस तरह से आपको उनकी जिन्दगी बचानी होगी। लेकिन कैसे? हिन्दुस्तान में चाहे कोई भी हो, किसी मजहब से भी ताल्लुक क्यों न रखता हो, अकलियत का हो, उसका बाल भी बाँका नहीं होने देना चाहिये। इसी आधार पर हम पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो कोई सरकार जो कोई भी जुल्म करेगी, उस सरकार को ठुकरा कर, वहाँ की रहने वाली माइनोरिटीज का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ने देंगे।

दा तीन बातें आप कीजिये। हरिजननों को अलग जमीन दीजिये। भलाई का काम

घपने में ही शुरू करें। आधा एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन खुद न रखें। जितनी आपके पास फालतू कोठी की जमीन है, उसको दें। जमीन लीजिये नेहरू जी की, बिड़ला, टाटा जितने बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, उनकी गांधी जी वाला स्मारक तो ले लो। अगर आपने ऐसा कर दिया तो आपका नाम ही जाएगा और लोग आप का कहेंगे कि गांधी के भगत ने गांधी जी की शहीदी जगह को कौमी बना दिया था। इन हरिजननों को, जो बेचारे तीन रंगों का दुपट्टा लिये हुए, कांग्रेस वाला, राष्ट्र ध्वजा मत समझना, बैठे हुए हैं, राजघाट पर और आप के झंडे के नीचे अपना रोना रो रहे हैं, उन को बसाओ।

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barkataki):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. If necessary and if possible, we are ready to sanction more amounts to this Ministry, because this Ministry is supposed to do humanitarian works. But the report of this Ministry is not at all inspiring and, what is more, the Twenty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee which has been given to us is so damaging that laymen like us are bound to be stunned after hearing all the inside stories of the administration that the report reveals. I am not going into the details of the Works and Housing Department, but I want to say a few words about it. Whatever labour or pain this Department may undertake, whatever amount of money the Ministry may spend to fulfil its work targets, carelessness, dishonesty and slackness in administration mar the results. The report of the Public Accounts Committee reveals interesting stories of carelessness, dishonesty and slackness in the Ministry which have resulted in the loss of crores of rupees to the country. I am giving one example that has been referred to as "Loss in transit". Of course, the Members of the Public

Accounts Committee deserve congratulation for the admirable heading "Loss in transit", and this is what the Committee say:

"In February, 1957, a Public Works Divisional Officer of the Manipur Administration entered into a contract for repacking, in bundles of 2 cwt. about 365 tons of corrugated iron sheets imported from Australia in bundles of about one ton each and for loading them in railway wagon at a rate of Rs. 50 per ton inclusive of insurance charges. In the written agreement with the contractor, however, the fact that the accepted rate was inclusive of insurance charges was omitted through oversight.

On receipt of the materials at the destination, a shortage of 6.75 tons (together with 585 numbers of cover sheets) was noticed. Besides, one wagon containing 19 tons did not reach the destination. The contractor claimed Rs. 18,278 on account of the work done by him. The Administration, however, preferred a counter-claim of Rs. 23,398 against the contractor on account of transit shortages and compensation for failure to repack the sheets in smaller bundles of 2 cwt. each. The claim of the contractor was ultimately settled by arbitration in July, 1960 for Rs. 10,967."

So far as the Housing Department is concerned, I am very much impressed by the pictures of the magnificent buildings which the Ministry has supplied to us. And I understand that one of them is meant for us also. But so far as the subsidised industrial housing scheme is concerned, I feel that the procedure followed by the Ministry has proved to be a failure. I shall refer to another example. The Public Accounts Committee say on page 56 of the Twenty-fourth Report:

"A total amount of Rs. 17.21 crores as subsidy and Rs. 21.06

crores as loan had been drawn by State Governments upto 31st March, 1962. Data compiled by the Ministry in September, 1962 showed that out of 91,256 houses which were built under the scheme and were ready for occupation in all respects, as many as 14,660 houses (representing 16 per cent of the total) had been temporarily diverted for use by ineligible persons (i.e. persons other than industrial workers with an income of Rs. 3.50 or below per month). Besides, another 11,459 houses (over 12 per cent of the total) were lying vacant.

The percentage of houses not utilised for allotment to the eligible persons was particularly high in Bihar (42 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (38 per cent), West Bengal (37 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (34 per cent).

It had also been reported that the economic rent was not recovered from the ineligible persons in certain States. In Uttar Pradesh, the economic rent was not recovered from ineligible occupants till November, 1959 when orders were issued for recovery at the enhanced rates. Even thereafter, more than 4,000 allottees paid subsidized rents instead of the enhanced rents over the period 1959 to 1961. In Assam, rent amounting to Rs. 92,000 approximately in respect of the period upto June, 1962 had not been recovered from the ineligible occupants."

So far as the Rehabilitation Department is concerned, it is also not in a good state. There are so many anomalies, in the disposals of evacuee properties, maintenance of records, incomplete property registers, defective accounts of sale proceeds, defective implementation of training schemes and other projects. Here too I am giving you an example of the kind of costly mistakes committed by this

[Shrimati Renuka Barkataki]

Department. This is in case of a scheme for setting up a production-cum-training centre. This is what the Public Accounts Committee say about it on page 65 of their Report:

"In February, 1956, the Ministry of Rehabilitation sanctioned a scheme for the setting up of a prototype training-cum-production centre at Kamarhatti, near Calcutta, on an estimated non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.32 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.68 lakhs per annum. The scheme envisaged:

- (i) the training and absorption in the Centre of a total of 140 displaced persons in the manufacture of bamboo products, and
- (ii) the marketing of the products of the Centre, the sale proceeds of which were estimated at Rs. 480 lakhs per annum.

The training centre was set up in October, 1957 and 110 trainees were recruited in July, 1958. 20 of them left during the training period. Out of the remaining 90 trainees, only 59 were absorbed in the Centre after completion of the training.

The total expenditure incurred upto January, 1962 was Rs. 12.55 lakhs, of which the non-recurring expenditure was Rs. 3.02 lakhs and the recurring expenditure, Rs. 9.53 lakhs.

The total sales from the Centre during the period 1958-59 to 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 1.79 lakhs only.

The Centre was handed over to the West Bengal Government with effect from 1st April, 1962."

This shows that it is high time to reorganise this Ministry on a proper footing so as that it may deal effectively with the refugee problem. I am told by one of my friends—I do not know how it is true—that some

of the officers in this Ministry are persons who have been found unfit for any other Ministries, and that they have been appointed in this Ministry as a result of political pressure. If that is true, it is high time for the Minister to take note of it, and see that officers who are . . .

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** I hope this remark is not attributed to the Public Accounts Committee.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** No, it is not. One of my friends said it, and I am subject to correction.

**Shri Tyagi:** I am not your friend!

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** I am not saying that he said it.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** I can assure her that no appointment in my Ministry has been made on a political basis. If she brings any particular name to my notice, I am prepared to look into it. We both belong to the same political party.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** That is very good if it is not done on a political basis.

**An hon. Member:** What about inefficiency, those who are rejected outside?

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** I would like to suggest that the Government of India should create a separate Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation to speed up the work.

About officers also, I must say a few words. It is a fact that disciplinary action was initiated against defaulting officers who were guilty of serious irregularities.

"During the period June, 1957 to December, 1960 the Chief Technical Examiner's half-yearly reports included 98 major cases of

overpayment involving about Rs. 10 lakhs in all, due to sub-standard execution of works. In 70 of these cases involving Rs. 6 lakhs, disciplinary action was not considered necessary against the officers responsible even though the overpayments were admitted by the Department as in the opinion of the Department, no *mala fides* had been established against the officers concerned."

This, again, is from the Public Accounts Committee's report.

**An Hon. Member:** What do you say now, Mr. Chairman?

**Shri Tyagi:** I do not know to what extent the P.A.C. report can be referred to . . .

**Some Hon. Members:** Why not? (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** If you want to keep them private, why do you lay them on the Table? (*Interruptions*). It is surprising that the Chairman of the PAC is making a statement like this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** The Chairman does not know it. How comes such ignorance?

**Shri Tyagi:** It refers to two years ago; it refers to 1961-62. Therefore I am saying this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may go on with her speech.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** It is the 1963-64 report . . . (*Interruption*).

**Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna):** The attention of Shri Tyagi is drawn . . .

**Shri Morarka:** I want to make a submission. When an Audit Report is

placed on the Table of the House there is . . . . . (*Interruption*).

**An Hon. Member:** She is not yielding . . . (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** She is not yielding.

**Shri Morarka:** She has yielded. It was a ruling given by the hon. Speaker that the House cannot refer to the Audit Report till the report is examined by the PAC; but once the report is examined by the PAC and that report is placed on the Table of the House, the House has a right, as a matter of fact, a duty to refer to that report.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have allowed her to do that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Shri Tyagi knows that he only wanted to save the hon. Minister.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** It is very disturbing to note that even cases initiated in 1960 are still pending with the Department. Another surprising thing is that a District Rent and Managing Officer who signed an agreement ignoring the Ministry's orders in April 1959 resulting in a net loss of Rs. 8,500 had resigned from service and the Department could not take any action against him. These are all things we have learnt from the PAC Report. We did not know of them before the PAC submitted its Report; only now we have come to know of them.

So far as the relief and rehabilitation part is concerned, the vast number of refugees from East Pakistan have created a problem for us. Pakistan is making India look very foolish by dumping all the non-Muslim minorities in India while being secure in the thought that there will be no large-scale refugee movement from India to Pakistan. In retrospect it would appear that India has committed a fatal mistake by accepting partition with a pre-condition of exchange

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of population, a proposition to which at that time Mr. Jinnah had reconciled himself. I know very well that what stood in India's way of accepting that pre-condition of exchange of population was India's faith in secularism. But the price which India has been paying for this faith for long has become exorbitant and lately it has proved to be or has become beyond our limit. Anyway, India is in honour and by Constitution bound to safeguard secularism and owes it to herself to give protection to these religious minorities, specially the vast number of Muslims in India. But the point is that India's high principle and faith in secularism are being made devilish use of by Pakistan. Pakistan has found it very convenient to push out its non-Muslim minorities without any fear of large-scale retaliation from this country. This is the basis on which Pakistan is playing its wicked game, a game of one-way traffic.

What is more, Pakistan is not only dumping her non-Muslim minorities on India but is also dumping her Muslim nationals in India with a view to undermining the political security of this country. As a result of this one-way traffic while Pakistan has greatly reduced its population and financial burden, India's population has swollen and her expenditure on rehabilitation has snowballed. About 9 million persons had migrated to this country in the wake of partition and another wave of a few millions is coming after the recent communal riots in Pakistan. India has spent about Rs. 50 crores on rehabilitation work; as against that Pakistan has spent about Rs. 40 crores on rehabilitation work. But whatever we have spent, whatever labour or pain we have taken outside India, nobody knows how India is facing this problem. I must say that the External Affairs Ministry which is primarily responsible for ex-

ternal publicity has totally failed to draw the attention of the world nations to Pakistan's cynical disregard for human values and India's humanitarian approach to this human problem. . . . (Interruption.)

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

**Shri Tyagi:** She will yield to younger friends, not to you.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** So many people disturbed me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The time is up.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** We are not only facing the problem of refugees from East Pakistan, we are also facing the problem of Indian refugees from Ceylon, Burma, Zanzibar—practically from all over the globe. Indian refugees are coming to India. Unless we take up this problem at the international level, I do not think it will be possible for the Government of India to solve this problem. It seems that the Government of India feels a little hesitant or helpless to raise this issue in the United Nations. I know, why the Government of India is feeling helpless. The United Nations is a powerful forum to create international public opinion and to seek sympathy and support, but we have the bitter experience of the Kashmir issue. In this world organisation with the currents and cross-currents of world power politics we have seen that sometimes the victims and the aggrieved are put at par with the aggressor. We have seen that in this world organisations that reflect public opinion to get justice. But we cannot leave the matter there. . . . (Interruption). We must invite international organisations that reflect public opi-

nion to come and see the situation in India as well as in Pakistan.

I have to give up some of my points because of the disturbances. But I offer my thanks and congratulations to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, our Minister, who at this late stage of his life takes so much pains for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees. He realises the sufferings of the refugees more than any one of us because he himself is a victim of the situation.

**श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ (एटा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस भवान गम्भीर विषय पर बोझने का अवसर दिया।

इसी के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक चीज से मैं बड़ा तंग आ गया हूँ। आज सारे देश में माइनारिटी और मेजोरिटी की बात मुनायी पड़ती है। ऐसा लगता है कि कांग्रेसियों ने सिर पर शर्म का परदा डाल रखा है और उनको यह कहते शर्म आती है कि यह हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों का सवाल है। यह सीधी बात न कह कर माइनारिटी और मेजोरिटी का नाम लिया जाता है।

विनाश काले विपरीत बर्द्ध :

इसी कारण देश में इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति बन गयी है। मैं तो चाहता था कि खन्ना जी मेरी बात सुनते लेकिन वह जा रहे हैं। मुझे इसका मालाल हो रहा है।

**श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना :** मैं आ रहा हूँ।

**श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :** मैं सबसे पहले आप के ही बारे में कहना चाहता था। मेरी आदरणीय खन्ना से बहुत पुरानी दोस्ती है, जब कि वह हिन्दू सभा में थे। श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना जी ने उन्हीं दिनों एक स्टेटमेंट इश्यू किया और उसमें कहा कि आज चेंज आफ पापुलेशन की जो चर्चा चलायी जाती है, अगर ऐसा किया गया और पाकिस्तान ने हम से जमीन मांगी तो हम क्या देंगे।

मुझे यह स्टेटमेंट पढ़ कर शर्म आयी और अफमोस हुआ। आज देश में हिन्दुओं के अलावा पूर्वी बंगाल से लाखों मुसलमान आ गये हैं। जर्मन तो हमको पाकिस्तान से मांगनी है। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि अगर चेंज आफ पापुलेशन का सवाल उठाया गया तो पाकिस्तान हम से जमीन मांगेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान नहीं मांग सकता।

मैं खन्ना जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, लेकिन कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो रिफ्यूजीज के सम्बन्ध में सवाल पैदा हो गया है उसको हल करने के लिये आज से १५ साल पहले के खन्ना जी की हमें जरूरत है, आज के सिव्गुलर खन्ना जी की नहीं जो श्री नेहरू जी से सौ कदम ज्यादा सिव्गुलर है। आज उनके सोचने का तरीका ही दूसरा बन गया है। पता नहीं किस तरह से हमारे देश के इतने महत्वपूर्ण सवाल को वहाँ करेगे। मैं आदरणीय खन्ना जी से आप के द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका रिफ्यूजीज के प्रति फर्ज है। लेकिन वह इस मामले में डिलाई से काम कर रहे हैं। और मुसलमानों के लिए उनके दिल में साफ्ट कारनर है। थोड़े से ईसाई आ गये तो सारा देश चिल्ला रहा है कि ईसाई भी निकाले गये। लेकिन जितने ईसाई आए उनसे दस गुना हिन्दू मारे जा चुके हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जाता। आज जो ईसाई आ गये हैं उनके लिए बड़ी सहानुभूति है, लेकिन हिन्दुओं के लिए ऐसा नहीं। इसका मुझे दुःख है। देश में इस तरीके की प्रवृत्ति होना, हमारे लिए इस से बड़ी लज्जा की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती।

इसी के साथ मैं आप के द्वारा मदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय खन्ना जी के पास बहुत से काम हैं। इमारतें बनवायें, पी० डब्लू० डी० का काम चलायें लेकिन उनके जिम्मे यह जो रियज्यूजीज के रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम है वह आज भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण और गम्भीर

### [श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

है जैसा कि आज से १७ साल पहले था जब कि पाकिस्तान बनने के फलस्वरूप पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से लाखों की संख्या में हमारे हिन्दू भाई सब कुछ गवां कर और लुट पिट कर भारत में आने को बाध्य हुए थे। आज इस गम्भीर शरणार्थी समस्या का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान करने के लिए या तो खन्ना जी १५ साल पहले वाले खन्ना जी बनें अगर वे वैसे नहीं बन सकते और वे जवाहरलाल जी से भी ज्यादा सेक्युलर हैं तो उनका फर्ज है कि जवाहरलाल जी से कहें कि उन्हें इस पद से मुक्त किया जाय और वे इस मुहकमे को छोड़ दें ताकि किसी दूसरे आदमी को यहां पर बिठाया जाय।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे मिनिस्टरी नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : मिनिस्टरी न छोड़ें लेकिन इस मुहकमे को तो वे उस हालत में छोड़ दें।

मैं आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय पाकिस्तान बना था १ करोड़ ६० लाख हिन्दू हम वहां छोड़ कर आये थे। जिस भावा में हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों की वृद्धि होती हुई ३० परसेंट फीगर में पता चलता है कि तीस परसेंट बढ़ने के बाद २ करोड़ से अधिक हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में आज बनते हैं। लेकिन मन् १९६१ की जनगणना जो पाकिस्तान में हुई उसके अन्दर कहा जाता है कि वहां पर ९२ लाख हिन्दू हैं। ९२ लाख हिन्दू हैं या नहीं यह तो भगवान ही जाने। लेकिन जैसा कि उनकी जनगणना बतलाती है वहां पर ९२ लाख हैं तो फिर आखिर यह सवा करोड़ हिन्दू कौन खा गया, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ? आप न्याय करने के लिए बैठें हैं। सारे देश के मोरेल को कांफ्रेंस गवर्नमेंट ने खराब कर दिया। आज हम इस लायक नहीं रहे कि किसी के सामने बड़े हो सकें।

रोज-बरोज हम पर मार पड़ रही है। ४००० से ज्यादा हमले हमारे देश पर हो चुके हैं। आये दिन हम पिटते जा रहे हैं लेकिन शासन के लिए तो जैसे यह कोई खास बात नहीं है। हमारे ऊपर बाहरी हमला होना एक रूटीन हो गया है। हमला हुआ, पाकिस्तान वाले यह मार गये और उठा ले गये। कोई शर्म या हया बाकी नहीं रही कि आखिर यह सब हो क्या रहा है? खन्ना जी आप बुजुर्ग हैं, अगर आप यह महसूस करते हैं कि आपकी बात नहीं मानी जाती तो आप रिजाइन कर दीजिये तभी हम समझेंगे कि ईमानदारी के साथ आप देश का काम करना चाहते हैं। आप ऐसे बुजुर्ग और जिम्मेदार आदमी भी आज इस तरीके से कुर्सी के पीछे पड़े रहें यह तो मुझे बड़े शर्म की बात मालूम देती है।

इसी के साथ मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप को पता है कि कितने आदमी पाकिस्तान में मारे गये? क्या आप को पता है कि कितने आदमियों का वहां पर जबर्दस्ती धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया? क्या आप को पता है कि कितने आदमी आये और कितने रास्ते में मर गये? हमारे आदरणीय दोस्त श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री कहते हैं कि वह खबर गलत है कि अरब में हिन्दू लड़कियां बिकीं क्या मैं उनसे पूछ सकता हूँ कि हजूर क्या खुद अरब तशरीफ ले गये जो कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दू लड़कियों की अरब में बेचे जाने की खबर गलत है? जब वे इस चीज को मुसलमानों ने मिल कर अपनी मीटिंग में कंडेम किया था। अब मैं कैसे मान लूँ कि शास्त्री जी की बात सही है? इस तरह हमारे देश की दुर्गति हो और हमारे देश के बच्चे लड़कियां हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देशों में उनको पकड़ कर ले जायें और बेचें और उस के बाद हमारे देश की सरकार अपनी कुर्सियों में चिपकी रहे, इससे ज्यादा बेशर्मी की बात और क्या हो

सकती है। अगर कोई इज्जत वाले लोग होते तो इतनी बड़ी बात के ऊपर निश्चय अपनी जगह को छोड़ देते। परन्तु किया क्या जाय ? यह हमारे देश का दुभाग्य है कि उनके साँचने का मियार, उनके साँचने का दायरा बदल चुका है। हर वक्त सैकुलर सैकुलर का नाम सुनते सुनते तो हमारी नाक में दम हाँ गया है। समझ में नहीं आता कि यह आखिर सैकुलर है क्या बला ?

इसके साथ साथ मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसका उपाय क्या है ? वह उपाय ईमानदारी से सुनिये। केवल कांग्रेसी चश्मा लगाने के बाद देश की अवहेलना मत करिये जो स्थिति पहले ही बिगड़ चुकी है उसके साथ खिलवाड़ न कीजिये। एक भी हिन्दू अब पाकिस्तान में जिन्दा न रहेगा। आप चाहें तो उसको इज्जत के साथ देश के अन्दर बुला लीजिये अगर आप उनको अपने यहाँ नहीं बुलाना चाहते तो यह अच्छी तरह समझ लीजिये कि वह मुसलमान बन चुके। जब इस तरह का अमानवीय अपमान हिन्दुओं के साथ पाकिस्तान में हो रहा है एक कुत्ते की भी जितनी इज्जत पाकिस्तान में है हिन्दू की उतनी भी नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति जब हमारे सामने है तब मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि पाकिस्तान जब बना था तो हिन्दू महा सभा ने उसका बहुत विरोध किया था लेकिन जब कि वह बन गया तो हिन्दू महा सभा ने उस समय यह आवाज उठाई थी कि अवादियों की अदला बदली की जाय। सन् १९४७ में हम जेल में बन्द थे। जब हम वहाँ से निकले तो हमने कहा कि आपने हमारे विरोध की परवाह न कर पाकिस्तान को मान लिया है, पाकिस्तानी रूपी जो पाय किया है उसके बाद हम यह कहते हैं कि एक्सचेंज आफ पापुलेशन कर लो। कोई झगड़ा वाकी मत रखो। कोई हमारी सुनने वाला नहीं था। किसी ने भी हमारी बात को नहीं सुना और आबादी की अदला बदली के हमारे गुझाव को नहीं माना नतीजा यह है कि इतना बड़ा उपहास इतिहास

के पत्रों में आपको कहीं देखने को नहीं मिलेगा जैसा कि इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे देश के साथ किया है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक भी हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में नहीं बचेगा। उसका क्या उपाय करना चाहिये ? उपाय यही है कि एक्सचेंज आफ पापुलेशन हो। यह किस प्रकार से हो वह भी मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ। सारे देशमें अब्बल तो उन्हें न भेजा जाय। सारे देश में भेजने से उनकी भाषा और अनेक प्रकार की बातें हैं जिससे कठिनाई आयेगी। उनको बसाने के लिए तीन जगह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। सब से कम मात्रा में तो उन्हें बंगाल में भेजिये क्योंकि वहाँ पहले ही घनी आवादी है। उसके बाद असम में भेजिये और उसके बाद त्रिपुरा में भेजिये। इसके साथ साथ आप यह भी करिये कि २० लाख आदिमियों का काश्मीर में भेजिये जो रोज आप की जान पर अटका रहता है। ढाई करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिये और शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा जा रहा है। अब एक नया नाटक नया ड्रामा शुरू हो गया है। यह क्या मजाक देश के साथ किया जा रहा है ? बड़े बड़े वकील जा रहे हैं। न जाने और क्या क्या आराम और सुविधायें उनको जेल में दी जा रही हैं। हम भी जेल में रहे हैं। हमें तो पांच पैसे महीना भी नहीं, न ही हमारी सैठानों को एक घेला मिला लेकिन शेख अब्दुल्ला की बीबी को २००० रुपये महीना दिया जा रहा है। हमें जेल में बन्द किया गया तो साधारण कोठरियों में रखा गया, हमें महल में बन्द नहीं किया गया लेकिन शेख अब्दुल्ला को महल राज वर्ण सिंह के महल में बन्द किया गया। आखिर देश के साथ आपने क्या तमाशा बना रखा है ? अगर ऐबचुअली बेस चलाना था तो उनको कोर्ट के समय गोली मार देनी चाहिए थी जो कि इतनी बड़ी क्राइम का दोषी था और अगर उनको सजा नहीं देनी थी और छोड़ना था तो हिम्मत से उनी वक्त छोड़ दिये होते।

[श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ]

यह क्या कि सात वर्ष उन पर मुकद्दमा चलाया गया, ठाई करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिये और अब बड़ी मुहब्बत से उनको छोड़ रहे हैं। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री बहुत उम्दा बात फरमाते हैं। कहते हैं कि उनकी गिरफ्तारी और रिहाई जम्मू व काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की बात है। यह हकीकत किस धं छिपी है कि जब उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया तब भी पीछे से कुंजी यहाँ वाले घुमा रहे थे और अब जब कि वह रिहा किये जा रहे हैं तब भी ये ही कुंजी यहाँ से घुमा रहे हैं। खामसुवाह के लिए हमारे देश के मिनिस्टर झूठ बोला करते हैं। जब हमारे देश के मिनिस्टर्स इस तरह की गलत बात करते हैं तो देश का मोरल कहां पर जायेगा ?

इसके साथ साथ मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि २० लाख हिन्दू काश्मीर में आप बसाने के बाद उनकी सहानुभूति का इंतजाम करिये। खन्ना साहब मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिये लारियों का इन्तजाम कीजिये, डाक्टरों का इन्तजाम कीजिये। वहाँ से जो आदमी इधर आ रहे हैं उनकी हालत दर्दनाक है। अगर किसी के दिल में जरा भी दर्द हो वह बैचैन हो उठेगा। उनको देख कर शर्म मानूम होती है कि हमारी अपनी आजाद सरकार कायम होने के बाद भी हमारे भाई, हमारी बहू, बेटियाँ, माताएं व बहनें किस बेइज्जती के साथ वहाँ से आ रही हैं।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आपसे एक बात और भी कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर हमने एक्स चेंज आफ पापुलेशन को मान्यता नहीं दी तो मैं आपको एक बड़ी ही सही बात कह रहा हूँ, कारण आप मानेंगे तो हैं नहीं, मानने वाले तो आप हैं नहीं, मगर मैं चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि देश में रायट्स बन्द नहीं होंगे। रायट्स करने की जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस सरकार पर है। आपकी संगीनों, बन्दूकों और तोपों सब हिन्दुओं

के लिए हैं मगर मियां जी के लिए आप के पास कोई तोप नहीं है। जितनी भी फौज और मिलेटरी आप की है वह सारी ताकत और आपका रोब दाव हमारे लिए है, मियां जी के लिए नहीं है। आये दिन हम यह चीज देख रहे हैं। शेख अब्दुल्ला की जिन्दा मिसाल हमारे सामने मौजूद है कि क्या कुछ आपने इनके लिए किया।

अन्त में मैं केवल इतना कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के हमारे मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग हो रही है। एक नया ड्रामा और एक नया तमाशा शुरू हुआ है। काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी मीटिंग्स ई थीं और भी बहुत सी मीटिंग्स हम देख चुके हैं। इस मीटिंग से भी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आप इस मीटिंग को बूला कर देश के दिमाग को दूसरी तरफ डायवर्ट करना चाहते हैं। देश की मानसिक भावनाओं को ये मीटिंगे करके आप दूसरी ओर मोड़ना चाह रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त इस में कुछ ने वाला नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं केवल इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपना आसन ग्रहण करूंगा कि देश के साथ खिलवाड़ न कीजिए। हम इतने बीमार पड़ चुके हैं कि एक छोटी सी भी गलती हमारे शरीर को हमेशा के लिए शान्त कर देने के लिए काफी होगी। जिस प्रकार की स्थिति आज हमारे सामने है उसमें वस्तुतः अगर कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दू को हिन्दू बन कर जीवित रहने दिया जाय। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी जगह लेता हूँ।

15.00 hrs.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): I wholeheartedly support the Demands of this Ministry. The Ministry has achieved excellent results in the performance of its tasks, and there is no doubt about it—so far

as the rehabilitation question is concerned. Yet, I want to point out certain things and place my views before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

First, I shall take up the question of loans to Government employees for housing purposes. The object is that those who have no houses should be given some assistance to construct their own houses. In the bye-laws also it has been clearly stated that this assistance is to be given to only those who have no houses of their own. But in actual implementation, I know that certain Government employees have taken loans in spite of the fact that they own houses of their own. The rules and the bye-laws are there, no doubt, but these are being violated, and by their influence, they are able to take loans to construct buildings and let them on hire. So, I would request the Ministry to look into this matter.

There is one other point that I would like to urge in regard to housing. This sort of loan assistance is being given only to the Government employees in the urban areas or the big towns and cities. The result is that the Government employees in other places are being deprived of this assistance. Of course, it is true that there is scarcity of housing accommodation in big towns and cities. But I would submit that this assistance must be given to the Government employees in the rural areas also, because even in the rural areas, buildings are not available; when the Government employees go there, they do not find suitable houses for their residence. So, I would request Government to extend this assistance to the Government employees in the rural areas also.

Now, I would say a word about the administration of the Janpath Hotel. It has been decided that it should be converted into a public sector concern from the 1st April,

1964. That is all right, and there is no harm in that. But I would point out that about 41 employees have been discharged from their services, and there is a big agitation going on about this matter. The discharge notice say that those persons have been found unfit for service in the hotel. I may point out that those people had been serving there for the last so many years. Suddenly, how can they be found unfit for service now? It is possible that there may be some other rounds. But it does not look natural that all these 41 employees should be discharged in this manner. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider their cases sympathetically and do justice to the employees who have been discharged from service.

Then, I come to the question of rehabilitation. This question was solved in 1961-62, and even some of the rehabilitation offices were closed and only some residuary work remained. But, we are having the same problem again in 1964. What is the cause for this? Our Hindu brethren who were residing in Pakistan have been disturbed. There must be some cause for that. Now, they are coming here in thousands. Every day, we are having an influx of about 5000 or 6000 persons as refugees, and we have to deal with the problem of their rehabilitation. There is no doubt that India is noted for its hospitality. We know how to sacrifice our lives and give hospitality to others. Especially, we have to help those who are in despair. It is a matter for great satisfaction that the Ministry is taking keen interest in this matter, and our Home Minister Shri Nandaji has also done excellent work in this connection, and those who are coming are being treated with great care and attention. But I want to know what the cause of all this is. According to me, this is one sort of war against India. According to the definition given by Mr. Chou En-lai, the aim of the guerilla war is to

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

create disturbance in all aspect of Government. Now, we are finding the same thing in all aspects of our Government, and we are finding disturbances created by the Pakistan Government. We are finding spies in Kashmir. They are burning the Quran there and creating a diversion saying that the Holy Quran was being burnt by the Hindus. They are also slaughtering cows before the temples in Kashmir and saying 'The Mohammedans are creating such trouble, and they do not want you Hindus here'. This is the argument that they are putting forward. All these things are the creation of their spies. Even in my State, the same thing is happening. I would draw the attention of the House to the statement made by our beloved leader Shri Biju Patnaik in the Orissa Assembly wherein he has clearly stated that the disturbances created in Rourkela and other parts were mainly due to the action of the Pakistani spies. So, it is clear that Pakistan is going to create disturbance in all aspects of our administration, and there is no doubt about it. In this connection, I may say that even the destruction of our helicopter in the border area with our high military officers may have been due to the policy of Pakistan to destroy our high-ranking military officers. Even the non-tracing of our missing plane may have been due to the mischief played by Pakistan. So, in my opinion, the Pakistan Government have a ready begun to operate a guerilla war against India. It is not an easy matter. We have to consider this matter very seriously and solve this problem. There was no reason for disturbing the Hindus in Pakistan in 1964. And yet they are creating such troubles there, and that is because they have an idea either today or tomorrow to declare war against India. So, we must be very cautious in this matter. I would draw the special attention of the whole Cabinet towards this matter.

In this connection, I would like to say another thing. The other day, our beloved leader Shri Lal Bahadur Shastriji had announced that we had to send delegations to the foreign countries to expose and publicise the action of the Pakistanis. But in my opinion that would not suffice. In addition to that, we have to invite delegations from other countries and show them actually the inhuman atrocities perpetrated upon the minorities of Pakistan and create the correct impression among the foreigners and the foreign countries so that they know really what is going on and what sort of inhuman atrocities have been perpetrated on the innocent minorities by the so-called civilised government.

It is our duty to look to the welfare and rehabilitation of these refugees. I shall deal with the question of rehabilitation, so far as my State is concerned.

From the time of the Partition itself, my State has been rehabilitating refugees to a great extent. Many refugees have been settled in Orissa and their welfare has been looked after, and they are now going on smoothly. Even the Dandakaranya project also mainly relates to a great extent to my State.

My hon. friend the lady Member opposite had remarked that the refugees in Dandakaranya were facing difficulties in many ways. I would clearly say that it is a baseless charge. The first charge was that there was water scarcity there. I would invite all the Members to visit the place and find out the actual position for themselves. There is no water scarcity there at all. So far as drinking-water is concerned, tube-wells have been constructed there, and fresh water has been supplied to them. But there is an agitation among the Bengali refugees there that they should have tanks for bathing purposes, because they are habituated to

taking their bath in the tanks. So, they want tanks. But tanks, according to our sanitary regulations there, cannot be allowed to be constructed in this area at this stage. In addition to that, they want fish. If they have tanks, they can have fisheries also. That is the only point, but there is no water scarcity at all. If my friend wants that they should be provided with tanks for bathing purposes and fisheries, they may have them, but from the point of view of health, it is quite objectionable and not at all permissible, because these tanks are sources of communicable infectious diseases. So, I request the hon. Member to correct her opinion.

The State is facing a difficult problem in rehabilitating the refugees. My State is noted for poverty. About one third of the population consists of the tribal people. They do not know what civilisation is. So, my State has to do many things for them, to improve their condition, but our financial resources are limited. It is a purely agricultural State, it is lagging in industry. There is no big source of income in our State. We are facing these difficulties. And as for the refugees, simply providing them residence or accommodation will not satisfy them. They must be given employment. For that industries must be started. In this connection, I draw the attention of the Ministry to a scheme submitted by our beloved Chief Minister to encourage industries in Orissa, and give these refugees employment. I request the Minister to consider that scheme favourably and grant substantial funds to meet the expenses for the benefit of the refugees.

In addition to that, we provide the refugees with modern amenities, but what about the fate of our own people. In the Dandakaranya project, all the refugees have been provided with moderate amenities but the inhabitants of that area have been deprived of existing facilities. That is another problem to be solved.

So, my State is trying to improve their condition, but how to do it without financial aid? There is provision for improvement of the tribal people in the Budget. I request the Ministry to enhance the contribution to my State, and assist my State financially, so that it will be in a position to face these difficulties.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee** (Burdwan): I feel it my duty to administer a note of caution to the members of the Government and the hon. Members of this House that there are serious misgivings in the minds of the people of West Bengal, particularly the recent migrants who have come from East Pakistan, as to what is going to happen as a result of the meeting of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan.

You remember we had the very unhappy experience of a similar meeting which ended in the India-Pakistan pact which is called the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. At that time, one of the greatest sons of Bengal, and one of the greatest sons of India, protested. Of course, he was then a Member of the Nehru Cabinet. He was Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee. In spite of his protest, the Nehru-Liaquat Pact was entered into. We, as a secular State, kept our word of honour. We implemented the pact, and we did not want to torture or drive out of India one single loyal Indian Muslim, and we kept our word.

**Shri Shinkre** (Marmagoa): Neither loyal nor disloyal.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee**: But what happened? It was implemented unilaterally. I remember that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said the other day that he did not remember the figures. I can give you the figures.

15.15 hrs.

[**SHRI KHADILKAR** in the Chair]

Dr. B. C. Roy told me that as a result of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, out of

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the nine lakhs of Muslims who had left West Bengal for East Pakistan, eight lakhs came back, and they were all rehabilitated properly.

**Shri Basumatari:** You have got the census?

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** And they were rehabilitated at Government expense.

Now, what is the picture on the other side? It is a story of grievous disappointment. Unfortunately, Pakistan did not implement the pact. There was regular torture and progressive persecution of the minorities, and I do not think Shri Guha at all exaggerated when he said that deliberately, in a planned manner, the Pakistan Government has been treating the minorities as Jimmies. You know that both Hindus and Christians have been treated as pawns in the political game.

Actually, I resent the expression "communal disturbances" with reference to East Pakistan. There are no communal disturbances. It is a misnomer. Actually, what has happened is something like a communal or a religious genocide. I happened to be a member of the International Commission appointed by the International Commission of jurists to enquire into the reported genocide in Tibet, and along with the other eight members who came from different countries, Judges, Chief Justices, members of the Supreme Court, Prime Ministers and others, I had signed that report convicting China of deliberate religious genocide. That is exactly the plan which Pakistan has launched all this time.

Therefore, our people are rather apprehensive, but I hope, I wish and I pray that Shri Nanda will have, this time, a more realistic approach, and will see that it does not end in a pact which will be again unilaterally implemented, and will lead to more

persecution and no relief so far as the minorities are concerned.

I have told this House, and I ought to tell you now that consciously, deliberately, they have planned this kind of minority baiting, in order to scotch and kill the democratic movement. There has been a growing movement for the establishment of a popular Government, in order to oust President Ayub's totalitarian regime, and that is why President Ayub and his henchmen consciously, and deliberately started this game—call it genocide, religious genocide or communal genocide—in order to divert attention and in order to thwart that movement.

I am happy to say that distinguished editors among East Bengal Muslims who were running important papers, immediately the Khulna carnage was started, wrote strong editorials condemning this kind of minority baiting, and they said it would lead to disaster both for India and Pakistan, it would bring no good to Pakistan and would ruin both the countries. And what has happened to them, you must have read in the papers. In the last three days, each one of them has been subjected to forfeiture or imposition of special security to the extent of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000, which means those papers have been completely gagged.

I would request Shri Nanda and the Government that if they want really relief and rehabilitation for the tortured and persecuted minorities, the first condition precedent to the talks should be the implementation of the first clause of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. We have never repudiated that pact. I think Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri read it out. That Pact said:

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

ernments of India and Pakistan first ....

"there shall be complete freedom and protection in transit."

Deliberately, they have violated it. I told you on Friday last what I saw, standing at the Petropole railway train. They are doing it. I told you that hundreds of young girls and women have been taken out from the railway station and they were not allowed to come over. This plea that there were no migration papers was entirely unfounded, because the father and the old mother are allowed to come without any passport, but the young girl is dragged down from the train and kept back. Today's news is worse. The railway staff in East Pakistan has struck work and they are not allowing any train to come from Benapole, which is the last station in Pakistan, to Petropole which is the first station on the Indian border. But that does not matter. They can possibly walk down this distance, but what I demand, as the first condition precedent to the Nanda-Habibullah talks is that there must be safe transit of these migrants. Secondly, there shall be no molestation of the young girls or women, which has completely shattered our people. We can not stand this.

I have given you the figures; over 20,000 have been killed; Shri Guha said in Parliament that over 20,000 have been killed in East Bengal. We do not mind that, but what has pained us more, distressed us more, not merely Bengalis but all sections of Indians, what has shocked India, is this. Over 6,500 girls have been abducted or kidnapped and there is no trace of them. The first thing should be that they should be rescued. The first thing that Shri Nanda and Shri Habibullah should discuss is, how to rescue these unfortunate girls. I approached Shri Nanda. He said, "I will utilise the International Red Cross." That has not been done. Then Shri Nanda thought of sending down some distin-

guished Muslim leaders, who can be trusted, both men and women, I know that there are Muslim leaders in India who are willing to go to East Pakistan for the purpose of rescue. They are ashamed of this conduct of Pakistan; they say it is un-Islamic, it is inhuman; it is barbarous and we must do our duty by India in this crises and show loyalty to India. Nothing has been done. I think this is the first thing that should be taken up.

We take particular pleasure in these distressing days to condemn Pakistan Government. But what is our Government doing? What has our Government done? Cannot our Government arrange for these migrant trains to come under the Joint auspices of officers of two Governments? I have requested both Shri Shastri and Shri Nanda to do something. I am asking Shri Khanna also to consider that. Practically, in the first clause of the Nehru-Liaquat agreement, under the joint auspices of the two Governments, they ensured safe transit; whenever any Mussalman wants to go away to Pakistan from India, our Government feels it a sacred duty and sees to it that he gets safe transit to the Pakistan border. Why should we not demand that our officers should accompany these trains and see that they are not subjected to this kind of molestation or ravishing of women? I am sorry to say that our Government has miserably failed in its duty, in pulling up our own officers in the office of the Indian Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca. Systematically, thousands of migrants were queuing up at the office, and they are being subjected to illegal gratification and also ill-treatment and misbehaviour at the hands of our officers. The reports from Pakistan are heart-rending. I have forwarded some reports to the Minister, but up till now nothing has happened. Shri Nanda wrote to me day before yesterday that the Deputy High Commissioner has completely denied the correctness of these charges. This denial, we do not accept. Shri Shastri told me a diffe-

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rent story. He said, "I asked the High Commissioner in India to go down to Dacca and he went down and took some action. Thereafter there has been some improvement." But I have got today letters; some of my friends have also got letters; these letters are in Bengali. Fortunately, they were not censored. I shall read one letter which I have received; it is dated Chaitra 7, that is, 27th March. It is from a prominent citizen of East Pakistan, who is still a Pakistani citizen; he does not want to migrate to India, he says:

"Sir,

I am sending you my thanks for strongly criticising in the Lok Sabha the indifference and cruel behaviour of the officers in the Office of the Indian Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca. I am reliably informed that the corruption, graft and the ill-treatment are still continuing at the Indian Visa-Migration Office at Dacca. The clerks of that office are regularly seeing every evening, approved or unapproved visa agents in the hotels as they used to do before. They supply visa and migration application forms after receiving some money and extract money for expediting the issue of visa etc. The approved visa agents are all known to the Visa Officer or the clerks. Although they belong to the minority community here, yet they are ill-treating the fellow members of the same community. Moreover, it is very difficult to go to Dacca and secure visa, etc. It is almost impossible to get admission into the office. If anybody enters into the office, the clerks harass him unnecessarily. For passport applications they fix a date after a long interval and things are expedited if money is paid. Regarding applications for migration, dates are given after two or three months. Even now daily thousands of

members of the minority community are queuing up at the Visa Migration Office."

Cannot our Government stop this? Can we not stop this? I ought to tell you that Shri Khanna should go down—I am appealing to him to do so—to the border areas, the Indo-Pakistan border. He will be amazed to find that infiltration is going on daily, on the West Bengal border from Pakistan. Hundreds of them are coming every day. It is going on in Assam also. I had the privilege to be elected as the President of the Karimganj Convention which took place at Karimganj-Cachar border, after Tukurgram-fell and was illegally captured by Pakistan. All parties of Assam invited me. Shri Chaudhuri was there, and Shri Kamath was there. We toured the Cachar-Pakistan border. I came back and reported to Shri Shastri on that. Our report was that about a million Pakistanis have infiltrated into Assam and we requested the Government to do some thing about it. But nothing was done, and the result is now many more have come, and it is alleged that some of them were coming under the auspices of very big men, high up in Governmental authority or position. Even today, when we are condemning Pakistan, the infiltration into India is going on. Unfortunately, my old class-fellow, Lord Radcliffe, when he gave the Radcliffe Award, made the border area a Muslim majority area. We do not want the Muslims to go. But I want the border to be strengthened. I appeal to Shri Khanna to see that this infiltration is stopped somehow. Otherwise, rehabilitation should be done in the area. I do not at all agree with my Chief Minister, Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He is entirely wrong. I led that delegation of all parties to the three Ministers, when they came to Calcutta—Shri Nanda, Shri Krishnamachari and Shri Khanna. All of them were there and we had frank discussion for two

hours and a half. Shri Sen, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, said that West Bengal has reached saturation point and that no refugees can possibly be resettled there. Everybody kept quiet. I am publicly, on behalf of my people, expressing my gratitude to the other States, particularly, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam and other States, for coming forward and helping the refugees and allotting land for making rehabilitation possible. But it is not correct, that there cannot be any resettlement at all in West Bengal. I have got here in my hand a pamphlet entitled *A Scheme of Refugee Rehabilitation in the Sunderbans* by Satish Chandra Das Gupta. I will send it on to Mr. Khanna. If there is any real disciple of Mahatma Gandhi next to Acharaya Vinobha Bhave it is Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta. He was the companion of Mahatma Gandhi throughout his Noakhali tour and spent days with him when he was at Srirampur. He has written this. All the figures are here. He is not a man to exaggerate; he is not bringing politics into this thing. He says, in Sunderbans you can easily settle 30,000 or 40,000 families. I am not saying that West Bengal can absorb all the millions who are coming. We do not know how many millions more will come. But I think Mr. Chaudhuri's figure is only moderate. He said 2 millions would be coming in the immediate future. But what has our Government done?

On the 29th January at Government House in Calcutta, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the Finance Minister, Mr. Nanda, the Home Minister and Mr. Khanna met us. All the political parties of Bengal were united. We demanded: Kindly pursue a policy of open door; remove all restrictions and arrange for rehabilitation: accept it as a national liability. Mr. Nanda, after due deliberation gave us the word that he would relax, because he is satisfied that they cannot possibly stay on. On the 29th February, the

budget was placed before the House. They realised that not only thousands but mass immigration is bound to take place. Waves of immigrants will pour into India. But when the budget was placed one month later, on the 29th February, there was no trace of any indication of the responsibility of the Government of India for making any provision for rehabilitation of these new migrants, and we were disappointed.

It is also correct that this infiltration which is going on must stop. There are people going from West Bengal to Pakistan and coming back again. I do not know; it seems the border is a smugglers' paradise between Petrapole and Benapole. I was told that both Hindus and Muslims are carrying on this trade. Something should be done to check it. The best way to check it is to build up our own border force, not merely the official force, but our own frontier guard. We have suggested that and it should be taken up.

I am also suggesting that Mr. Khanna should go down to the Mana camp. I am told Mr. Naskar was there.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I had been there 15 days ago.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am not saying there is cholera there; I do not want to say anything which is incorrect: But the report is that the condition there is very bad. There is absolutely no provision for water: Drinking water comes from Raipur which is 6 to 8 miles away.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** There are already tube-wells and we are sinking more tube-wells.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am told that the population there is already 50,000. Mr. Gupta, who is the man in charge of Dandakaranya project, is also looking after the transit camp at Mana and he has reported that the position is very serious. He has asked the West Bengal Government to stop sending any further migrants from East Pakistan. That is what has come out in the press. I do not know.

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Mr. Khanna and Mr. Naskar ought to know better. Mr. Gupta is a responsible officer, head of the administration in Dandakaranya, who is also in charge of this camp and he is saying "Don't send more; I cannot cope with it." So, something should be done.

I wind up by saying these words. Whatever may be the Nanda-Habibullah arrangement, hundreds of thousands are going to come. You cannot stop that. Let us not be under a delusion. Let us not deceive our selves. Let us not be under a false notion. They are bound to come. Today I demand that there should be a Cabinet Minister in full charge of rehabilitation. The present arrangement would not do. It is a colossal problem. All your planning will go down; all your development work will be stultified; you cannot possibly carry on your administration if you cannot cope with this rehabilitation problem of all these thousands and thousands who are daily pouring in and who will continue to pour in. Therefore, I am suggesting this. If my friend Mr. Khanna can be placed in charge of rehabilitation alone and be relieved of all other responsibilities, I do not mind. Let that be done. Let one Cabinet Minister with full powers be placed in complete charge of rehabilitation. Otherwise, this tortured and persecuted humanity will not be properly looked after and we shall not discharge our national obligation properly.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): Sir, I do not want to say anything that puts difficulty in the work of rehabilitation carried on by the Government of India. Nor do I want to say anything that will create difficulties in the work of the Government of India to bring sense to the Pakistan Government. I think the step taken by the Government of India to bring sense to the Pakistan Government is a welcome sign and at least under pressure the Pakistan Government has

agreed to sit with the Government of India to discuss all these problems.

Here we are confronted with the question of rehabilitation. Therefore, I want to say a few words in this respect. I will not say that all the refugees that are coming today into India can be rehabilitated in West Bengal. All of them cannot be rehabilitated in Assam or Tripura also. But the first point I want to say is that the plea put forward by the West Bengal Government as well as the Government of India that West Bengal has reached the saturation point—this particular theory advanced by the Government of West Bengal and accepted by the Government of India without any proper checking up is a very regrettable affair. A few years ago the West Bengal Government came forward with this theory and this theory was contested not only by the leftist parties in West Bengal, but by many Congressmen also. Today again this theory is being advanced.

What is happening today in Petrapole or any other area where these migrants are coming? They are immediately whisked away to other parts of India. They are not kept there even for 7 days. This is being done even when it is known to the Government of India and Government of West Bengal that arrangements are lacking in Mana camp, in Dandakaranya and other places where they are sent. Cannot the West Bengal Government be made to set up certain camps for a few days even, so that in the meantime proper arrangements can be made elsewhere and the refugees may be taken there? No such attempt is being made either by the Government of India or by the West Bengal Government.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee has referred to a certain scheme given by Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta. We have also seen that scheme. Maybe that the scheme may not be acceptable cent per cent, but at least a part of that scheme can be implemented and

these poor refugees can be settled accordingly. New industries are cropping up in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh with the help of the Government of India to resettle the refugees. It is a welcome affair. We are also grateful to those Governments for making arrangements to receive these refugees. Land may not be available in West Bengal. But industries can be started in West Bengal under the aegis of the Government of India. What is wrong in that? Where is the difficulty in starting industries there? How much land is required to set up factories, to start industrial estates in West Bengal? I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister about this.

Shri Naskar was speaking about the conditions in Mana Camp. It is a fact that for the last 15 days or three weeks conditions have improved—thanks to Shri Khanna, thanks to Shri Naskar. But nobody can deny that even today deaths are taking place here. Deaths of young children are taking place here. I have got it from the officers of the Government of West Bengal who have accompanied these refugee trains to those areas. People coming from East Bengal are all of a sudden put in an area where there are not even enough tents to accommodate everybody. That is a fact. Recently some members of the West Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly had been there. They issued a statement. They have said that proper arrangement is still lacking. The Government of India should take up this issue immediately. It is also a fact that the Dandakaranya Authorities have stated that they do not have any arrangements and these people in their thousands should not be sent there immediately.

In this connection, I want to state that it is a welcome sign that in Betia in Bihar and in Orissa camps are being set up to accommodate these refugees. It is a good thing. But I am afraid of one thing. In the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 such camps

were established in Orissa, in Betia and other places. Thousands of refugees were taken there. Shri Khanna and also Shri Naskar knows about it. All of us know about it. But, sir, not only for months but for years together those refugees were kept there with the result that they ultimately deserted those camps. These are historical facts. Nobody can deny them. I want to say here that those camps should be merely like transit camps. In the meantime the Government of India must make arrangements. Can we not accommodate two million or five million people? Is it impossible for a country like India where we have more than 44 crores of people. If it is a national problem, if we say that this thing should be treated on a war footing, it is high time that the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal change their attitude. I am very sorry to say that so far the treatment that these West Bengal refugees has been getting has been very shabby.

I will cite certain examples. Let us take up the old problem. From old records we will come to know what has been the affairs. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty this morning spoke about the conditions of refugees who are in the squatters' colonies. Those colonies are still undeveloped. It is also a fact that in most of the colonies the people have not got the land. It is also a fact that compensation is being extracted from those poor refugees. Compensation amounting to Rs. 3000 and Rs. 4000 is being extracted from them. Either they pay the compensation or they are made to quit. The people who have settled there for the last 13 years to 14 years are poor people. They are not in a position to pay Rs. 3000 and Rs. 4000 as compensation to the landlords. Therefore, they are not able to get the land. Ceremonies of giving *arpan patras* are mere ceremonies. Therefore, what I say is a complete change in attitude is called for.

Sir, I want to make a few suggestions. Before that, I want

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

to say a word about the residuary problem. Year after year, for the last few years, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation has been writing about this residuary problem. In a private interview also the Minister said that the West Bengal Government has decided that only residuary problems remain and that the was prepared to pay them Rs. 22 crores or so. Now, it has been proved by this statement of the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee that the problem was not residuary, it was enormous. He even admits in the statement—a belated statement—that after ten or fifteen years only 50 per cent of refugees in West Bengal have got some sort of rehabilitation and there too the rehabilitation work has not been completed. While looking at the new migrants, can we forget the old poor sufferers. Therefore, Sir, I say that this attitude should also be changed.

The way in which the Department of Refugees in West Bengal and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation in the Government of India and also the Ministry of Rehabilitation of the Government of West Bengal have been working has resulted in a series of clashes and quarrels between the local people and the refugees in many places. I will give you one example. Nearly 25 years back, during the war, a certain plot of land was taken by the military from poor middle class people in Tolygunge, Clacutta. After the war the military left the area. That area was occupied by *bonafide* refugees in the Tolygunge area in my constituency. Those poor refugees are not getting any rehabilitation. As a result of that the poor middle class owners are not getting back their land and there is perpetual quarrel between these two sections. Both are poor. I approached the refugees and asked them to quit. They say that they have not got any rehabilitation, no alternative arrangement has been made for them. I

wrote to the Defence Ministry. I wrote to the Ministry here and I wrote to the Department of Rehabilitation in West Bengal. Nobody listens to that. This is the result of the policy which is barren, which is inhuman, which is unhealthy and which is indecent. Therefore, I say that proper efforts should be made to rehabilitate as many refugees as possible in West Bengal through industries.

Secondly, the old refugees should be properly rehabilitated. Money should be given to this Refugee Rehabilitation Department. This Ministry should get more money. We speak in the Parliament and say that this is a national problem and then we shirk our responsibility, it is nothing but shedding crocodile tears. Therefore, more money should be given and, as many other hon. Members have said, a separate Ministry should exist for this work and it should not be tagged on to the Works, Housing Ministry. There is no relation between these two.

Thirdly, the Dandakaranya authorities should be given more powers. The old quarrels should be completely resolved and removed. The Dandakaranya authorities should be asked to establish villages near about the Dandakaranya area. It should not be that one village is created, then for fifty miles there is no village, after that there is one village and so on. That way there cannot be any social life for the people who are settled there.

Fourthly, there should be a proper screening before sending people to Dandakaranya. Middle class and professional people should not be sent to Dandakaranya. What would they do there? Therefore, a proper screening should be done.

Lastly, there are some old schemes and some new schemes are going to be formulated. They should be properly developed so that without delay, not in that old manner but in a

completely new manner, proper rehabilitation schemes are evolved and they are put into effect.

In conclusion, I say that with a new outlook, with a new idea, with real sympathy for these refugees this department should proceed. Otherwise there will again be calamity in India, in the State of West Bengal and other States. This is the real danger that is lurking before us. I would, therefore, request the Minister to think over the matter seriously.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : समापति महोदय, मैं दो दिन से यह बहस सुन रहा हूँ और बहुत यत्नफुल बातें सुनी हैं। जो महकमा माननीय श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना के पास है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का मोस्ट इम्पोर्टेंट डिपार्टमेंट है। इस पर हमारा कल्चर और हमारी नेशन टिकी हुई है।

इस बात से कोई भी शरूस इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि माननीय श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना ने जो काम करके दिखाया है, वह हिस्ट्री में अनपेराबल है। जिस तरह नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का नाम हमेशा कीर्ति में रहेगा उसी तरह माननीय श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना का नाम भी हमेशा कीर्ति में रहेगा। उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम करके दिखाया है, जो कि इतिहास में अभूतपूर्व काम है।

मैं कुछ ऐसे सुझाव दूंगा, जिससे इस भहकमे में और भी ज्यादा तरक्की हो सके और रेफ्रूजीज के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने जो रोजाना की प्रबलेश्व हैं, वे कुछ ही दिनों में, हफ्ते दो हफ्ते में हल हो सकें। काम को अगर ठीक तरीके से किया जाये, तो वह बहुत जल्दी हल होता है। गीता-माता में यह हुम्न हुआ है कि विधिपूर्वक किया हुआ कर्म कर्त्ता को उन्नति प्रदान करता है और विधि-निषिद्ध किया हुआ कर्म कर्त्ता को भार डालता है। अगर काम को विधिपूर्वक किया जाये, तो कर्त्ता की तरक्की होती है और अगर काम को विधि के प्रतिकूल किया जाये, तो कर्त्ता की तनज्जली होती है।

इडकी में जो सेंट्रल बिल्डिंग रिसर्च का काम चल रहा है, वह बहुत जरूरी काम है। यह काम आज से नहीं, कई सालों से चल रहा है। लेकिन वहां के डायरेक्टर की पोस्ट आज तक टम्पोरेरी है। वह हिन्दुस्तान का इतना काम है, सबसे बड़ा काम है, लेकिन वहां के डायरेक्टर को—मैं उनको जानता हूँ, वह मैचलैस काबिलियत के मालिक हैं—आज तक परमानेंट नहीं किया गया है। जब हम एक व्यक्ति को जिम्मेदारी नहीं सौंपेंगे, तो वह किस तरह से निर्माण करेगा? मेरी यह सजस्टियन है कि सेंट्रल बिल्डिंग रिसर्च के डायरेक्टर को कन्फर्म किया जाये और कन्फर्म करने के बाद उनको तरक्की दी जाये।

जहां तक उस ऑर्गनाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस कितब में से थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ :

"The Organisation can claim credit for a number of improvements that have been made in building techniques and cost reduction. Some examples are: reduction of wall thicknesses and floorheights; rationalisation of working stresses for better utilisation of steel and cement; economy and improvement in window areas to suit Indian climatic conditions."

मैं अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि वहां पर बहुत जबरदस्त काम हुआ है, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बात की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान न दिया जाये कि दीवारें पतली की जगह और छतें नीची की जायें। अगर दीवारें पतली की जायेंगी, तो देश का ढाँचा भी पतला हो जायेगा। चीन आज सिर्फ इस लिए आगे बढ़ रहा है कि उसके बजुर्गों ने इतनी चीड़ी और मोटी दीवारें पैदा की थीं कि चीन के लोगों ने उस इतिहास से लाभ उठाया और आगे बढ़। छंटे छंटे भवनत में रहने वाले लोगों के खयाल भी छंटे पड़ जायेंगे। इसलिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि छतों को नीचा और दीवारों को कम मोटी करने की तरफ

## [श्री यशपाल सिंह]

ही ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये। मकनों की तरक्की और तरीके से भी हो सकती है और करोड़ों रुपये दूसरे तरीकों से भी बच सकते हैं।

तीन चार दिन पहले मैंने गवर्नमेंट का आर्डर देखा है कि दिल्ली में अप्रैल, १९६५ तक जो लोग मकान नहीं बना सकेंगे, उनकी जमीनें फ्रीज कर ली जायेंगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो मन फ्राइोर लोग हैं, उनको इस वक्त बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिए। जो लोग दस रुपये गज जमीन लेकर ४०० रुपये गज बेच रहे हैं, उनके हाथ कटवा देने चाहिए, यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन जिन मिलिटरी आफिसर्स सोलजर्स और गवर्नमेंट के ईमानदार आफिसर्स ने जमीनें जी हुई हैं, जो इतना महंगाई के जमाने में २९ वें दिन खाली हाथ हो जाते हैं, जो ईमानदार हैं, अगर वे भी इन हक से वंचित कर दिये गए, तो वाकई उनके साथ ब्रेडनाफी होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट का यह आर्डर सही है, लेकिन ईमानदार गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स और मिलिटरी-मैन को इससे एग्जम्पशन दी जाये और उनको मौजबूद पता देया जाये कि वे अपनी ईमानदारी से खरीदी हुई जमीन पर पांच, सात, आठ साल तक मकान बना सकें।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** ईमानदारी का फौला कौन करेगा ?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** आखें बतलाती हैं, शकल से तजर आ जाता है कि ईमानदार कौन है। ईमानदारी तो छिपती नहीं है। हमारे विभिन्न कमीशन बंटे हुए हैं, हमारी हॉम मिनिस्ट्री मौजूद है। उन्हें पता है कि कौन ईमानदार है और कौन नहीं है।

जो जगया खर्च किया गया है, वह देहात में खर्च नहीं किया गया है। जितना रुपया विल्डिग रिजर्व या मकानात बनाने पर खर्च किया गया है, वह वहां पर खर्च नहीं किया

गया है, जहां हमारी अस्सी फीसदी आवादी रहती है। पिछले सत्र में हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब देते हुए फरमाया कि देहात में न कोई लोन स्कीम है और न कोई सबसिडी स्कीम है। हम कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक एक चारपाई पर तीन तीन, चार चार आदमी संते हैं, लेकिन उन देहात को हम भूल जाते हैं, जहां हिन्दुस्तान के लिए गल्ला पैदा करने वाला, हिन्दुस्तान का कृषक, हिन्दुस्तान का अन्नदाता, बनों, भैंसों और खच्चरों के साथ संता है। उस हालात को हम भूल जाते हैं। इस लिए इस क्लिकले में जो काया खर्च किया जाये, उसमें से प्रोपॉर्शनेटली अस्सी फीसदी देहात को दिया जाये, जिन्हें देहात में भी कुछ पता लग सके कि निर्माण हो रहा है।

जो रेफरेंसी थे, उनका सब कुछ पाकिस्तान में रह गया था। लीडरों की लीडरी बनी, लेकिन करोड़ों आदमी घर से बेघर हो गए। आज उन लोगों के पास ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है, जिसे वे रोजगार कर सकें। उनकी जंजीरें थीं, वे पाकिस्तान में रह गईं। उनका कोई क्लेम भी नहीं है, जिसे वे रोजी रंटी चला सकें। अगर पार्लियामेंटरी रिस्टम मुझे इजाजत दे और आप मुझे हुबम दें, तो मैं नाम भी ले दूँ। यहाँ पर एक एम० पी० बैठते हैं। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं उनका क्लेम प्रैजुडिस न हो जाये। उन्होंने पन्द्रह हजार में जमीन खरीदी थी आज से म्यारह साल पहले। उनका रंजी-रंटी का और कोई बसीला नहीं है। जिसे कहते हैं डू मेक बाय एडज मीट, उसका भी जरिया उनके पास नहीं है। अगर वह पन्द्रह हजार रुपये में वह जमीन खरीदने के बजाये उस रकम को बैंक में जमा कर देते, तो वह रकम आज चालीस पचास हजार हो जाती। जिस रेट से बर्षानियों और बैंकों और सरकारी को-ऑपरेटिव सैंपटीज ने जमीनें बेची हैं, अगर वह उस रेट से जमीन बेचते, तो वह

जमीन दस लाख रुपये की होती। लेकिन चूंकि वह पार्टी इन-मावर के साथ नहीं हैं, चूंकि वह बेचारे गरीब आदमी हैं और शरणार्थी हैं, इसलिए आज उनको कहा जाता है कि यह जमीन तुम से ले ली गई है और अगर लेना हो, तो तुम दस हजार रुपये वापस ले लो।

**श्री कछवाय (देवास) :** उनका नाम बता दें।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** नाम बताने की चेयरमैन साहब मुझे इजाजत नहीं दोगे।

उन्होंने पन्द्रह हजार रुपये में वह जमीन खरीदी थी, लेकिन आज उनको कहा जाता है कि दस हजार रुपये ले लो। यह उन के साथ अन्याय है। जो ईमानदार रंजी-रंटी चलाने वाला है, उसके साथ इन्साफ किया जाये।

**श्री चर चन्द्र खन्ना :** मैं आपकी माफ़त आन्दोलन मेंबर से यह दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस वक़्त के बारे में मेरे पास एक छोटा सा नोट भेज दें, तो मैं जरूर उसको देखूंगा।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं खुद हाज़िर हूंगा।

आज करपशन इस लिए फैल रही है कि करपशन करने वाले को सजा नहीं दी जाती है। करपशन दो तरीके से दन्द हो सकती थी— गरीब आदमियों की तनख़्वाह बढ़ाई जाती और करपशन करने वाले लखपति को दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में खड़ा करके गोलियों से उड़ा दिया जाता और उसकी लाश वहाँ पर टांग दी जाती जिससे दुनिया देखती कि करपशन करने वाले के साथ ऐसा सलूक किया जाता है। धर्म की शिक्षा, दीन की तालीम, से करपशन दूर हो सकती थी। या, जैसा कि कहा गया है, "दण्डः शास्ति प्रजा सर्वा दण्ड एवाभिरक्षतः"— या सजा का डर होता। लेकिन न तो सजा दी गई और न धार्मिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई। इसलिए करपशन बढ़ती जा रही है।

हमारे तीन साथी, श्री रघुवंश रतन गोड़, एडवोकेट, श्री शम्भुसिंह, वकील और श्री खमानी सिंह, अलीगढ़ में २ अप्रैल से आमरण अनशन कर रहे हैं और मरने पर तुले हुए हैं। उनकी मांग है कि करपशन का पता लगाया जाये और जिन लोगों ने कोठियाँ बनाई हैं, उन कोठियों का अन्दाज़ा लगाया जाये और उनसे यह तकाज़ा किया जाये कि नेशन से उन्होंने जो लूटा है, उसको वह वापस करें। जो लोग धर्म के नाम पर, देश की रक्षा के नाम पर और अष्टाचार के विरोध में कदम उठा रहे हैं और अपनी जानों की आहुति दे रहे हैं, सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह जाकर उनकी मिज़ाज पुर्सी करे और उन्हें यह विश्वास दिलाए कि हमारी आंखों के नीचे करपशन नहीं हो सकती है।

दिल्ली में पहले यह कानून था कि जिस के पास भवान है, वह दूसरे भवान के लिये जमीन नहीं ले सकेगा। कुछ लोगों ने यह काम किया कि कानून में थोड़ी सी तर्फीम करा ली कि संसायटीज़, बैंक्स और कम्पनीज़ जमीन खरीद सकते हैं। फिर उन्हीं के भाई-भतीजे तैयार हो गए और वे तीन रुपये गज़ के हिसाब से जमीन खरीद कर तीन सौ, साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये गज़ तक बेच गए। जो रुपया उन के पास गया है, वह करपशन का रुपया है। वह वापस लिया जाय और जिस काश्तकार से जमीन कम कीमत पर ली गई थी, उस जमीन को बेचने से होने वाले मुनाफ़े को बांट कर उस किसान को भी दिया जाय।

आज पाकिस्तान से पांच हजार शरणार्थी रोज़ाना आ रहे हैं। यह सिलसिला रुकेगा नहीं। पाकिस्तान उजाड़ता रहेगा और माननीय श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना उन लोगों को बसाते रहेंगे। पाकिस्तान का काम उजाड़ने का रहेगा और माननीय श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना का काम बसाने का रहेगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि पाकिस्तान के साथ दो टुक बात हॉनी

[श्री मशपाल सिंह]

चाहिये और हिन्दुस्तान की माइनोरिटीज को तहफ्फूज मिलना चाहिये। गांधी जी, नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस, रफी अहमद किदवई और बादशाह खान, अब्दुल गफ्फार-खां, के साथ हम ने सैकुलरिज्म का जो वादा किया था, उस को निभाना चाहिये और हिन्दुस्तान की माइनोरिटीज का तहफ्फूज कर के पाकिस्तान के साथ दो-टुक बात करनी चाहिये। पाकिस्तान उजाड़ता रहेगा और माननीय मंत्री बसाते रहेंगे और यह सिलसिला कभी रुकने वाला नहीं है। पाकिस्तान तब रहेगा जब पाकिस्तान को यह पता होगा कि माइनोरिटीज के एक शख्स के साथ भी अग्रर अत्याचार किया गया तो पाकिस्तान की ईंट के साथ ईंट बजा दी जाएगी। हम कब कहते हैं कि आप रुको, हम तो कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की ईंट से ईंट बजा दो, पाकिस्तान पर हल्ला बोलो, पाकिस्तान के ऊपर आक्रमण करो लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की माइनोरिटीज के साथ जो हम ने वादा कर रखा है, सैक्युलरिज्म का वादा कर रखा है, उसको हमें निभाना पड़ेगा। अगर आपने एक घमकी पाकिस्तान को दी कि अब अगर पाकिस्तान कोई गड़बड़ी करेगा तो ठहर नहीं सोंगा तो वह गड़बड़ी करना बन्द कर देगा। पाकिस्तान ज़हूरता है हमारी कमबंदी की वजह से। फौराजपुर के पास हमारी एक नेशन बंटी हुई है, सिख नेशन जो लोहे की बनी हुई है। उस सिख नेशन के सामने क्या मजाल कि पाकिस्तान किसी मवेशी को उठा ले जाय, हमारे किसी सिपाही को उठा ले जाय। चूँकि इधर नेशन मजबूत नहीं हो सकी है, इधर नेशन को हम मजबूत नहीं कर सके हैं। आठ सौ मील का हमारा बॉर्डर कमबंद है, इस वास्ते पाकिस्तान जब चाहे हमारे मवेशी उठा ले जा सकता है, जब चाहे हमारे बच्चों को उठा ले जा सकता है, लड़कियों को उठा ले जा सकता है, सिपाहियों को उठा ले जा सकता है, कर्नल मट्टाचार्य जैसी को उठा ले जा सकता है।

पाकिस्तान के साथ आपको दो टुक पालिसी करनी पड़ेगी और उसको अस्टीमेटम देना पड़ेगा कि एक भी उसने अगर गड़बड़ी की तो पाकिस्ता की ईंट से ईंट बजा दी जायेगी। तब आप देखेंगे कि इस देश की रक्षा हो रही है, बर्ना नहीं। वहाँ तक आप एक करीड़ और आदमियों को बसायेंगे। जमीन की आपके पास पहले ही कमी है, एक एक इंच जमीन पाने के लिये आपको मुश्किल का सामना पड़ रहा है, वहाँ से जमीन ला कर आप इन लोगों को बसायेंगे। इस वास्ते पाकिस्तान के प्रति आपके दिल में जो सापट फ़ानेर है, वह नहीं रहना चाहिये।

हम मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ़ेंस होने जा रही है। इससे पहले भी इससे बड़ी कान्फ़ेंस हो चुकी है, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के साथ कान्फ़ेंस हो चुकी है, सात आठ बार कान्फ़ेंस हो चुकी है। बातों के भूत बातों से बचो नहीं माना करते हैं। इसके लिये सरकार को कोई डेफ़िनिट पालिसी अख्तियार करनी पड़ेगी और आपको कहना पड़ेगा कि एक भी बद-तमीजी या बदमाशी हम पाकिस्तान की सब बरदाश्त नहीं करेगे।

16. hrs.

इसके साथ साथ मेरी यह भी दरखवास्त है कि जब तक सैक्युलरिज्म के बाकायदा कैम्प नहीं खुलेंगे, बाकायदा सैक्युलरिज्म की ट्रेनिंग लोगों को नहीं दी जायेगी तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। मकान में अंधेरा करने के लिए कांशिश करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है, रोगनी करने के लिये कांशिश की जरूरत पड़ती है। गिरावट तो थोड़ी देर में आ जाती है, गिर तो जाते हैं मामूली सी बात में, लेकिन निर्माण करने के लिये ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत होती है। इस लिये सैक्युलरिज्म की ट्रेनिंग के लिये आपको कैम्प कायम करने पड़ेंगे, स्कूल कायम करने पड़ेंगे।

एक बात अगर मैं न कहूँ तो मेरा वक्तव्य धूरार रह जायेगा। वह डिटी मिनिस्टर

श्री नास्कर जी के सम्बन्ध में है। उनका नाम पूर्णेन्दु शेखर है। बहुत ही यह सुन्दर नाम है, चन्द्रमा का नाम है। जब वह चले हैं तो बहुत सुन्दर लगते हैं, बोलते हैं तो फूल उनके मुँह से झरते हैं लेकिन इनके नाम के साथ यह नास्कर शब्द जो लग गया है यह अप्रिय है, कर्ण कटु है, अच्छा नहीं है, इसके दूसरे ही अर्थ हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनका नाम पूर्णेन्दु शेखर निर्मागकर होना चाहिये। निर्मागकर, यानी बिल्डर आक दी नेशन होना चाहिये।

जो कुछ आपने किया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको मुबारकवाद पेश करता हूँ और कहे वगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्रों जी ने हिस्ट्री में एक अमूल्य मिसाल कथन की है और भावान्त वारे कि आइंसा भी वह आपने को ऐसा शानदार काम करने की शक्ति दे तक इस प्रकार की समस्या दो हफ्ते में ही हल हो जाय। अगर माननीय मंत्रों जी इस मिनिस्टर हंति तो एक दिन में सुझा हा जाता, लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि दोले हाथों में हम ने उसकी बागडोर दे रखी है।

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members on both sides of the House who have taken part in the debate.

**श्री कछराय :** हिन्दी समझने वाले यहाँ है। अप हिन्दी में बोलिये।

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Some of them have even made appreciative references to the work of this Ministry.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have been associated with this Ministry for nearly 16 years now, first as an adviser and then as the Minister in charge for the last 10 years. During this period we had to face the rehabilitation problem of nearly 9 million displaced persons, the

biggest refugee problem in history. My Government has so far spent nearly 410 crores on their rehabilitation.

As far as the Budget for the next year is concerned, that budget is only confined to the displaced persons whom you might call the residuary problem, the Dandakaranya problem or the problem of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from West Pakistan and an allocation of nearly Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 11 crores has been made. It will not be correct to criticize the Finance Minister of India. It has been stated that it was a lapse on his part, or possibly intentionally, that no reference was made to the rehabilitation or the allocation of money for the new migrants who are coming from East Pakistan after the 1st January this year. The Finance Minister in his statement in this very House stated that provision has been made under the budget of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, and if any more funds are needed, we shall not find him wanting. I wish to assure the House that the hon. Finance Minister has given me that assurance and I am grateful to him as a Minister.

It is a fact, as some hon. Members remarked yesterday and today, that it is a big, a colossal problem. They said that I may be bewildered but I should not be staggered. In the present context I feel both bewildered and staggered. Two or three years ago we had taken stock of the rehabilitation of displaced persons, both from West and East Pakistan, and we had come to the conclusion that in regard to this colossal, gigantic problem the country could look back with satisfaction and pride.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Absolutely wrong decision.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I never interrupted the hon. lady or any other Member. Let me carry on.

**An Hon. Member:** She is not interrupting; it is loud thinking.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** What we did was—and I accept full responsibility for it—that we started shrinking the Ministry of Rehabilitation both at the Centre and in the States. We did it with the best of motives. As I have said in this House before—and I repeat it—we wanted the refugees to be integrated into the economy of the State and of the country and not to be treated as displaced persons for all their lives.

But Fate willed otherwise; or, I should say, Pakistan willed otherwise. Mention has been made of the conditions that have been created in East Pakistan since the beginning of January by all hon. Members and I also feel that the conditions there are not such that any civilised government can be proud of. With a view to appreciate the significance of my remarks, I feel that I have to turn back the pages of history by 15 or 20 years. The partition of the country took place in 1947. Though there was exchange of population and there was mass exodus from West Pakistan into India, such was not the state in East Pakistan. There the first migration spurt took place in the year 1946-47. Reference has been made to Noakhali, the visit of the Father of the Nation to that area and the great humanitarian work that he did. It actually cost him his life later. In that spurt, 15 lakhs displaced persons came from East Pakistan into India. The second spurt took place in 1949 when 10 lakhs persons came making a total of 25 lakhs. That exodus gave birth to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. I do not want to go into the various articles of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact but there are one or two things which are dominant and which nobody can forget. One is that it is the bounden duty of the two countries to infuse a sense of security amongst the minorities and the other is that the minorities will be able to hold on to their property, to their movable and immovable assets, and they shall have the right to dispose it off. These were the basis of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. Shri Bishan-chander Seth—he is not in the House—

has accused us of our secular ideology. I wish to say at the very outset that we are wedded to that secular ideology and we would rather go down than change our concept of ideology which has been laid before us by the Father of the Nation. That is no reply to that. What we did was we invited back our Muslim brethren who had gone away from India to East Pakistan. Their number was round about 15 lakhs. The number in Bengal may be 9 lakhs, but we have also to take Tripura into consideration and we have to take Assam into consideration; and I am happy to say that, as the Minister in-charge of Rehabilitation, as one who has to deal with the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, everyone of these Muslims was invited back and restored his lands and holdings. We gave them loans, we gave them grants—nothing to be proud of—because we wanted to implement the Pact loyally, honestly and faithfully, and then ours is a secular State. But what happened on the other side is the question and that is a very important question. What happened on the other side is that soon after the Nehru-Liaquat Pact had been signed and we implemented it, possibly the masters in Pakistan completely forgot the sacred or the honoured word of their Prime Minister. In 1952, 7,627 migrants came; in 1953, the number was 76,123; in 1954, it became 1,17,881; in 1955, it rose to 2,39,031 and in 1956, it was 3,19,726. So, Sir, you will see that soon after the Pact was signed this exodus of the minorities from East Pakistan into India has been steadily growing, going up and mounting every year.

Then, we were accused of giving incentives to the minorities in East Pakistan, not only accused, by the Government of Pakistan but also by the Pakistan High Commissioner in India, who is no longer alive, who made the charges against the Government of India that we were inviting minorities from East Pakistan and giving them incentives.

**Shri Basumatari:** What a shame!

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Then, with a view to take the thing to a logical conclusion, a conference was held in Dacca. The then Minorities Minister was Shri C. C. Biswas. He, the Home Minister of West Bengal, the late Shri Kalipada Mukerjee and I attended that Conference. There the Government of Pakistan told us that they promised to infuse a sense of security amongst the minorities in East Pakistan but they wanted us to do one thing namely to put a curb on the issue of migration certificates, the way it was being done, and that certain priorities should be laid down. We did so. Then, a Conference of the Rehabilitation Ministers of the eastern States was held in Darjeeling of which a mention has been made and the lady Member from West Bengal has read the extracts from that Conference. The Conference was attended by the Rehabilitation Ministers of the eastern States including the present Chief Minister of West Bengal. He was then the Rehabilitation Minister and he was assisted by two Deputy Ministers, Shri Tarunkanti Ghosh and Shri Purbi Mukerjee. We took a further decision that as West Bengal had reached a saturation point and so was the case with the eastern States, if we really meant to rehabilitate the displaced persons who had already come—at that time the number in camps was over 3 lakhs in West Bengal—we should put a further curb or restriction on the issue of the migration certificates. We did it. We did it because we wanted the minorities to stay in East Pakistan where it was assured to us that they will be provided or given a sense of security and they shall be allowed to live with peace and honour. Criticism was levelled in this House and outside. I was criticised in West Bengal where I then had my office. But I can assure the House that we did all that with the best of intentions and with the best of motives. As I said, to turn back into the pages of history, I feel, after these six years, that though we took that step with the

best of motives and intentions, perhaps we have to reverse the hands of the clock.

About this new wave of oppression that has started in East Pakistan, as has been mentioned by Shri Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee, three Ministers went to Calcutta and I happened to be one of them. After discussing the matter with the State Ministers and a large number of representatives of West Bengal, we immediately took a decision, a very major decision, and that was that the issue of migration certificates should be eased. There may be complaints here and there about our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca. I do not say that there are no complaints. The conditions in which these unfortunate people are being asked to leave—I am a refugee myself and I have been through the fire—are such that they naturally feel that they must rush for. What we have done is this. We have done one thing more, that we are not waiting to recognise these unfortunate people who only come with migration certificates. A decision has been taken and that decision is being implemented and it is this that any person who comes from East Pakistan into India, whether he comes into the Garo Hills of Assam, whether he comes into Tripura or whether he comes through the open border of West Bengal, if it is certified that he has come to India on or after the 1st January, 1964, he will be entitled to relief and rehabilitation benefit.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Certified by whom?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Certified by the State Government concerned. We are not going into the formalities and perhaps it will be conceded that a great majority of the persons who have come from East Pakistan into India have come without migration certificates. So, that is not the point. The point today before us is that certain unfortunate conditions have been created. I do not want to go

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into the basis of those unfortunate conditions. They are for the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan to discuss, examine and look into. But one thing is very obvious to me that all this that has happened—I am not saying so myself; I am only repeating what has been told to me—is the result of deliberate policy of the Pakistan Government that the minorities should be thrown out or squeezed out of East Pakistan.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Shame.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am not saying so, because I know nothing about it; I have not been there.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But my hon. friend has been there.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have not been there. I have only been to the border. I am coming to that point. My hon. friend may bear with me for a few minutes.

When I went to the Garo Hills and I saw a large number of refugees there, I talked to them, and some of them told me these things. A very respected *padiri* told me that "We were told six months ago that 'You may sow the harvest, but you shall never be allowed to reap it'." I have on my right side a colleague of mine who three or four months ago came and told me that this was what he had heard about the happenings in East Pakistan. Even then, one may accept or may not accept at face value the statement of these unfortunate people who have told me that there is a deliberate policy of throwing out the minorities from East Pakistan. But I want to refer to one thing.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When my hon. friend had heard like that from his colleague, did he convey it to the Prime Minister at that time?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** It was only a month or so when I went to Assam.

Now, here is something very startling. I was told by some of the foreign correspondents here 'You are very unkind to the Muslims here (the infiltrators here); you are sending them back; you have hardly any refugee problem in the State.' Now, they have gone there, and seen things for themselves and they have written a large number of articles.

But here is something which I wish to place before the House, which has not been said by me or even by a member of the minority community from East Pakistan, whether Hindu, Christian or Buddhist. This is the Easter broadcast made by the Archbishop of Dacca.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** Broadcast from where?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am sorry; it is not a broadcast; anyhow, I am not sure about it. It is the Easter Message dated the 29th March, 1964, given by Rev. Lawrence, Archbishop of Dacca. I am reading it out for the information of the House.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It has come in the papers already.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** What my hon. friend has said is such that nothing of it has come in the papers, and she has said everything original and new! In fact, I have been hearing all that story for the last ten years, and there is nothing new that she has said.

**Shri Alvares (Panjim):** It is not startling because it has come in the papers already.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The relevant passage which I am going to read out has not come in the newspapers.

**Some Hon. Members:** All right, the hon. Minister may go ahead with the quotation.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Archbishop says:**

"Perhaps never has there been so much real physical and mental suffering in this Archdiocese as during the past month or two.... They have been the victims of harassment, of mental affliction, of physical mistreatment."

—he was referring to the minorities there, namely the Christians. Then, he says:

"Their homes have been violated, their security of body and peace of mind lost. Conditions were so bad that the Christians, almost 30,000 of them, fled from their homes into India, leaving behind all their earthly possessions. Some lost their lives; others were wounded; some are still under treatment in hospitals and camps."

Now comes the real portion of the message which I want to place before the House. The Archbishop says:

"It has been a sad experience for these refugees, a time of real sorrow. . . . But I was aware of the danger long ago."

He says:

"Not all of you are aware of these happenings. But I was aware of the danger long ago, and I warned the Government. . . ."

—that reference is to the Government of Pakistan—

". . . of what was likely to happen if strict measures were not taken to stop these injustices. Unfortunately, my warnings were not heeded. I have spent a great deal of time during these months in the border area, trying to keep our people from going away. You would not believe that such things could happen in such a short time."

I do not want to make any commentary on what the Archbishop has said.

But one thing is obvious namely that what the poor tribals told me—and they are very honest people—in the Garo Hills has been repeated by no less an authority than the Archbishop of Dacca who lives in Pakistan and who should be fully conversant with the conditions there.

It is stated, and I think very earnestly, that those who want to come out, even under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact have the free right to come away.

But that is not all that the Pakistan Government has done. Let me inform the House of one or two more things as to the way the minorities are being treated there. I am quoting from *The Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated the 18th February, 1964, but I have got the official papers too. They promulgated an ordinance, the ordinance to be known as the East Pakistan Disturbed Persons Rehabilitation Ordinance, 1964. I would like the House to know what is being done under the Ordinance. The paper says:

"The Ordinance also lays down that no deed of transfer of the immovable property by a member of the minority community will be deemed to be valid and legal unless it had been made with the prior permission of the Deputy Commissioner."

Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, a member of the minority community, whether in this country or in that country, had the unrestricted right to dispose of his property. But, according to the displaced persons whom I have met in Mana and talked to, they said that previously they used to get something out of their property, but now they had been debarred under this ordinance from doing anything.

One or two more things also have come to my notice, and I feel it a part of my duty to take the House into confidence in regard to them. Very recently, according to our information, instructions had been issued by the Government of East Pakistan for the

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freezing of all provident fund dues of primary school teachers belonging to the minority community. If they want to come over to India, they cannot now realise or collect their provident funds. There is one more thing in this connection. According to secret instructions—it is very difficult for me to authenticate these, but my information is also secret and reliable—issued to the district officials, members of the minority community are not permitted to sell their movable properties also, immovable property you cannot sell without the permission of the district authorities; movable property you cannot bring; provident funds are frozen, are to be left there. So, under these conditions, if I am asked the question what I propose to do as the Rehabilitation Minister, my only reply will be this: I may have defaulted in the past, I may not have stood by them as was expected of me by them or by some of the Members sitting opposite, but I can give one categorical assurance to the House, that as long as I remain the Rehabilitation Minister of India, it shall be my bounden duty—I do not want to invite anybody, but whoever comes to India, it shall be my bounden duty—to see that they are given relief and rehabilitation assistance.

It is not a matter for me to decide whether a displaced person should be rehabilitated in West Bengal, or whether I should take him to Madhya Pradesh, Orissa or Maharashtra. That may be a matter for my friends opposite with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I do not come into that picture at all.

My position today is that if we are going to treat this problem as a national problem and all the State Governments are coming to my help, and if the West Bengal Government feel, and do feel very rightly, that they reached the saturation point long ago, I cannot ask the State Government to rehabilitate the displaced persons in that State.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** They will not be rehabilitated at all, that is all.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** They have not been rehabilitated.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Forty-two lakhs of displaced persons have come from East Pakistan. I am talking of East Pakistan. More than 32 lakhs are in West Bengal. Two-thirds of the lands have remained in East Pakistan. In the truncated State of West Bengal, over and above their own population, they have got nearly 30 to 35 lakhs of displaced persons already. The problem is of rehabilitation. When we accept it as a national problem, it is our duty to see that they are rehabilitated. Why should it bother Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, or for the matter of that, Dr. Ranen Sen, why should they insist that they be rehabilitated in West Bengal?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We insist because their people are there.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** You can insist, you can go on insisting.

Some of these friends go to Mana camp, stay there for 24 hours, and issue a statement which comes out in the newspapers. Here is my young colleague who has spent there not days, but nights, he has looked into the problems of these unfortunate people.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Nights and days, not merely nights.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Nights and days. He has taken charge of the Mana camp. I have given him charge of the Dandakaranya Authority. I have told him that any work he wants to do in West Bengal, he is fully entitled to do, and he shall have my full support and co-operation in that matter. He has been there. What do they say?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Make him the Minister.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The only demand that they have made is that camps should be opened in West Bengal. That is all.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** No, no.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We have not asked for that. If those who have come to West Bengal and are staying there, want some assistance, you should give it.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** No, no. They have said three things: firstly, conditions in Mana camp are not very good; secondly Shri Mehr Chand Khanna should resign. (*Interruptions*) Do not get excited. Thirdly, camps should be opened in West Bengal. Why? Because some of my friends wish to repeat the same old story.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** This is the petty outlook of Shri Khanna, not a national outlook. You have no big heart. You always bring in party politics.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am not interested in Bengal politics. My Deputy Minister may be, he comes from that State. I am a Stateless man, with no language, nothing to fall back upon. My province has remained on the other side of River Indus, and here I am.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Why does the Minister brush aside the suggestion of a veteran Gandhist like Shri Satish Chandra Dasgupta that a million people can be settled in West Bengal in the Sunderbans area and in the northern districts? It is not we alone. Please do not make us the target of your political attack. It has nothing to do with your job. Please try to do something to help them.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am grateful to Shri H. N. Mukerjee for having reminded me about the observations made by Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta. I have not been told anything about it. (*Interruption*). This running commentary is going on!

112(A) LSD—7.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): That is because you are saying something absurd.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He makes a hullabaloo.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** He is reading from *Amrit Bazar Patrika* but has not seen this statement.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Yesterday, I was told that if I did not give in, as Shri Kamath did not give in, I had the right—

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I gave in once or twice. He forgets.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have not seen that scheme. I want to make it absolutely clear. Schemes are to be formulated by the State Governments and not by the Government of India. That is the first point. Then, they have to decide about the suitability of lands and all that. I do not do so. Hundred per cent finances are provided by the Government of India and not by the State Government. As regards the Sunderbans, I had not gone into the details of this scheme, but I can tell the House from my own experience that we formulated a scheme called the Herobhanga scheme. I think Shri Chatterjee will bear me out, though he cannot agree with me. We formulated the Herobhanga scheme. I went there myself. That scheme was formulated. That scheme cost us many lakhs of rupees. It was done during the time of the late Dr. B. C. Roy. But in spite of the lakhs and lakhs of rupees that we spent on it—I hope the Chairman of the PAC will not take notice of it, and my hon. lady friend from Assam will not throw it at my face—what happened after three years was that this area was found to be full of creeks; the soil is below the sea-level and the creeks have to be plugged. Even with five years' monsoon, the salinity of the soil cannot be washed away.

**An Hon. Member:** Why did you correct it?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Because I made a mistake. I am not going to make another mistake even if he wants me to do so.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Before that scheme was taken up, I think that there was an insistent demand from that side of the House for taking up that scheme.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I was new to Bengal. I succumbed to that pressure, little realising....

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Shri Guha has changed: he was in tears a little while ago.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** They were crocodile tears!

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have very little time left. So, I would like to go to the basic things. Firstly, I agree that this is a new problem which has been thrust upon us, and though the magnitude and the size of the problem is not known and is dependent completely upon the mercy of Pakistan, this problem has to be dealt with on an emergency basis. We have taken a few steps and I would like to enumerate them. The first step is that I have requested the State Governments that a senior Minister should be put in charge of rehabilitation.

**An Hon. Member:** He has already been put.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have seen; I have gone there. I have met a large number of Chief Ministers. A senior Minister should be put in charge of rehabilitation and some Chief Ministers themselves have agreed to take over the rehabilitation portfolio. Another thing that we have done is that a senior officer should be put in sole charge of the rehabilitation work. Thirdly, we have told the State Governments that the relief and rehabilitation departments in their States should be strengthened. The same

thing I have done in my own Ministry. We have appointed a very senior officer in charge of rehabilitation. We have strengthened the rehabilitation department. We are appointing liaison officers between the Government of India and the State Governments. I am even thinking that if circumstances warrant, we may have to re-start our branch secretariat in Calcutta.

One thing more I might say as well, I know the feelings of the House and their desire for the relief and rehabilitation of these unfortunate victims of communal frenzy; if in the near future, we come to the conclusion that there is no possibility of this exodus going down, I assure the House that I would be the first to go to the Prime Minister of India and tell him that the time has come when a separate Rehabilitation Ministry should be created. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Why not tell him now?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** You know the reasons. (*Interruptions*). Before I go to the residuary problem, I would like to make certain observations. I feel that in the past the history has repeated, and the exodus of the minorities from East Pakistan is an unending problem—the first spurt, the second spurt, the third spurt and the fourth spurt. In spite of all that, I wish to appeal to the Home Minister of Pakistan who is coming here tomorrow—I and he both come from the same place.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That is the reason.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It will be helpful.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** You appeal even to the foreign countries. When I appeal to a neighbour of mine, you are getting excited.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I said, it will be helpful.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** It should be helpful. Mr. Habibullah Khan is a Pathan and he comes from the North-West Frontier Province. He is one of those persons who has sacrificed a lot in the emancipation of the motherland. I have not seen him. . . .

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Like Gen. Ayub Khan, he is also a Pathan.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Gen. Ayub Khan, is also from the same part of the country that I come from.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** But Badshah Khan is not of your type.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says I am in good company!

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** If I may interrupt the hon. Minister. From the floor of the House, some time back he made an appeal to Gen. Ayub Khan's Pathan code of honour. Will he say what reply he has got to that appeal to the Pathan code of honour? The reply has come in the form of this fourth exodus. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** If the mood of the House is that no appeal should be made to the Government of Pakistan, certainly I will stop it there. But my only feeling is that the conference which is going to be held tomorrow should succeed.

When we have 4½ to 5 crores of Muslims in this country, when the Muslim population in this country is more than the total population of East Pakistan or for the matter of that, of West Pakistan or nearly 50 per cent of the two put together, ours is a secular State and to us the question of a few thousands of infiltrants here or there is not a very important question. The Government of Pakistan must realise that if we can give security to 5 crores of Muslims in

this country and give them equal rights, if we can shoot people in Jamshedpur, Rourkela and in the streets of Calcutta to conserve our secular aspect, this little thing does not worry us. But what worries us is this. If we are in a position to create a sense of security amongst the minorities here—they can even reach the highest office of the State—I expect from my two Pathan colleagues—whether I appeal to them in the name of the Pathan code of honour or not—I certainly wish to tell them that a state of affairs like that might have not very desirable repercussions. We want to avoid that. We do not want those repercussions. But there are men like Shri Bishanchander Seth, Shri Bade and others in this House who do not agree with me, who do not agree with my line of approach.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** They, the Pakistani friends are not your colleagues.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have read the resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha this morning.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):** Does Shri Badrudduja agree with you?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** He will never agree with me. He will agree with me when it suits him.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** I do not agree with you. When in East Pakistan thousands of Hindus are being massacred you are sitting silent here and the Members are shedding tears here.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have every sympathy for them. I know what killing and shooting is. I have seen innocent people killed and shot before these unfortunate eyes. I have told you as a Rehabilitation Minister that this Government or this Ministry shall not be found wanting in giving them relief and rehabilitation. I have said so before and I repeat it.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

I just want to take five or ten minutes on the residuary problem. The residuary problem of West Bengal is not denied.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It is still residuary?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Do you know the meaning of the word "residuary".

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Please educate us.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Certainly I can. "Residuary" is residuary. If we assess the entire problem, what remains to be tackled is called the residuary problem. You may call it a problem of partially rehabilitated. By whatever name you may call it, we accept that there is a problem. I also accept the statement made by one of our eminent Congress leaders. To say that he has done it after ten or twelve years, I think, is perversion of truth. For seven years when I stayed in Calcutta and even after that, I have received admirable help from that great gentleman. He is a Member of this House. What he has said is correct. I do not deny it as a Rehabilitation Minister. But, Sir, the aspect of the matter is that this problem of partially rehabilitated or residuary problem, as was indicated by my colleague, was assessed with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the late Dr. B. C. Roy. We assessed it two or three years ago when Dr. B. C. Roy was alive. In terms of money the assessment was Rs. 23 crores.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We have got a letter from the Government of West Bengal saying that it is Rs. 60 crores.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** You can go on quoting the West Bengal Government when it suits you. That is always the case with you. It was assessed between the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the present Chief Minis-

ter and myself. The former Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai was also there. It is all recorded. Schemes to the extent of Rs. 8 crores and odd have already been sanctioned. Schemes to the extent of Rs. 15 crores still remain to be sanctioned. I told the Rehabilitation Minister, Shrimati Ava Maiti only a few days ago to send up these schemes because we want to sanction them. After the schemes are sent up, sanctioned and implemented, I am certain that there shall be no problem, either residuary or partially rehabilitated, in West Bengal. Till these schemes are sanctioned this problem is there.

Now, the hon. lady Member made a reference to the non-payment of compensation to the displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan into India. She also reminded me about my promise in regard to the remission of loans. Sir, the position stated by her is entirely correct. The same was mentioned by Shri Guha, one of the best friends of the Ministry and the refugees, who takes always a rational and practical view of things. He has been impressing upon us this, and very rightly. The position is, as far as displaced persons from West Pakistan are concerned, we have given them compensation for the properties left in West Pakistan. There is the contribution from the Government of India as well as large evacuee interests, left by the Muslims here. There is no such thing as evacuee Muslim interests in West Bengal; Shri Bhadrudduja would bear me out, as also Shri Elias. There is no evacuee property there.

It is accepted that when the loans were given in the beginning they were given in dribblets. It is also accepted that though the loans given to the displaced persons of West Pakistan were adjusted as public dues no remission has been made there, as we had no evacuee property there. This matter was placed before the Cabinet, it has been before the Finance Minister and it has been accepted that loans

should be remitted to the displaced persons from East Pakistan who have settled either in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U.P. or Assam. I will give you the gist of the decision that we have taken. I might tell the House that the financial implications of this decision are likely to be anything like Rs. 50 crores, if not more. The total amount of loans given right from the beginning up till today is Rs. 80 crores in the eastern region. We have not been able to collect the data, and that is one reason why we delayed the announcement of the decision.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Including interest?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am coming to that. I will give you all that. It will be anything like Rs. 80 crores, if not more.

I am making a categorical statement on behalf of the Government of India. The decision that is taken is this: (1) that loans advanced to the displaced persons from East Pakistan will be remitted up to the extent of Rs. 1,000 in each case; (2) that if after remission as stated above, there is any balance left, the amount in excess of Rs. 2,000 will also be remitted. Whether we have given a loan of Rs. 3,000 or 4,000 or 5,000, whatever the amount may be, no refugee shall be asked to pay back more than Rs. 2,000. I think that will be within his paying capacity. No. 3, for the information of Shri Kamath....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is that?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** ....no interest would be charged on the amounts remitted.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Something at least.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** No, 4, the State Government will be absolved of the responsibility to share any portion of the loss on loans; that is, hun-

dred per cent responsibility of loans will be that of the Government of India. Then, we have excluded certain categories like RBRB loans, big business loans and RFA loans.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Are you including RBRB loans?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Can you reasonably expect RBRB loans to be included? That is excluded; so also RFA loans and big business loans. Yet, the impact of the remission will be more than Rs. 50 crores.

We are issuing instructions to the State Governments on the following lines. The remission proceedings will start only when the complete loan burden of a family had been worked out and known; in other words, individual loan accounts are to be prepared and considered on the basis of the above formula. We have given full authority to the State Governments.

Secondly, each case should be processed by the district authority and for this purpose the Finance Departments of the State Governments will lay down the drill. A co-ordinated statement should be furnished to the Central Government showing the amount remitted during that particular quarter. This is necessary in order to make a countervailing provision in the revenue budget of the Government of India against which the loans will have to be adjusted.

It will be seen that the real and honest intention is that the residuary problem and the problem of partially rehabilitated in the State of West Bengal should be liquidated very soon. For that we are making a provision of Rs. 15 crores. Again, loans which have been given in driplets or loans which go beyond a certain ceiling are both to be remitted and scaled down and the impact of it will be more than Rs. 50 crores. With these two decisions I am more than confident and certain that the problem of the partially rehabilitated in the

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

eastern region will be completely resolved.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Rs. 15 crores will not do.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I know, you will issue a statement today or tomorrow that the Government of India has done nothing. The moment you start appreciating our good acts, the world will come to an end.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I have said that Rs. 15 crores is very little amount. That is all I am saying.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I thought the hon. lady Member who spoke 15 minutes ago about compensation and remission of loan will at least have a word of praise for us; but I am asking for the moon. I assure you, Sir, I am asking for the moon. That is my experience of this hon. lady for the last 15 years. I have no grouse. I still have great regard for her. She writes to me a bunch of letters. Whenever she writes, I write back to her. I try my level best....

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Three years you have....

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** But I know one thing for certain, namely, that her's is a case of beating the sands or blowing the air, as far as this field is concerned, nothing will grow. That is my honest feeling.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why bring in the poor moon? Why do you ask for the moon?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** You are a mischievous man, I am not. I have taken nearly an hour; I was given only 50 minutes. Shri Kamath yesterday made two points about the CPWD, one about corruption and the other about high cost.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** He paid a tribute to you also.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** He is an old friend of mine. May I take the House and you, Sir, into confidence today? When I came to India and I had no shelter, this great man gave me shelter for two years. I will always remain grateful to him. Whatever he may say about it, I know, in his heart of hearts he has a tremendous amount of affection for me.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मुझे गर्मिदा मत करो ।

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** He has to justify his existence on the other side; otherwise, Shri Nath Pai and others will start suspecting him. So, never mind.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Shri Nath Pai is too good to suspect anybody without sufficient cause.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** These two points were made by him. I have taken a large number of measures to see that we eradicate corruption. I do not want to go into them one by one because my time is already up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Up to 5.30.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Not that. My time is up to 5 o'clock.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sure, you extended the time. Is it not? He can go on for the whole day.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** We have also taken certain measures to bring down the cost. I wish to tell you that within the next two or three days I shall circulate a note to all the Members of Parliament indicating the steps that we have taken both in the matter

of eradication of corruption from the CPWD—and as I said last time if you ask for 100 per cent satisfaction, nobody can give you. . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** 90 per cent.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am satisfied more than 90, 50 or 80 per cent—it is a question of comparative degree—that this Department has pulled up and is doing extremely well. I admit, we do make mistakes. We may have made a mistake in the Lodi House. I might even make a mistake in the construction of the Constitution House; but one thing I can assure my hon. friend and that is that the plaque will be there and in that plaque or whatever it is called—he has written to me, I have answered questions; he has written to the Prime Minister of India and I have sent him a reply, but as he has mentioned it in the open House—I shall see that the needful is done. I shall also circulate a note.

It will not be possible for me to touch upon the various other points. But I am grateful to the hon. Members for the great encouragement that they have given to this Ministry and I can assure them that they shall not find us, both myself and my colleagues, wanting in the discharge of our duty which I feel is going to be very onerous, colossal and tremendous.

17.00 hrs.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of information, Sir. It is not a question but only a point of information. May I know whether the Minister proposes to issue an appeal, in connection with the rehabilitation of these lakhs and millions of refugees coming from East Pakistan for raising resources at home and abroad to all organisations, governmental and non-governmental, official and non-official, philanthropic institutions both in India and abroad for resources to rehabilitate these unfortunate refugees?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** As far as resources are concerned, though we have spent up till now more than Rs. 400 crores and we have given a large sum of money in the payment of compensation, there is a further provision of Rs. 50 crores that we are going to make. The resources will be internal. As far as I am concerned, we have received no help from any organisation from outside India in combating this big problem. I have no intention of doing that. But I shall bring the suggestion of the hon. Member to the notice of the Prime Minister—that this is his wish—that an appeal should be made on an all-India or world basis.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Please also say you agree with me. That is all.

**श्री वागड़ी (हिसार):** राजघाट पर जों लोग सत्यग्रह और भूख-हड़त ल किए हुए दंडे हे जमीन के बारे में, मंत्री जी उन के बारे में भी कुछ उत्तर दें ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर. आर्डर. ।

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar):** May I ask one question?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No more questions. We have already exceeded the time? limit by 1½ hours.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव ( बाराबंकी ) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय प्रश्न का उत्तर देने जा रहे हैं। उस को सुन लें ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. May I know which of the cut motions are to be put separately?

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज-  
घाट पर जो लोग भूख हड़ताल किए हुए बैठे  
हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन के बारे में जवाब दे  
रहे हैं। उन का जवाब तो सुन लें।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My cut  
motion No. 1.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Our  
cut motions Nos. 28, 63 and 64.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My cut  
motion No. 1 may be put separately  
for a division.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That has not  
been moved.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not  
moved? I gave it to them. It might  
have been mislaid. There are 7 cut  
motions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You might  
have given. But it is not there. That  
has not been moved.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What can  
I do? They might have been mislaid.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am very  
sorry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You  
should not be so mechanical.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That was not  
given on the Table or moved. I am  
sorry. I have no information.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But I  
gave it to them. The Speaker has  
allowed this in a previous case in the  
case of Prof. Ranga. I do not remem-  
ber which Ministry it was.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That was  
before the discussion.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No no.  
The cut motion was not given on that  
date. Later on, when it was brought  
to his notice, he allowed that. I handed  
in the slip.

**Shri Ranga:** No one is raising any  
kind of objection.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before the  
debate is concluded, the hon. Member  
must intimate it to the Chair.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I gave it  
the very day. I am positive about it.  
I do not know what happened. Some-  
times there is a mistake. The other  
day, Mr. Berwa's Calling Attention  
notice was mislaid here. The Speaker  
agreed and he allowed him to put a  
question. It was not traceable. What  
can I do? It might have been mislaid.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Not at the time  
of voting.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How  
could I know until now? I passed it  
on the very day. I am careful about  
all these matters.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have an-  
nounced it to the House which of the  
cut motions are moved according to  
slips received. If there was any mis-  
take, you could have brought it to my  
notice. I am sorry I cannot do it at  
this stage. Shall I put all of them to-  
gether?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Cut  
motion No. 28 may be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question  
is:

"That the Demand under the  
Head Expenditure on displaced  
persons be reduced by Rs. 100.

(Failure to make arrangement for  
resettlement of the refugees coming  
to India from East Pakistan)".

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

## Division No. 15]

## AYES

[17.09 hrs

Alvares, Shri  
Bade, Shri  
Bagri, Shri  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinesh  
Chakravarty, Shrinati Renu  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
Elias, Shri Muhammed  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Jha, Shri Yogendra

Kachhavaia, Shri  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kunhan, Shri  
Lahri Singh, Shri  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Mehta, Shri Jashvant  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Murmu, Shri Sarkar

Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Nath Pai, Shri  
Onkarlal Berwa, Shri  
Ranga, Shri  
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.  
Swamy, Shri Shivamurthi  
Utiya, Shri  
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak  
Yaspal Singh, Shri

## NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri Joschim  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Basappa, Shri  
Basumatari, Shri  
Beera, Shri  
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.  
Bahtacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Brahm Prakash, Shri  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotena  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chaudhry, Shri C. L.  
Chavda, Shrimati  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Dass Shri C.  
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.  
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
Dey, Shri S. K.  
Dighe, Shri  
Dubey, Shri R. C.  
Firodia, Shri  
Guha, Shri A. C.  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jena, Shri  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kamble, Shri  
Kayal, Shri P. N.  
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Lakkar, Shri N. R.  
Lonikar, Shri  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Mantri, Shri  
Marandi, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Biharji  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhas  
Mohanty, Shri G.  
Morarka, Shri  
More, Shri K. L.  
Mukane, Shri  
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
Munzai, Shri Danid  
Murthy, Shri B. S.  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Naskar, Shri P. S.  
Ooza, Shri  
Pandey, Shri R. S.  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Parashar, Shri  
Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri T. A.  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
Raju, Shri D. B.  
Ram, Shri T.  
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.

Ram Swarup, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Dr. K. L.  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Sarma, Shri A. T.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Shinkere, Shri M. P.  
Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati  
Siddananiappa, Shri  
Siddiah, Shri  
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri  
Singh, Shri K. K.  
Singh, Shri R. P.  
Singha, Shri G. K.  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subbaraman, Shri C.  
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar  
Thimmajiah, Shri  
Tiwary, Shri D. M.  
Tombi, Shri  
Tula Ram, Shri  
Uikey, Shri  
Ulaka, Shri  
Upadhaya, Shri Shiva Dasa  
Vaishya, Shri M. B.  
Valvi, Shri  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Wadiwa, Shri  
Yadav, Shri N. P.  
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 28; Noes 102.

*The motion was negatived.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put cut motions 63 and 64 to the House.

*The cut motions were put and negatived.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put the remaining cut motions.

*All the other cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 90 to 94 and 141 to 143 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation."

*The motion was adopted.*

*(The Motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed.)*

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

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

**DEMAND No. 91—PUBLIC WORKS**

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

**DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND  
PRINTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,58,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

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

**DEMAND No. 93—EXPENDITURE ON  
DISPLACED PERSONS**

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

**DEMAND No. 94—OTHER REVENUE EX-  
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

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

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
PUBLIC WORKS**

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

**DEMAND No. 142—DELHI CAPITAL  
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,63,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

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

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

17.08 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

**DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

**DEMAND NO. 2—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,22,90,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

Members who want to move their cut motions will please send their chits to the Table in ten minutes.

**श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और कोऑपरेशन के मंत्रालय की मांग पर विचार होते समय मैं सदन का ध्यान उन समस्याओं की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो भारतीय जनता और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की समस्याएँ हैं। इस मंत्रालय के संगठित होने के पहले किसी किसी प्रदेश में जहाँ डेवेलपमेंट या विकास के नाम पर कार्य हो रहे थे, उन में न तो एकरूपता थी और न कोई ऐसा सामान्य कार्यक्रम था जो सारे राष्ट्र के सामने हो। बड़ी आशा से और बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ यह मंत्रालय संगठित हुआ और केवल संगठित ही नहीं हुआ बल्कि इसके जिम्मे ऐस-ऐसे कार्य सौंपे गए, ऐस-ऐसे कार्यक्रम सौंपे गये जो भारत की जनता के ८० प्रतिशत लोगों की आवश्यकता की समस्या से सम्बन्धित