DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,05,80,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,00,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,99,75,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, for which eight hours have been allotted. The usual time-limit will be there for hon. Members. Hon. Members who are desirous of moving their cut motions may kindly hand over their numbers within the next 15 minutes to the Table.

DEMAND NO. 99—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,22,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 100—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,32,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 101—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,48,19,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 102—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,98,09,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 103—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,18,93,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 104—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,95,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,11,75,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 142—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,35,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,59,39,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Those who want to move out may kindly do it quickly and silently.

Shri Dinen Bhatacharya (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, next to food, the most essential requirement for a man is shelter, but even after 15 years of Congress Raj the housing problem as such has not yet been solved. Thousands and thousands of our countrymen are still homeless in our free homeland. Even at this stage, when scientific and technological knowledge in other parts of the world have developed to such an extent that they are contemplating to have their foothold and have an abode in the moon, our poor countrymen here are starving to death and dying when there is excessive heat or excessive cold.

14.11 hrs.

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last year, you know that in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, several hundred poor men succumbed to death because of cold wave. Why did these men die? May I put that question to the Minister? In our free land people are dying because they have no shelter during the cold wave. This is the condition.

The report which has been circulated speaks of many achievements. But what is the reality? The Seventh Round National Survey which investigated the housing conditions regarding both rural and urban areas from October, 1953 to March, 1959 has submitted its report. In that report, Sir, you will find the most gloomy picture. From the findings contained in that report, you will see that only seven per cent of the houses in villages could be termed as pucca or habitable, which have got walls and roofs.

Regarding agricultural labourers, the condtion is more pathetic. Nearabout 96 per cent of the agricultural labourers have got their homes no doubt, but those homes are not habitable. They are all *katcha*. During storm, during heat, they cannot give shelter to the occupants. This is the report of the National Survey Investigation Committee. Their study of the urban areas also gives a most pathetic picture.

One need not go through all these reports. I would request the hon. Minister to go to Calcutta and its suburbs and see personally how many people—lakhs of people—are residing on the foot-paths day and night. Nothing has yet been done to house them.

In this connection, I would refer here to the report of the Study Group appointed by the Government of Bombay. In that report, you will find that in 1958-59, the population of Bombay was something like 43.5 lakhs. Out of these 43·5 lakhs of people, only 28 lakhs live in houses; five lakhs in hutments and another five lakhs with relatives. Another five lakhs live on the foot-paths. This is the picture.

Then, according to the census of 1951, we had an urban population of 12·8 million households, but we had actually only 10·3 million houses. That is,, 2·5 million families were homeless. The conditions of things have not improved after that. From the socio-economic study conducted by the Calcutta University, you will find that 27 per cent of Calcutta's population live in the most unhygienic condition. They live in bastis and slums. In respect of 30 per cent of the population, three families club together and reside in a single room.

Regarding industrial housing, the survey of Labour Bureau which conducted an enquiry into the housing conditions of the cement industry found that only 34 per cent of the employees are provided with shelter to live in. The position in West Bengal is more precarious. There, the employers provide houses for a very small percentage of the workers. The Hindustan Motor Works is a big concern and it is managed by Birla. He is a big industrialist. Out of 6,300 workers only a thousand workers are provided with quarters. Not more than that. The condition of the jute mill workers is more pathetic. There lies the real slum problem, about which our Prime Minister several times declared: "the slums ought to be cleared." But you go to West Bengal and see under what conditions the jute mill workers live. There lies the real slum problem, but nothing has been done to improve their condition, even after 15 years of Congress rule.

In my constituency in Hooghly and in Howrah, I know about the tenement scheme, and I know that four buildings have been constructed, but if you go there, you will find that the rooms are vacant. Why are they vacant? Because, you are charging abnormal rents. I have seen in Baidyabati personally that several rooms are vacant. I have asked the workers as to why they do not go there. They have stated that the rent is so high that it is not possible for them to manage there.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the reason for that? What is the rate of rent?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The rent is Rs. 32 for a room and a kitchen

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

per mensem. How can a worker earning Rs. 71 to Rs. 75 per mensem pay Rs. 32 per mensem towards rent? This is the thing that is going on there. I know of Howrah. A building which was meant for workers ultimately went to other persons. The same is the story in regard to other places. So, I humbly request the hon. Minister to see that the rent of the buildings which are biult for the workers must be such that the workers have the capacity to pay the rent at that rate. That is my humble suggestion.

So far as the condition of housing for Government employees is concerned, I will cite here only one example. I know the Howrah station. There you will find that the number of commercial clerks of class III division is 1,100. But only 67 are fortunate enough to be provided with quarters. There is nothing for others. There are no quarters or them. Not only is this so with regard to the railway workers. Wherever you go—telegraph, telephone, or other Government employees—both of State and of the Centre—you will find the same thing.

Before dealing with rehabilitation matters, I will request the Minister to think about the state of affairs and see that our people may not die on the foot path and may not die of cold. We must take immediate measures, but your speed is so slow that I have no confidence in it. You fixed that you will spend Rs. 120 crores in the second Plan for the housing. In the revised estimate, it came down to Rs. 84 crores. But actually you spent only Rs. 56 crores you could not spend what you laid down in your budget. So, I request the Minister to kindly consider this thing and take necessary measures to improve the condition.

I shall now deal with rehabilitation matters. Last year, during the budget debate, it was unanimously voiced by almost all the hon. Members who participated in the debate that still it was not the proper time to wind up the Ministry. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament in its report in 1959-60 says that so far as the western zone is concerned, the bulk of the problem is over. As for the eastern zone, the committee only drew the attention of the Government to its special character, demanding special measures. Further it added that the progre s of rehabilitation in eastern zone has not been very rapid.

The West Bengal Government also conducted a quick survey during the end of the year 1960. From its findings, you will see that 70 per cent of the people who were rehabilitated were only partially rehabilitated. So, it means only 30 per cent got full rehabilitation.

It is surprising that in spite of all these facts, Government decided to wind up the Ministry. This is nothing but shirking responsibility. This is nothing but injustice to the East Pakistan refugees. Their problem has not been solved. I am not in favour of maintaining too many Ministries and spending lakhs of rupees. My point is about the attitude and the feeling of the Government and their method of dealing with the situation. It is good that the other day the Prime Minister expressed his deep concern over the problem in the Rajya Sabha. But simple expression of pious wish will not do. You must be realistic. You must take concrete steps. You must feel for these refugees, which you are lacking.

If the Government is so serious in winding up the Ministry, we have no objection. But my point is first of all, form a fact-finding committee. Take the opposition Members in that committee. Take the representatives of the refugee organisations in that committee. Let them ascertain what are the residuary problems what problems have yet to be tackled, etc. Let us see what measures they suggest. Then

only, after knowing fully what you are to do and when to do, what expenditure you have to incur, after knowing all this, then you can wind up the Ministry. If you do that before—and which you have done—not only the refugees, but the Indian democratic people will not forgive you. They will remember how you have treated those refugees.

Coming to the performance and the over-all functioning of the Ministry, I say most reluctantly and with regret that the Government did not treat the East Pakistan refugees on the same footing as those from West Pakistan. I should not be misunderstood when I say this. I will give you some facts, which will prove it. 4·7 million refugees in the western region are there—roughly 1·1 million families. They all came at a time, almost at the same time in 1947-48. In the eastern zone, migration started earlier, they came by and by. By 1956, when you restricted the incoming of the refugees by imposing migration, etc., the figure was 4·1 million. This includes only those who got their names recorded officially. There are thousands and thousands who could not get the opportunity to record their names officially. The rehabilitation work in the western zone was started as soon as the refugees began to come. What is the remark of the Estimates Committee regarding the eastern zone? It was only after 1955 that you took the matter seriously and settled down to tackle the problem of East Pakistan refugees, on a rational basis. This is not my remark. This is the remark of the Estimates Committee.

Upto the year 1961-62, the budget expenditure of the Rehabilitation Ministry for the western zone amounted to Rs. 189·29 crores. In the case of eastern zone this figure was Rs. 178·10 crores. Thus, there was an excess of more than Rs. 11 crores in the case of West Pakistan refugees, over and above the total compensation paid to urban and rural refugees of western zone amounting to Rs. 300 crores in terms of money and the Government did not care to pay a single farthing to the East Pakistan refugees. When I make this comparison, I do not bear any grudge against West Pakistan refugees. I know their suffering; I know their plight; I have every sympathy for them. But will it be unreasonable on my part if I say that the Government policy was partial and was not proper in respect of the East Pakistan refugees? Certainly it will not.

I only want to read a few lines from an article in the *Statesman* of Calcutta, dated 28th JaJnuary, 1962:

> "In the western zone, 2,40,000 refugees have been given jobs through employment exchanges and 92000 have been given vocational training. In the eastern zone 65,000 only have been given jobs through employment exchanges and 46,000 given vocational training. If 5,00,000 West Pakistan refugees are concentrated in Delhi, a bigger number of their eastern counterparts is in Greater Calcutta. In Delhi, the Government has spent over Rs. 23 crores to build 59,000 houses, tenements and shops in 73 new colonies. Besides 2,00,000 refugees have been accommodated in evacuee houses. In Calcutta, it is doubtful if even a sixth of this expenditure has been incurred."

It is not writing; it is the comment in the article in *Statesman*. Then it says:

> "Rehabilitation work was continued for more than 14 years in western zone, where with an expenditure of about Rs. 450 crores, including the value of evacuee land and houses, very good results have been obtained."

I must say something about the policy of the Government in respect of the refugees who are still coming. Government says that they are foreigners. I feel ashamed to say that. I

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

do not know how dare the hon. Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, say that they are foreigners and they are immigrants. How can they be migrants? Have you forgotten the assurance you gave them in 1947? Have you not the courage to rehearse it? That day you assured the whole world and said to them, "If you find any difficulty in Pakistan, the Indian Union will always welcome you." Now you say they are foreigners. I say they are not foreigners. They are not coming on their sweet will. They are coming under circumstances beyond their control; they are forced to come here. Now you must welcome them; you must give them shelter; you must treat them as human beings and you must extend all facilities that you have extended to other refugees. You cannot shirk your responsibility. Mere statements will not do. People will not forgive you So, sir, I strongly urge that the Government must change its policy and must treat these new-comers not as foreigners, but as our brothers.

In the case of West Pakistan refugees you have written off the whole loan. Why don't you do the same in the case of refuguees from the Eastern Zone as well? What is the harm? I know you would say that there was the evacuee pool in western zone. In the Eastern zone, the refugees had their property which they could not bring with them. So, I would humbly submit that the whole loan should be written off. The refugees should not be burdned with loans.

In regard to Dandakaranya many things have been said. It is said that the East Bengal refugees do not wish to leave their camps. It was true some time back, when your performance in Dandakaranya was not very good. There was trouble inside the administration of Dandakaranya, and the Government had to reconstitute it. Now they have started going. But you cannot force a refugee who does not want to go in spite of the facilities that you are providing him there. Those who do not wish to go should be given rehabilitation facilties in West Bengal and you must extend the 'Bayananama' scheme in their case. Only nine thousand families are there in camps. whose doles have been stopped. Not only this, you have stopped their medical facilities. You have stopped their water-supply. Tube wells have gone out of order, but you have not taken any measures to repair them. They are suffering from scarcity of water also. Some time back all these nine thousand families were agriculturists. During these ten years of their stay in camps, they have changed their vocation. I would request you to change their category and they will get themselves rehabilitated if you give them the benefit of 'Bayananama'.

Then there are thousands and thousands and lakhs and lakhs of refugees who have never approached you, but who want rehabilitation. In their case I would humbly request you to reintroduce the Bayananama scheme. They will procure the land. You may see whether the land is in order, whether there is any legal complication regarding that land, and if it is all right what is the harm in giving them some loan, so that they may build their houses and stay there?

Regarding squatters' colonies, from your report it is seen that out of 137 squatters' colonies, up till now near about 102 in full and 10 in part have been regularised. I know the meaning of regularisation. No development has been made and no employment facilities have been given to any of the squatters' colony residents. In regard to these colonies, I would humbly suggest that you should after regularisation develop them and also give house building loans and latrine loans to the squatters.

I know, Sir, that the Chief Minister of West Bengal once assured the Leader of the Opposition of the West Bengal Assembly, Shri Jyoti Basu, that

something must be done for the refugees of the squatters' colonies. But nothing has ben done. So, I would request you to regularise the rets of the squatters' colonies and grant them rouse-building and latrine loans.

I would in this connection like to draw your attention to one important fact. As is well known, since partition there has been a big influx of population into most of the municipal areas; the population has increased to a great extent. It has become almost impossible for the municipalities to run their administration with their meagre revenues, if you do not help them. Most of them have reached saturation point. If you do not augment their finances, they will be faced with a crisis. I know many of the municipal committees. In the case of municipalities into which there has been influx of refugees, I would request you to give them grant for development work and recurring expenditure.

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

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then Sir, I was astonished the other day to hear the reply given by the hon. Minister to a question put by hon. Member Shri Mohammad Elias, regarding owners of Muslim houses—the Muslim evacees whose houses have been occupied by the refugees. He asked what would be their fate, the hon. Minister gave a figure. So far as we know the figure is not correct. This is a matter which you must enquire into further. We know that there are at least twelve thousand such houses. They should be either returned or something must be done to those poor Muslims who have lost their properties.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली करोल बाग) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को: धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पुनर्वास कार्य को इतनी तेजी से किया और लाखों विस्थापित भाइयों को, जो पाकिस्तान से आये, बसाया। अब उन को एक नया विभाग दिया गया है और वह नया विभाग है वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और सप्लाई और पिछला विभाग तो है ही। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जिस तेजी से उन्होंने पुनर्वास का काम किया . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak a little more loudly.

An Hon. Member: He may come forward.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The audibility on this side of the House is usually very low.

An Hon. Member: On the side of the Treasury Benches?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I want others to be audible to me.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं कह रहा था कि बड़ी खूबी से उन्होंने पुनर्वास विभाग को सम्भाला था और सैकड़ों नहीं, हजारों नहीं, लाखों विस्थापितों को बसाने का काम किया, और जहां देखते हैं मकान ही मकान खड़े कर दिये। आज देश के अन्दर मकान की बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से विचार करके आपको मकान का काम सौंपा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक अच्छी बात है और हमें आशा भी है कि इसमें अच्छी प्रगति होगी।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नई दिल्ली में, जो उनका निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी है, क्लास ४ के क्वार्टरों की अवस्था बहुत ही दयनीय है। उनका क्षेत्रफल बहुत ही कम है। आप जानते हैं कि क्लास ४ सरवेंट्स के भी बालबच्चे होते हैं, उनके मां बाप भी होते हैं, और एक छोटे से कमरे में उनको गुजारा करना पड़ता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस पर आप गौर करेंगे और उसके आकार प्रकार को बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, खास तौर से दो निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में, करोल बाग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

में और बाह्य दिल्ली निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, लोगों को नजफगढ़ नाले से बड़ी परेशानी है । जब बरसात होती है तो नजफगढ़ झील का पानी बहुत से गांवों में फैल, जाता है । कई बार नजफगड़ नाले को चौड़ा करने की बात कही गयी लेकिन पिछले दस बरस से वह वैसा ही चला आ रहा है । अब माननीय मंत्री जी आ गए हैं तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस काम में स्वयं रुचि लेकर इसको पूरा करेंगे । जब भी मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाता हूं तो नजफगढ़ नाले के काम को देखता हूं, उसकी प्रगति बहुत ही मन्द है, और जब मैं देखता हूं कि बरसात सिर पर खड़ी है तो मुझे फिर डर लगने लगता है । हर साल इसी दृश्य की पुनरावृत्ति होती है कि पानी आता है, गांव डूब जाते हैं, गांवों में और खेतों में पानी भर जाता है । आज भी खेतों में पानी खड़ा है । यद्यपि आज लू चल रही है लेकिन खेतों में पानी उसी तरह खड़ा है । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जहांतक जल्द हो सके इस नाले को चौड़ा किया जाए ताकि इसमें से नजफगढ़ झील का पानी निकल सके ।

कम आय के लोगों के लिए आपने आठ हजार की योजना बनायी है । जिस समय यह योजना बनायी गयी थी उस समय बिल्डिंग मटीरियल काफी सस्ता था और आठ हजार में मकान बन जाता था लेकिन आज आठ हजार की कोई कीमत नहीं है । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो बिल्डिंग मटीरियल को सस्ता किया जाए और उसको सुलभ किया जाए । और यदि यह नहीं किया जा सकता तो आठ हजार को सीमा बढ़ा कर दस हजार कर दी जाए ताकि यह काम आसानी से हो सके ।

दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियों का मसला बहुत अहम है । प्रधान मंत्री जी इस में रुचि रखते हैं और दिल्ली के लोगों की यह एक खास बात है । लेकिन यह काम दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को सौंपा चार पांच बरस के अन्दर दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने कोई खास प्रगति नहीं की है, कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रगति नहीं की है । मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस काम में रुचि लेकर इसको करें। दिल्ली में, खास तौर से पुरानी दिल्ली में, बहुत सारे गन्दे कटरे हैं । उनमें बहुत लोग रहते वह ऐसी अवस्था में रहते हैं कि जिसके यह कहा जा सकता है कि वे इन्सान तो हैं लेकिन उस जगह इन्सानियत नहीं है । ये लोग नारकीय जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं । इन गन्दी, सड़ी गलियों के अन्दर जहां सीलन भरी हुई है वह लोग रहते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि गन्दी बस्ती के मसले को टाप प्रायारिटी दी जानी चाहिए और इस काम में काफी प्रगति होनी चाहिए।

झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों का मसला भी इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । दिल्ली के अन्दर आप जिधर भी जाएं, झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों का सिला बना हुआ है । जहां हम बड़ी ऊंची ऊंची अट्टालिकाओं को देखते हैं, बड़े बड़े महलों को देखते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों और बंगलों को देखते हैं वहीं उसी तरह से हम झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों को देखते हैं । इन झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों में मानवता सिसकती है । मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इसमें काफी रुचि लें और इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करें । बहुत दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं कि झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों के लोगों को बसाया जाएगा । यह भी सुनने में आता है कि अमुक जगह प्लाट डेवेलप हो रहे हैं, कभी यह कहा जाता है कि उनको मकान बना कर दिए जाएगें । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मसला बहुत जल्दी हल होना चाहिए । पहले प्लाट डेवेलप होने चाहिए । मैं देखता हूं कि नजफगढ़ रोड पर जगह तय कर दी गयी है कि यहां पर झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों के लोगों को बसाया जाएगा । और डी टी यू के डिपो के सामने वाली जगह के लिए कहा जाता है कि यह उनको दी जाएगी । लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि उस जगह का कोई डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है । ऐसा लगता है कि आगे चार पांच बरस तक

वहां कोई झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाला बस नहीं पाएगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन लोगों को बसाने के लिए खास दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि ये लोग इतने गरीब हैं कि वह ज्यादा किराया नहीं दे सकते अगर वे किराया दे सकते तो दिल्ली में मकान ले कर रह सकते थे। अगर उनके पास पैसा होता तो वे मकान खड़े कर सकते थे। उनकी अवस्था यह है कि वह दूसरों के लिए महलों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन्होंने बड़े बड़े बंगलों का निर्माण कर दिया है, लेकिन उनके पास अपना सिर छिपाने की जगह नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्कीम में सुधार किया जाए और उनको इतनी राहत तो मिलनी चाहिए कि या तो बहुत आसान किस्तें उनके लिए रखी जाएं या किराया इतना कम हो कि वे उसको आसानी से दे सकें। मैं ने देखा है कि मजदूरों के लिए जो सबसिडी की स्कीम है उसमें सरकार आधी सबसिडी देती है। लेकिन आधी सबसिडी देने के बाद भी किराया १२-१३ रुपए आता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग १२-१३ रुपया किराया नहीं दे सकते। वे तो अधिक से अधिक दो तीन रुपया और बहुत ज्यादा हो तो पांच रुपया से अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकते। उनको जो प्लाट दिए जाएं उनकी कोई कीमत न लगायी जाए और उनके ऊपर मकान बनाने के लिए सरकार उनको कर्जा दे ताकि वह उससे छोटा मोटा घर बना सकें।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं ग्राम आवास योजना के सम्बन्ध में। गांवों के अन्दर मकान बनाने के लिए दो हजार प्रति मकान के हिसाब से दिया जाता है। पर दिल्ली का मसला कुछ भिन्न है और वह यह है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दो अमली हुकूमत है। एक तरफ तो दिल्ली को कारपोरेशन की छत्रछाया के नीचे रख दिया गया है। कारपोरेशन के पास जब गांव का मसला ले कर जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि यह तो शहर है और जब हम कारपोरेशन के पास शहर की बात ले कर जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि यह तो गांव है। जब हम कहते हैं कि कम आय वाले को कर्जा दीजिए तो कहा जाता है कि क्योंकि यह गांव इसलिए कम आये वाला जो नियम है उसके अन्दर यह नहीं आता हालांकि वह इलाका कारपोरेशन की हद में आता है। सारे गांव कारपोरेशन में आते हैं। लेकिन कहा यह जाता है कि कम आय वालों को जो रुपया दिया जाना है वह इसको नहीं मिल सकता क्योंकि यह तो गांव है। लेकिन श्रीमन, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के गांवों और शहर में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है। जो आज गांव हैं, वे कल शहर का भाग बन जायेंगे। ऐसी अवस्था में यदि हम उन को उसी तरह से रहने देंगे, तो मुझे भय है कि जो आज गांव हैं आगे चलकर वे एक प्रकार से गन्दी बस्तियां बन जायेंगे। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ और समाप्त करने की हमारी योजना कभी भी सफल नहीं हो पायगी।

इस समय दिल्ली में ३०० गांव हैं। किसी जमाने में यहां पर ४००,४५० गांव थे, जो कि बाद में घट कर ३६० रह गए। जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, इस समय उनकी संख्या ३०० है, लेकिन अब वह संख्या भी घटने लगी है। उन में से जो गांव शहर में फ़िट इन हो गए हैं, व ठीक गन्दी बस्तियों की तरह हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दिया जाय और गांवों में अब जो मकान बन रहे हैं, ढंग से बनने चाहिए, ताकि जब भी शहर बढ़ता चला जाय, तो उस हालत में वे उस शहर में, उस के डवलपमेंट में, उसके विकास में ठीक तरह से फिट इन हो सकें।

आज-कल इस सम्बन्ध में यह तय किया हुआ है कि कुछ सिलक्टिड गांव लिए जायें। उन गांवों में एक एक ले-आउट तैयार किया जाता है और ले-आउट तैयार कर के उन गांवों के लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए दो हजार

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जपया तक का कर्जा दिया जाता है । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली में २००,२५० गांव हैं और व भी शहर की, दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन की लिमिट में हैं, इस लिए उन को गांव न कह कर शहर का नाम लिया जाय और उन को वही सुविधायें दी जायें । अगर व सविधायें न दी जायें, तो कम से कम वहां के लोगों को मकान बनान के लिए दो हजार रुपये तो दिय जायें, ताकि व एक अच्छे तरीके और अच्छे ढंग से मकान बना सकें । यह इस लिए भी जरूरी है कि उन गांवों में आज जो माकान हैं, वे किसी दिन शहर के बीच में आने वाले हैं । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए दिल्ली में जितने गांव हैं, उन के लिए पूरी छूट होनी चाहिए ।

होम मिनिस्ट्री ने यह तय किया है कि शिड्यल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को ७५० रुपये दिये जाये यह भी तय किया गया है कि उन में से जो लोग स्वीपर या वाल्मीकी हैं, उनको ७५० रुपए दिय जायेंग । इस बातका मैं स्वागत करता हूं, लकिन उसके बाद जो दूसरे ग़रीब हरीजन बच जाते हैं, उन की हालत यह है कि बरसात आती है, तो उनकी झोंपड़ियां या कच्चे मकान गिर जात हैं, किन को वे फिर नहीं पाते हैं । इस लिए मेरा निवदन है कि जो लोग आज अंधा-धुध गावों में अपनी झोंपड़ियां या मकान बनाने चल जा रहे हैं, उन को अगर दो हजार रुपया दिया जाय और दो हजार रुपए की छूट सारे गांवों के लोगों को हो, तो गन्धी बस्तियों की जो प्राबलम आज हमारे सामने है, वह आगे आने वाले समय में नहीं होगी । मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर गौर करेंग ।

अब मैं पुनवार्स विभाग के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ बात-चीत कर के डिपाज़िटस के सम्बन्ध में जो समझौता किया है, विस्थापित भाई उस क लिए माननीय मंत्री के कृतज्ञ हैं और उन को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देते हैं । किन्तु मुझे एक भाई ने अपना जेवरों का बक्स दिखाया । जब वह उन को दिया गया , तो उस पर बैंक की तरफ़ से एक कपड़ा मढ़ा हुआ था और उस पर बैंक की मोहर लगी हुई थी, लकिन अन्दर से वह खाली था । इसी तरह कल एक साहब मेरे पावस आए और उन्होंन मुझ बताया कि एक खास बैंक में इस तरह के जितने बक्स हैं, उन में से कुछ में से आधा सामान निकाल लिया गया है और बहुत से केसिज में तो सारा किाल लिया गया है । मेरा निवदन है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरफ़ कुछ ध्यान दें ।

कछ छोटे मोटे झगड़े अभी बाकी रह गए हैं, जैसे क्लेम्ज के निपटाई का प्रश्न है । जो ग़रीबव आदमी हैं, विधवायें हैं, बूढ़े आदमी हैं या ऐसे बच्चे या नौजवान हैं, जिन माता-पिता मर गए हैं, जो काम कर के कमाना चाहते हैं, उन के क्लैम्ज के निपटारे की तरफ़ माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान दें ।

अगर सेल डीड्ज़ के बारे में ज्यादा प्रगति की जाये और खास तौर से कम समय में उन के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कर दी जाये, तो अच्छा हो । लोगों की आम शिकायत है कि उन को इसके लिए दस दस, बीस बीसदफ़ा जाना पड़ता है । मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरफ़ भी ध्यान देंगे ।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने बड़ी खूबी के साथ पुनर्वास विभाग को सम्भाला और उस काम को सर-अंजाम दिया उसी तरह वह हाउसिंग के मसले को भी, जिस ने खास तौर से दिल्ली में बड़ा उग्र रूप धारण किया हुआ है, हल करेंगे ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shal l devote my time mostly on the rehabilitation

programme but, before that, I would like to mention only one or two points. I find that the industrial housing scheme was introduced in 1952 and the low income-group housing scheme in 1954. In both these matters the progresss has not been satisfactory at all. Particularly in the low income group housing scheme, I find only 66,490 houses have been built since 1954. That means, up to 31st March 1962, in eight years, they could build only 66,490 houses. I think most of the States are to be held responsible for this, not so much the Central Ministry. Money alloted to the Statess has not been fully utilized and, in many cases, the money has been refunded to the Central Government. In this respect, the performance of my State and other States in the estern region has not been quite satisfactory.

Then I come to another important matter. Yesterday, we were given the report of the Secretary of this Ministry regarding the Indian Supply Mission, Washington and the Indian Stores Department, London where it has been stated whether the functions of these two departments can be transferred to the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals. Since we received the report only yesterday, I think it has not been possible for any of us to go through the report. All the same, I can say that the Indian Stores Department was established in London in 1860. Since then, the entire pattern of our purchases, the pattern of our industry and economy everything has changed so radically that it has become a completely anachronistic draganisation. If the functions of that organisation are transferred to the DGS&D, particularly at a time when we have acute shortage of foreign exchange, we shall be saving a lot of foreign exchange. So, it is welcome proposal, to transfer the function of the I.S.D. to the DGS&D.

As regards the Indian Supply Mission, Washington, perhaps the position is slightly different. We are getting aid from the United States and a considerable portion of it is tied with the condition "Buy American". There we have hardly any choice. So a skelton office may be necessary in Washington. Still, I think much of the functions of that office can be transferred to the DGS&D. After these general remarks on the departments of this Ministry, I would like to say something about rehabilitation work.

Of course, I know the Minister will say the department has not been wound up, but what has been done amounts practically to winding up of the Ministry.

15 hrs.

He has stated on the 21st May in this House that there are two departments of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—one is the full-fledged Department of Rehabilitation and the other is the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. He has got three departments attached to his designation.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Four.

Shri A. C. Guha: The fourth is not mentioned in his designation. I would have had some satisfaction if at least he would have been calld the Minister of Rehabilitation along with the other things; or, he may be the Minister of Rehabilitation as also the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply. Shri Nanda is the Minister of Labour and Employment as also the Minister of Planning. So, a similar arrangement could have been made. The Minister may be one for both, but being two completely separate departments he may be the Minister of Rehabilitation as well as the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.

Some might say that that is not a very material point. But I think it is a material point because then he will feel that he is not only the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply but he is also the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation b ydesignation and not merely by implicaion.

As regards rehabilitation, my main point will be about the newcomers. Due to planned killings, arson, assault on the Hindus, the terror-striken Hindus are now anxious to migrate. On the 21st May both the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and Shri Khanna gave certain replies in this House to questions put forward from different sections of the House. Their reply was completely unsatisfactory. He would like to call the newcomers as immigrants and not as migrants, as if they were foreigners. It would be revolting to our sense of patriotism and our nationhood to call them mere foreigners and that anybody coming from East Bengal would be treated as foreign immigrants. I would like to remind this House as also the Government of the solemn pledge given to them not only in this House but from the platform where we accepted the partition of India. I mean the All-India Congress Committee which met, I think, in the beginning of 1947. In 1950 the hon. Prime Minister described the minorities in East Bengal as the bone of our bone, the flesh of our flesh, a part of our being. I hope this Government or this House will not resile from that stand and they will not be a party to the betrayal of the minorities to the atrocities of an irresponsible and—I should not like to use any hard word, but still I will say—undemocratic and autocratic Government based on a particular religion. There the religious minority can, at best, be a second class citizen.

What are the conditions for the migration now? It is almost impossible for an ordinary Hindu minority from East Bengal to migrate. One of the conditions is that he must give a certificate from somebody residing here that that gentleman will take the responsibility of maintaining the intending migrant and that certificate will have to be confirmed by a Gazetted officer of the Government of West Bengal or of the Government of India. He has also to get an income-tax clearance certificate. How is it possible for an ordinary intending migrant, a rural man, from East Bengal to get all these certificates from India and then to get his migradion certificate from the Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca?

Another thing is that any migration on account of economic distress or unemployment is not to be encouraged or allowed at all. Economic distress or unemployment is not to be considered as cause for migration. But there the policy of the Pakistan Government is to deprive the Hindus of every means of their livelihood. They will not have any job. Trade licences will not be given to them. Then how will the Hindus live there? They cannot live simply on land. Even now there are little more than a crore of Hindus in East Pakistan and it is not possible for all of them to live simply on land. It is also not easy for them to cultivate and reap the harvest, they are very often deprived of the standing crop by the local hooligans. They are just a little over one crore under the 1961 census. We should realise how the Hindus are coming. It should not be considered an offence on their part that they tried to remain in East Bengal.

Personally speaking, my conscience is also pricking. After the partition, along with some Ministers of East Bengal, including Shri Nurul Amin, who was then a Minister and who subsequently became the Chief Minister of East Bengal, I toured certain districts of East Bengal and assured the Hindus as also the Muslims that there would be complete amity between the two countries and that there should not be any danger or risk to the minorities. Similarly, another party with a Minister of West Bengal toured the districts of West Bengal to assure the minorities here. We gave them an assurance not on our own or personal

personal initiative but we went there with a Minister of East Bengal Government and another party went to West Bengal districts with the Ministers of West Bengal Government. It was a Government-sponsored Mission of peace and good will. Now this is the position that Hindus cannot remain there. They tried to remain there. They tried their utmost to be loyal citizens of Pakistan but Pakistan does not want them.

India is a secular State. There are about four crores of Muslims here. They are respected and honoured citizen's of this country. They enjoy all the privileges of our citizenship. We must guarantee and safeguard their safety here. But at the same time we should see to the interest of the minorities on the other side who are our own brothers, our kith and kin, who pertook the same sufferings and troubles during the struggle for national independence and who, perhaps, shared those sufferings ,and troubles more than many other regions of the country. Should we now treat them as aliens? If in their distress they want to come, should we close the door? I think to do that will be shameful on our part. We should feel ashamed to say that anybody coming from East Bengal now would be treated as immigrants. It will be revoking our solemn pledge to them.

That day when I asked a question about the difficulties in getting migration certificate and about the very hard conditions imposed the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, said that the matter was being considered and that where there was human hardship the Government were always willing to relax the restrictions. But when will they relax the restrictions? She herself has admitted that thousands are waiting for the migration certificate at Dacca, Rajshahi and other places. But have they relaxed the migration conditions? Is the Government ready to allow them rehabilitation facilities?

I do not like the repetition of the arrangement made in 1947-48 or in 1949-50. There the mistake was on the part of the Government. They failed to make a proper arrangement and proper plan for rehabilitation and the refugees suffered. Some huge infructuous expenses were incurred by the Government for maintaining the refugees in relief camps for seven or eight-years. The manpower of of refugees was eroded and the national exchequer was also eroded to the tune of Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 90 crores, or even more than that.

I do not like the repetition of that arrangement, but I would like the Government to take full responsibility of providing rehabilitation facilities for the migrants who may be intending to come even now. Dandakaranya is a big area which could provide accommodation for a crore of men or even more. Andamans is also a big area which can provide accommodation for a large number of people. So, I think, we are not in any difficult position to provide accommodation for 20,000 or 50,000 people if they are intending and are eager to come. They may be carried direct to Dandakaranya or to the Andamans.

Had there been any democratic institution running in East Bengal I would not have cared in closing our doors to them because I know that under any democratic conditions and under any democratic government the minorities must have their position. Here in West Bengal or in India because there is democracy the Muslims feel that they are secure. Every intending member of legislature will have to go to the Muslim voters and ask for their votes and support. There is no democracy there but that is an Islamic State under autocratic rule. That is why their position is so pathetic, almost cruel. Considering the human aspect and the human considerations which the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs mentioned, I appeal to the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Government to relax the rules immediately so that those who are waiting at Rajshai and Dacca may come here and to make proper arrangementes for their rehabilitation. We should relaise why they are coming. They have waited for 15 years. They are coming because conditions have been deliberately made impossibile for them. And now there is compaign of genocide.

I should like to take the Nehru-Liaquat pact. I do not know what the position of this pact is. Whenever there is any trouble or imagined trouble, the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan or some officials of the Pakistan Embassy would go and in a way, they may also try to foment trouble as has been done in Maldah. How long will these conditions prevail? Now there are troubles in East Bengal,—murders, loot arson, stabbing—all these are going on. Our Deputy High Commissioner, our Embassy officials are not allowed to go there. No one has gone. What is the position of the Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi himself? Is he free to move about? It would not be wrong to say that the Assistant High Commissioner is almost in house detention. The gentleman in whose house the Assistant High Commissioner's office is located, is an old gentleman, an honoured man of Rajshahi. I used to know him before Partition. He is now under arrest, because, a large number of Hindus have gathered in his house. They have gathered in his house because the office of the Assistant High Commissioner at Rajshahi is there.

One of the clauses of the Nehru Liaquat pact says that there shall be freedom to remove as much of his movable personal effects and household things as a migrant may wish to take with him and the maximum cash allowed to each adult migrant will be Rs. 150 and to each migrant child Rs. 75. Is the Pakistan Government observing this condition now? As far as my information goes, they are now allowing only Rs. 20. When these migrants are coming, they won't be allowed to bring their movable properties and they won't be allowed to bring more than Rs. 20. When they are coming here completely destitute, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna says that they will be treated as immigrant foreigners, not entitled to any rehabilitation benefits. I think it would be cruel not only on the part of the Government, but also on the part of Shri Mehr Chand Khannna himself. (Bell rings) I require three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken five minutes extra.

Shri A. C. Guha: The subject is important for us. Anyhow, I will finish.

A Communist Member mentioned, quoting an Estimates Committee report, that only after 1955, rehabilitation work in East Bengal has been taken up seriously. I think the credit should go to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Even before he became a Minister, he went and continued to stay there. I think he is there from 1953.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 1954.

Shri A. C. Guha: Before he became a Minister.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It was a simultaneous movement.

Shri A. C. Guha: He made his headquarters there. Before that, the Government of India simply played with that problem of human suffering in that area. Mistakes and errors were committed by the Government. But they made the refugees responsible for the failure of the schemes. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna knows the mistakes. In private conversation he will admit; he won't admit here.

As a legacy of those mistakes, he must take the responsibility for the residuary problem. The residuary problem is, the Government-sponsored colonies should be properly reviewed and they should be given a second dose of aid so that the colonists may be properly rehabilitated.

Then the non-campers, I think their number would be, 8 lakhs—those who never went to any camp or did not take any aid from the Government. Is it an offience that they tried to help themselves and did not choose to be a burden on the Government? Now, the Government says, you are non-campers, you are not entitled to any consideration. Non-campers should be allowed to go to Dandakaranya. Partially rehabilitated people also should be allowed to go to Dandaso also the Sealdah squatters. I do not like to take any more time. I hope the Minister will take into consideration the conditions of those who will be coming now. In any case, they will be coming. It will not be possible for him to resist. He should take charge of them and given them proper facilities for rehabilitation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): May I know, Sir, which are the cut motions that have been moved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will tell you. Shri Ram Singh.

श्री राम सिंह (बहराइच) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की दुनिया में प्रत्येक देश का मुख्य ध्येय भौतिक उन्नति तथा एक स्वस्थ और संगठित समाज का निर्माण है। इसके लिये निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय को अधिक से अधिक कार्य करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि देश के रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊंचा करने में उस देश के निर्माण कार्य यानी नागरिकों के लिये साफ सुथरे मकान, बच्चों के लिये साफ सुथरे स्कूल तथा उनके खेलने के लिये खुले मैदान और पार्कों की परम आवश्यकता होती है हमारे इस मंत्रालय का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने साधनों को इस प्रकार से उपयोग करें कि जिससे अधिक से अधिक जनता के रहन सहन का स्तर ऊंचा किया जा सके।

परन्तु खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मंत्रालय की रुचि केवल कुछ बातों में संकुचित है। वह अपने सारे साधन बहुत बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकाएं तथा ग्लास हाउसेज बनाने में ही जाया कर देती है, जिस से यह मंत्रालय मध्यम वर्ग को कोई सुविधा प्रदान नहीं कर पाता। प्रायः हम देखते हैं कि बहुत ऊंची ऊंची इमारतें जिन में सरकार का लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है केवल शहर की खूबसूरती बढ़ाने के लिये बनाई जाती हैं। प्रायः उनका नाम किसी अन्तराष्ट्रीय संस्था से सम्बन्धित रख दिया जाता है। बहुत बड़े बड़े होटलों व रेस्ट हाउसों का निर्माण भारत में आने वाले विदेशियों को सुविधा देने के लिये होता है। परन्तु मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या इस सरकार का अपने देश के नागरिकों के प्रति कोई कर्तव्य नहीं है? क्या जितनी इमारतें बनाई जायेंगी वे या तो स्वयं सरकार के उपभोग के लिये या विदेशियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये ही होंगी?

इसी दिल्ली नगर में बहुत से सरकारी स्कूल टेन्टों में लगते हैं। बहुत से स्कूलों में फर्नीचर नहीं सुलभ है और विद्यार्थी टाटों पर बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं। इमारतों की कमी के कारण साइन्स की लेबोरेटरी स्कूलों में नहीं बन पातीं। लड़कों के रहने के लिये कोई होस्टल का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता। जब उनसे पूछा जाता है तो वह कहते हैं कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वह स्कूलों के लिये इमारतें बनवा सके।

[श्री राम सिंह]

दूसरी ओर यह दशा है कि वही मंत्रालय लाखों रुपये खर्च कर के कभी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कमेटी रूम बना देता है कभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगीत और नृत्यशाला का निर्माण करा देता है । मेरे विचार में तो बच्चों के स्कूलों की पहली आवश्यकता है और संगीत तथा नृत्यशालाओं की आवश्यकता बाद में है ।

भारत के यह छोटे छोटे होनहार बालक आज सिर्फ मकानों की कमी के कारण धूप, ल, बरसात व ठंढक में दरख्तों व टेन्टों में रह कर बितावें यह ठीक नहीं है । इसी वर्ष ठंढक के दिनों में बहुत से बच्चों को ठंढ लग गई जब खूब सर्दी पड़ रही थी । अगर सरकार और कार्य करते हुए भी इस कार्य को करना चाहे तो एक वर्ष में ही यह समस्या हल हो सकती है ।

इसी जगह पर पार्लियामेंट के पास सरकार ने बहुत से भव्य भवनों का निर्माण कर दिया है । इनके निर्माण में प्रत्येक भवन में ५० लाख से अधिक ही धन खर्च हुआ होगा । यह सरकार जो समाजवाद का नारा देती है अपने लिए इतने बड़े बड़े भवनों का निर्माण कराती है । यह दफ्तर जब से हम को आजादी मिली तभी से थे । इनके पास जगह थी जहां वह बैठते थे, और अगर मान लीजिय जगह की कुछ कमी भी थी तो साफ सुथरे तथा मजबूत एक मंजिल की इमारतें जैसे पार्लियामेंट के पास बैरक्स बने हैं उसी तरह का निर्माण हो जाना चाहिए था, न कि हर मंत्रालय में एक होड़ लग जाए और वह एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके अपने लिए अलग भव्य भवन का निर्माण कर ले । हमारे मंत्रीगण यह भूलते हैं कि उनके मंत्रालय की ख्याति स्वयं मंत्रालय के लिये भव्य भवन बनवाने से नहीं होगी वरन् उनके उस कार्य से होगी जिसका लाभ देश कीतमाम जनता उठा सके ।

इसी दिल्ली शहर में जगह की इतनी परेशानी है कि सरकारी नौकर अपना पूरा परिवार लेकर एक कमरे में रहता है । बहुत से लोग पूरे परिवार के साथ कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस में तथा इसी तरह के और होस्टलों में सपरिवार एक कमरे में रहते हैं, उनके मकान की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार के पास नहीं है जब कि वह स्वयं सरकार कर्मचारी हैं । यहांतक कि इसी लोक सभा कार्यालय में उनके व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनको सरकार कोई स्थान नहीं दे पायी है । यदि सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को रहने का स्थान नहीं दे पाती है और वह होस्टलों या होटलों के एक एक कमरे में या फुटपाथ पर जैसाकि हम बम्बई में पाते हैं सपरिवार रहें तो उनकी वफादारी सरकार के प्रति कितनी रहेगी तथा उनकी कार्यकुशलता का क्या स्तर रहेगा यह सभी के सामने जाहिर है ।

प्रायः हर वर्ष हम लोग पेपरों में देखते हैं कि पुलिस ने या इस कार्य के लिए निर्धारित कर्मचारियों ने अमुक झुग्गियों वाली बस्तियां को बिना कानूनी निर्माण कह के तोड़ फोड़ कर खत्म कर दिया । सरकार को उनकी गन्दी बस्तियां खत्म करने का हक तभी हासिल है जब उनके लिए साफ स्थान स्वयं कर दे । बगैर स्थान दिए हुए उनकी झोपड़ियां भी उनसे छीन लेना सरासर अन्याय है । और प्रजातंत्र के उसूलों के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है । जितना धन सरकारी निवास स्थानों को खूबसूरत बनाने में, उसमें कालीन ऐसी घास बनाने में तथा गुलाब के बगीचे लगाने में खर्च होता है, अगर उतना ही धन वहां न खर्च करके झुग्गी में रहने वालों के लिए खर्च कर दिया जाए तो मेरा विश्वास है कि ५ साल में किसी प्रकार की गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या नहीं रह जाएगी ।

इसी प्रकार आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय भी इस कार्य में सहयोग

दे और अधिक टेकनिकल शिक्षा पर जोर दे और अधिक मात्रा में इंजिनियर्स, टैक्नीनियन्स, ओवरसियर तथा शिल्पियों की कीं संख्या बढ़े । दूसरी ओर सरकार को चाहिए कि वह सीमेंट, लोहा, इस्पात के उत्पादन पर अपना एकाधिकार जमाने का प्रयत्न न करके अधिक से अधिक निजी उयोग को उसके लिए प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयत्न करे जिससे इन चीजों की कमी जल्दी दूर हो सके । जो साधन इस समय सुलभ हैं उनका दुरूपयोग रोक कर उनका ऐसा व्यय किया जाए कि वह न केवल खुछ सत्ताधारी लोगों के ही बल्कि पूरी जनता के उपयोग में आ सकें ।

अब मैं निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री का ध्यान उत्तरप्रदेश के बहराइच जिले की तरफ दिलाऊंगा जहां पर पूर्वी बंगाल के शरणार्थी आए थे और उनको वहां बसाया गया था । कुछ दिनों तक उनके लिए इन्तिजाम किया गया । कुछ दिनों के बाद उनके लिए जो भैंसे आदि तथा जो चीजें दी गयी थी उनको उन लोगों ने बेच खाया । इनेक्शन के समय उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं था । और वोट पाने के लिए उनको थोड़ी सी रकम दिलायी गयी और वोट लिया गया ।

श्रीमेहर चन्द खन्ना : आपने मेहरबानी की ?

श्री राम सिंह : मैं इस लायक नहीं था ।

तो मैं उन शरणार्थियों के लिए कहूंगा कि उन पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । जहां वह बसाए गए हैं वहां उनके लिए जो जमीन दी गयी है वह झील है जहां धान वगैरह सब कुछ डूब जाता है । उनके पास और कोई साधन नहीं है । तो उनकी ठीक से बसाने की और उनके खाने पीने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

मैं इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली और बम्बई आदि शहरों को छोड़ कर छोटे छोटे जिलों के निर्माण कार्य की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । वहां का काम ढीला चलता है । मेरे जिले के अन्दर पानी बहुत लगता है और उस जगह नदी की वजह से कई महीने उधर का आना जाना बन्द हो जाता है । ऐसी जगहों के लिए पुलों और सड़कों का निर्माण कराइए। क्योंकि बरसात में उधर आना जाना नहीं ही सकता इसलिए लाखों की तादाद में जनता वहां परेशान रहती है । तो इस चीज की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए ।

अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Need to distribute plots of land free of cost to all families which are homeless

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

> That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (1).

Need for liberal policy to give long term loans to the needy person in villages and to city labourers for building Houses

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

> That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (2).

Granting of loans in the low-income group housing scheme

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

> That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

[Shri Sivamurthi Swami]

and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (3).

Need to give plots free of cost to all working classes in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (4).

Irregularities in giving contracts at Delhi for the construction of Government buildings

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (5).

Occupation of Government buildings by unauthorised persons in Delhi

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (6).

Need for improving the slum areas inhabited by fishermen in the West Coast

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (8).

Failure to tackle the urban housing problem effectively

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (9).

Failure to implement fully the rural housing programme under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (10).

Need for slum clearance and proper rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in localities near their place of livelihood

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (11).

Implementation of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (12).

Need to provide residential quarters to lower grade employees at concessional rent

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (16).

Need to discontinue the construction of costly buildings for high-ranking officers including the Ministers.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (17).

Need to distribute plots of land free of cost to all families which are homeless

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (44).

Need for liberal policy to give long term loans to the needy persons in villages and to city labourers for building houses

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (45).

Grant of loan in the Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (46).

Need to give plots free of cost to all working classes in the country

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (47).

Failure to tackle the urban housing problem effectively

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (48).

Failure to implement fully the rural Housing programme under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (49).

Failure to utilise the funds allotted for constructing houses for industrial workers in Kerala, under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (50).

Need to institute a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to convert thatched houses into tiled houses, especially in Kerala and Assam

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (51).

Need to extend the slum clearance/improvement scheme to Kozhikoda

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (52).

Need to provide sleeping accommodation to the pavements dwellers

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (53).

Need to take over the catering in Hotel Janpath by the Government

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (54).

Need to expedite the construction of Press at Koratti

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (55).

Need for closing down the India Store Department in London and the India Supply Mission in Washington

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100. (13).

Need for diverting more store purchases by Government to internal sources of supply

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100. (14).

Malpractices in the Central Public Works Department

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs.100. (19).

Need for reducing building costs

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100. (20).

Need for entrusting more construction work to co-operative societies of workers

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100. (21).

Need for eliminating step by step the contractors from State construction works

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100. (22).

Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (32).

Failure to rehabilitate the East Pakistan Displaced Persons

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (33).

Failure to solve the Problem of allotment or distribution of evacuee agricultural lands, particularly in Rajasthan

Shri K. R. Gupta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (34).

Failure to give sale-deeds to displaced persons for the properties allotted or sold to them

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (66).

Failure to prevent the sale of Government property by tender

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (67).

Failure to make payment in cash to refugees who have been asked to surrender their property sold to them on payment by tender

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (68).

Need for rehabilitating the Muslim refugees in India

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (72).

Failure to properly allot and exercise control on funds for various Housing Schemes.

Shri K. R. Gupta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (37).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): The other day, one hon. friend on the other side had just mentioned, in a passing remark about the Rehabilitation Ministry that it was a 'truncated' Ministry. Immediately came the retort from the hon. Minister himself that Rehabilitation formed a very important part of the Ministry which is now termed as the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The Government of India have changes in the nomenclatures of the Ministry, where the names are added, and, therefore, I do not find any justification why the 'Rehabilitation' has not been retained in addition to 'Works, Housing and Supply'. So. I would again insist that the name of the Ministry should be 'The Ministry of Works, Housing, Supply and Rehabilitation'.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): And reconstruction.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: The word that was used which brought forth the retort was the word 'truncated' which had a legacy of its own, and it does not leave us a very good impression. I would not trace the history of that word. I would only mention that this word was used by the president of the Muslim League when he said "I am not going to accept 'truncated' Pakistan, namely divided Bengal, and divided Punjab', and further he demanded a corridor of one thousand miles connecting East and West Pakistan. That did not come, but the truncated Pakistan came. And, naturally, the hon. Minister has feelings of disfavour over that word.

It was in 1947 that the two Dominions of India and Pakistan were baptised, and it was in the midst of brutishness, bestiality and bloodshed that these two Dominions made their appearances. It was from that day that the policy of Rehabilitation had been accepted, as the guiding factor of the Ministry so called for rendering help to the unfortunate millions who are called 'displaced'. I claim to express their feeling because I happen to be one of the same.

I would not try to recount those sad ignoble tales of perfidy and crucification of humanity. I shall only quote the lines from the Father of the Nation who was only whispering to himself, to his anguished soul. While referring to the Mountbatten Plan, he said:

> "Everybody is impatient for Independence. The Congress has practically decided to accept Partition. They have been handed a wooden loaf in the form of the Plan. If they eat it they die of colic; if they leave it, they starve.".

Yet, the partition was accepted. And the author of the latest book *The Last Days of British Raj* has given a small paragraph of his interview with the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Shri Nehru said:

> "The truth is that we were tired men and we were getting on years also. We saw the fires burning in the Punjab and heard everyday of the killings. The plan for partition offered a way out and we took it. But if Gandhi had told us not to, we could have gone on fighting and waiting. But we accepted."

The last line is:

> "We expected that partition would be temporary, that Pakistan was bound to come back to us."

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

This is the psychology which has been conditioning the formation of our policy, and, as a result of which, we find that today we are faced with a very dire, dismal picture. Thousands of people are knocking at the frontiers of India.

Rightly some friends had been complaining against the ideas and policies that had been accepted by the Government headed by the Prime Minister, and which was given expression to by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna only the other day. They were all angry to learn that the people who were coming to India were dubbed as immigrants and not as migrants. It was a policy accepted in 1957 in consideration of the circumstances that prevailed there and also it was founded on the basis of that very psychology which the Prime Minister in his interview frankly stated that 'we thought it was a temporary phase, that Pakistan was bound to come back to us'.

If that policy had been accepted on the basis that the Nehru-Liaqat Pact had been functioning and also the conditions that had been accepted by both parties, India and Pakistan, were fulfilled, we would have had no objection. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna need not stand on his feet only to justify the policy. The policy has been accepted. It was perhaps even mooted by the West Bengal Government. But then circumstances were otherwise. Today what is the position? In reply to a question the other day, the Minister of State in the External Affairs Ministry said that after the border was sealed in 1957, 62,131 persons had come to India with migration certificates. When she was asked the reasons why they did coe, she says very nicely, 'general sense of insecurity due to discrimination in spheres of business, employment, trade facilities, remittances, possession of private property'. Of course, she maintained discreet silence about carnage and communal outrages. She left out the painful story of—genocide, the killings of the people. It happened the other day in Dacca, Rajshahi and other places. Last year, in Gopalganj, as a reprisal against Jabalpur, 500 people were killed. It is an admitted fact. The Government of India openly mentioned it.

The other day I gave notice of a short notice Question—regarding the statement made by the Governor of East Pakistan. He is the most influential executive authority in East Pakistan. He made a statement on April 24 wherein he said—'Reports that are coming from the other side put the figure of deaths in Malda at over 100; Indian students taking part in the communal disturbances; Pakistan shall move heaven and earth so that the world will condemn the Indian Hindus as black-hearted people'. Then he comes with his strong adjectives, 'that the minorities have nothing but total condemnation for the beastly, immoral, cowardly, dastardly and utterly disgraceful behaviour of Indian Hindus'.

We can imagine the reaction that can inflame a conflagration in the eastern side of Pakistan where my humble self spent 45 years, when such a statement is made by the highest executive authority there. Still we hang round the psychology that 'Pakistan is coming back to us'. In the name of humanity, I again appeal to the Ministry, and through the Ministry to the great hero of our nation, and ask: does the Nehru-Liaqat Pact stand? It is scrapped. It has long ago been set at nought. No provision has been fulfilled by the Pakistan Government. Yet you take your stand on that and then say to the displaced persons who are knocking at our doors, 'You have to have migration certificates'.

The other day it was mentioned that thousands of people had gathered at Rajshahi for migration certificates. But we are still standing on techni-

calities. When everything is gone, when they have left their belongings and with grim heart and agonised soul, they are coming to seek succour, in the name of humanity, we who tell the world that we are votaries of truth and non-violence, deny what the father of the nation taught us. We have to radically change our attitude, we have to revolutionise our thinking process which is moribund, which is amateurish and which is not tinged with humaneness. I cannot recount the tragic history today. It is a history that has been written by pen dipped in the blood of my people.

When these things come up before us, we say: 'Yes, the flow of refugees came to stop. How long can we keep it open?' That was the argument in 1957. How can we keep it open for eternity? Well, a crore of Hindus, who from 1920 to 1946 voted only for Congress—I am one of them—were left there. They voted for the Congress in the 1946 general election. Partition was not the issue before them. Still they stayed on, only on the assurance of the father of the nation and his devoted stalwarts,—'We shall take note of your views. We shall hear your wails and agonies and watch your interests.'

But today, what do we find? We say, 'No, you are banned. You cannot come as migrants. You come as immigrants. No rehabilitation benefit, no human welfare will be given to you'.

What is this attitude? Let us at least have self-analysis. Let us think about the 80 lakhs of Hindus who are left over there.

Here I am reminded of the 16th August, 1946 in Calcutta when before the eyes of the British, when the entire British force was stationed in the biggest city of the east, people were killed like anything. 16th was the Direct Action Day declared by Muslim League against the British Government. Was a single Britisher touched? Was a single boy or girl of British nationality kidnapped? It was never done. It was the Muslim League Ministry that was saddled in office declaring direct action against Britishers, and then the killings went on on the 16th and 17th. Thousands of dead bodies were lying on the streets of Calcutta. Nobody was there to take them to the morgue. We started to do it in ambulance cars. We tried to do some service in the name of humanity. Some of our colleagues died at the alter of Hindu-Muslim unity. This was what happened in Calcutta on the 16th and 17th August, 1946. Exactly one year later, India attained freedom.

I will quote only one sentence from the biography of the Commander-in-Chief of that time:

> "On August 14, his plane, touched at Lahore on its way to Delhi. In another 24 hours, India and Pakistan would be free. What was freedom going to mean in the Punjab? As he looked down on the great plains of the Punjab, he saw smoke rising from every village to the limitations of the vast horizon, and along the dusty roads, the endless streams of refugees trudging east and west."

This is the description given by the Commander-in-Chief of India and Pakistan on the 14th August. And in Calcutta, the father of the nation was there. We who took our lessons at his feet saw to it that the city which is decried to be a city of rabbles and disorderly people, in the midst of that indescribable carnage and ghastly brutality, remained calm. The father of the nation was there and the people responded. If today our colleagues come before the world with a policy that disowns all their love for humanity, we feel agonised. I would again appeal through you to the Minister and also the Prime Minister to realize that Pakistan would never come back to us. This is the wrong psychology that has been conditioning our entire policy.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Nobody wants it. This policy has been conditioned because there has been always....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Just on a point of information, Sir, I want to know as to when this statement was made by the Prime Minister.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I have said that it has been put in the latest book, *Last Days of the British Raj*. You can read that book. Mr. L. Mosley is the writer. The Prime Minister was interviewed and this is what he is reported to have remarked that this was a temporary phase and that Pakistan was bound to come back to us. That is the statement made by the greatest man of India.

So, I appeal through you to the Prime Minister and to everybody—who counts—'Do not condition the psychology of the Rehabilitation Ministry'. Rehabilitation is not a problem that is going to peter out. Thousands and thousands of East Bengal refugees are still knocking at the doors of India crying in their agony and appealing only for a little succour, and shelter. Call him an immigrant or a migrant or whatever you want. He is a human being, who has taken part in all the freedom struggles that started in 1906. So far as my place is concerned, the struggle started in 1906. We have fought against Muslim communalism. We have fought against British Imperialism and we got what we wanted. After the Bengal partition, it was boldly declared that it was a settled fact. We fought with our blood and we saw to it that the settled fact was unsettled. King George V had to come here 50 years ago to announce that Bengalis' demand was accepted by them. The partition was annulled.

Today, we find that the Rehabilitation Ministry is merged with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It functions as a department in the Ministry with no separate identity of its own. When thousands and thousands of people are knocking at the door, do you think that this movement will peter out? They are there; they have to come here. So, I again appeal in the name of humanity that this is not going to stop. This is a state of donigration. The atrocious outrages fanned by communal frenzy have made it abundantly clear that the Hindus in Pakistan will always be used as meat in the sandwich for their repast. So, there will always be a flow of these unfortunate victims knocking at the frontiers of India and Government cannot divest themselves of their responsibility.

Therefore, as a humble soldier who has fought in all phases of struggle for liberation, I appeal through you to the Minister and also to the Prime Minister that this system has to be revised. We have to think seriously and then say what we are going to do.

I am happy that the other day, the Minister—a Pathan from the North West Frontier—boldly said that he was going to rehabilitate these displaced persons in Dandakaranya but that the flow was slow because there were some vested interests that stood in the way. I do not want to go into the matter of looking for the vested interests. But if he wants to break the circle, I shall help him. I give him the assurance that I mean it. But then I must have the sanction behind me. I shall tell them in all humility and in all humbleness that they must rehabilitate themselves.

We have to treat them as human beings. They are writhing in agony; they have fought the struggle for freedom and they still will die fighting. But we are here: we have to help them as the guardians of peace. We had given them the assurance. We must act up to that. So, today, I again request the Minister to give up this idea of merging this department in W.H.S. This idea of trying to hide the face of the Rehabilitation Minis-

try in the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry should be scotched. We must revise our policy. We must appreciate that the Nehru Liaqat Pact has been reduced to nullity. There is no pact. It is on that basis, we have to revise our policy also.

I would like to make a suggestion today. It is a question of humanity. I am going to suggest something positive. I had been a member of the Consultative Committee. In that capacity, I have already given some materials and wish to place before the Minister whatever materials I have got. We should not forget that they have suffered a lot. They have lost everything. They have nothing left. Please do not make them wait at the doors of India on the plea of not satisfying some technicalities.

The other day the External Affairs Minister said that they have appointed some clerks and assistants to see that the visas are issued. We know how the migration certificates are given. Is this the time to appoint clerks to see that the visas are issued? There is no question of visa. Allow them entry straightway into the Indian Union—whoever wants to come. This is a moral duty which we can hardly disabow.

श्री बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों के बारे में मैं कुछ विरोध प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूं । वर्क्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का जितना भी वर्क होता है, उसके बारे में मुझे सख्त शिकायत है । मैं समझता हूं कि कि जितना भ्रष्टाचार इन तीन महकमों में होता है, अगर दूसरे सारे महकमों को मिला दिया जाए, उनमें होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार को मिला दिया जाए तो यह सेंट परसेंट हो जाता है । इन तीनों महकमों के मिलने से हमारे यंत्रालय पर भी काफी जिम्मेदारी आ चुकी है । मैं समझता हूं कि जैसे रावण, कुम्भ करण और शूर्पणखा के बारे में सारी जिम्मेदारी लक्ष्मण पर थी, उसी तरह से इन तीनों महकमों की जिम्मेदारी मेरी हमारे मंत्रालय पर है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक वर्क्स का ताल्लुक है, और आफिसिस की बनिसबत, अगर किसी को नोट कमाने की मशीन हासिल करना हो तो वह इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट को हासिल कर ले । अगर वह ऐसा कर लेता है तो रोजाना वह नए नोट कमा सकता है । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । मैं सब से छोटी आइटम को लेता हूं सब से छोटे वर्क को लेता हूं और रेट भी उसका बहुत छोटा है और हर एक वर्क में सब से पहली वही आइटम होती है । इसका नाम है जंगल क्लीयरेंस । इसका रेट एक रुपया । प्रति सौ एम० एफ० टी० है । आप अगर एयरोड्रोम बनाते हैं तो पहले उसी का काम होगा, कोई बिल्डिंग बनाते हैं तो सब से पहले उसी का काम होगा । किसी भी काम को करने के लिए सब से पहले वही आइटम आती है । यह आइटम बहुत सस्ते पैसों में हो हो सकती है । इसके लिए आपकारेट एक परसेंट का है, यानी एक रूपया सौ एम० एफ० टी० है । लेकिन लाखों फट जंगल क्लीयरेंस एक माचिस की तीली के अन्दर हो सकता है । अगर कोई प्लाट हजार बाई हजार का है, उस में सिर्फ घास और झेड़ियां हैं, उनमें अगर एक माचिस की तीली आप लगा दें तो वह जंगल साफ हो जाएगा । बैलों की जोड़ी का हमसहारा ले कर उसको उसके बाद साफ कर दिया जाता है । अब आप बताइये कि एक माचिस की तीली और दो बैलों की जोड़ी की एक दिन के लिए कीमत आती है । आप पांच रुपये रोज या ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस रुपये लगा लीजिये । पांच या दस रुपये के अन्दर पांच सौ या एक हजार रुपये का काम एक दिन में हो जाता है तो कितने रुपये की बचत होती है ।

[श्री बेरवा]

लेकिन यहां पर उसका इतना फायदा हमारे इंजीनियरों को मिल जाता है जो कि सांठ गांठ करके ऊपर ऊपर की पिताई तो खुद खा जाते हैं और बेचारे ठेकेदारों के लिए चटनी और रोटी ही रह जाती है।

अब मैं दूसरी एक आइटम को लेता हूं और वह बिल्डिंग्ज की है। हमारे यहां सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० ने बिल्डिंग्ज बनाई है। कोटा राजस्थान में है। एक एरिया शाहबाद का है जहां पर पूर्वी बंगाल से आए हुए कुछ लोगों की बसारत के लिए क्वार्टर्ज बनाये गये थे। सात सौ के करीब बंगाली वहां आए थे। साढे तीन सौ या चार सौ के करीब क्वार्टर्ज बनाये गये थे लेकिन एक ही बरसात के अन्दर वे सारे क्वार्टर्ज सलाम कर गए। उन बेचारे लोगों ने कुछ समय तो वहां पर गुजारा लेकिन बाद में वे बंगाली बंगाल ही वापिस चले गए। यही हालत हमारे यहां फोर्थ क्लास के सर्वेंटस क्वार्टर्ज की है जोकि तीन साल से अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं। एक एक क्वार्टर मैंने देखा है। मेरे प्लाट के पीछे कुछ सर्वेंटस क्वार्टर्ज बने हुए हैं। उनमें न खिड़कियां हैं, न रोशनी है और न हवा आने के लिए कोई जगह ही है।

इस कड़कड़ाती गर्मी में जब कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान के यहां कूलर अलग लगे हुए हैं, एअर कंडिशनिंग अलग है, तब भी उन को हवा की जरूरत रहती है, फिर बेचारे वह गरीब लोग इस कड़कड़ाती गर्मी के अन्दर उन क्वार्टरों के अन्दर कैसे परिवार के साथ रह सकते हैं? उन क्वार्टरों का किराया भी ९ या १० रु० है। यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि इतना अधिक किराया देते हुए उन को इस छोटे से क्वार्टर में रहना पड़े। अगर उन के लिये क्वार्टर बनाना ही था तो एक बरांडा उस में जरूर होना चाहिये था, लैट्रिन होना चाहिये था, बाथ रूम होना चाहिये था और किचेन भी होना चाहिये था। लेकिन क्वार्टर ऐसे बनाये गये हैं जिन में वे गुजारा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी भ्रष्टाचार के कारण हम ने भाखरा बांध के अन्दर करोड़ों रुपयों का नुक्सान उठाया। इन्हीं इंजीनियरों के भ्रष्टाचार के कारण पूना का बांध ढह गया, इसी भ्रष्टाचार के कारण कोटा का अर्दन बांध धंस गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कालेज से निकलने के बाद सीधे इंजीनियरों को सार्वेस नहीं दे देनी चाहिये। जब तक उन की ट्रेनिंग न हो जाय इस काम के लिये तब तक उन से ठीक काम कर पाने की उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती। वे बिना ट्रेनिंग के अपने आफिस में बैठ कर सिर्फ प्लैन बनाना ही जान सकते हैं। उन लोगों को नौकरी देने के बाद किसी कंट्रैक्टर के साथ उन्हें ६ महीने या एक साल के लिये काम सिखलाना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस के बाद मैं हाउसिंग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। हर एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी के लिये आज गवर्नमेंट ने ७५० रु० मकान के लिये तय किये हैं। लेकिन इस ७५० रु० में कहीं कबेलू और डाडे का मकान भी नहीं बनता है। ७५० रू० में मुश्किल से कबेलू और डाडे का छप्पर पड़ सकता है। तब फिर वह लोग किस तरह से ७५० रू० में मकान बना सकते हैं? इस लिये इस रकम में कुछ बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। मध्यम श्रेणी के जो सर्वेंटस हैं उन के लिये २,००० रु० दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन २,००० रु० में ऐसा क्वार्टर बन सकता है जिस के मैं ने अभी डिटेल्ज बतलायें। अगर उन लोगों के लिये २,००० रु० के क्वार्टर बनाये जायें तब वे उन में अपना गुजर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आमी ने उन का किराया १३ या १४ रु० रक्खा है। एक ६० या ७० रु० पाने वाला आदमी अगर १३ या १४ रु० किराया मकान का

दे देगा तो फिर वह अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कैसे करेगा ? उन के लिये कुछ न कुछ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने जो ३७ करोड़, ६० लाख रु० की रकम इस मद में रखी है वह अगर शहरों में न लगाई जा कर गांवों में लगाई जाय बड़ा अच्छा होगा । वैसे तो अगर इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस के आस पास एक मील की एरिया के अन्दर कोई लगाना चाहे तो ३७ करोड़ रु० लग जायेगा, और हर साल इसी तरह से होता आ रहा है । अगर इस की एक एक मंजिल काट कर के भी गांवों में या सर्वेंट्स क्वार्टर्स में लगाया जाय तो वे छोटे छोटे लोग अपने दिन बड़े अमन चैन से निकाल सकते हैं ।

रही बात सप्लाई की । सप्लाई के अन्दर अब तक करोड़ों रुपयों का सामान, खादी, फर्निचर, लकड़ी, कांच आदि का सप्लाई किया जाता है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट उस को लेती है । लेकिन उस को वह उसी रेट से लेती है जिस रेट से उसे दूसरे व्यापारियों को दिया जाता है । मैं एक दूकान पर खादी खरीदने गया था । वहां पर १० परसेन्ट कमिशन मिलता था । मैं ने उन की किताबें देखीं । उस में कमिशन की बात कहीं नहीं दिखाई गई है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह इस की कोशिश करे कि उस में कमिशन अलग दिखलाया जाय । अगर ६० या ७० रु० का सामान खरीदा जाता है और उस में कमिशन मिलता है तो वह कमिशन अलग दिखला कर बिल बनाना चाहिये । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता । इस तरह से जो रुपया बांटा जाता है वह गरीबों को नहीं दिया जाता, गरीबों के क्वार्टरों में नहीं लगाया जाता । वह सब बड़े बड़े लोगों को ही दिया जाता है । जितना लोन दिया जाता है वह सब बड़े बड़े लोगों को दिया जाता है । गरीबों को कुछ नहीं दिया जाता ।

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

At the outset I want to congratulate the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply on his able guidance in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and thereby solving to a very great extent the matters connected with relief and rehabilitation after the partition of the country. And I have no doubt in my mind that whatever is the resideual problem of rehabilitation, mainly in the Eastern Region and to some extent in the Western Region, that will also be solved by him in a short time.

As far as this Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is concerned, there are two notable features, and in regard to these also I want to congratulate the Ministry. One is their effort to tap the resources of the Life Insurance Corporation to make available loans to finance the housing schemes. And the other is the setting up of a National Building and Construction Corporation from 15th November 1960 to handle big projects and, in a way, to check corruption and other bad things which are generally attributed to the Central Public Works Department.

When we look at the housing problem of the country, we must admit that the Planning Commission gave some thought to it at the time of preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. It had been estimated that about 5 lakh houses would be constructed under the Second Five Year Plan. Out of that, so far about 2,11,416 houses have been constructed and 95,506 are under construction under subsidised industrial housing scheme, low income group housing scheme, slum clearance scheme, village housing schemes, middle income group housing scheme and rental housing for government servants.

While we consider this problem it should be admitted that the housing requirements of the country have increased to a very great extent; and I wish to submit that the proposals, as have been envisaged in the Third

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Five Year Plan, that is for constructing about 9 lakhs houses in the country will fall short of the housing requirements of the country. Because, the population is increasing at such a rapid speed that unless something is done in that behalf, the slum conditions will grow in the rural and urban areas. Therefore, it is right time for the Ministry to take up this question with the Planning Commission, so that something may be done in the Third Five Year Plan and steps taken in the Fourth Five Year Plan also to make adequate provisions for housing.

Now, as far as the housing schemes are concerned, there are two very important problems. One is, what is the requirement of building material? Whether it is the plan of the Central Government or it is the plan of the State Governments, unless we estimate those requirements of building materials, namely bricks and cement particularly, I think that whatever the provisions are in the plan, targets will be handicapped unless adequate supply of building materials are available.

In Delhi alone there is a requirement of 17 to 18 crores of bricks per month. So, unless adequate supply is available, you can very well appreciate that whatever the provisions made in the plan, implementation will be hampered and our progress retarded.

16 hrs.

The other point is regarding the agency. There is no doubt that in some States, State Housing Boards have been set up, and the Government is on its way to set up a National Housing Board. But I regret very much that much progress has not been made as far as this particular aspect is concerned. I feel that as far as this implementation agency is concerned, this development and construction work should be given to one organisation. In the third Five Year Plan, some basic principles have been enunciated regarding the land policy in the country and it has been stated that large areas be acquired by Government, profiteering should be checked and other measures be taken so that some people may not make huge profits at the cost of the Government. I appreciate that policy. I do not see anything wrong in that policy. But, while adhering to that policy there should be no difficulty in having this developmental and constructional activity under one organisation. It may be an organisation in the public sector in the light of experiences of last few years. It may be a sort of a joint-stock company or there may be some other form in which the Government can have control and regulate the prices, and control the distribution and allotment also. I am sure that in the present system—if you look at the problems of Delhi, it will be appreciated—the progress that has been anticipated has not been achieved. Therefore, there is a growing anxiety that unless something is done the difficulties may be aggravated.

If you look at the conditions in Delhi at present you will be surprised to know that in 1958-59, the properties which were assessed to property—tax by the corporation numbered 1,95,234. This number has perhaps increased to 2,90,000 in 1960-61. When I say this, it means that rougly 95,000 properties have been added. But you will be surprised to learn that out of these properties, the building plans have been sanctioned for about 10,000. What does it mean? It means that there has been a large spurt in unauthorised housing activity, and whenever there is any discussion with the law-abiding citizens, they feel that respect for law is a disqualification or is at a discount!

Therefore, while we consider this problem, we have to look at it from this angle. I would also like to submit that the problem will not be solved by allotting developed plots. Unless houses are constructed by the Government or by the agency which I have just mentioned and allotted to the people on rent, the problem will not be solved. At present you know that the price of land in a developed

plot which has been offered by the Delhi Administration is about Rs. 30 to 35 per square yard. If a man purchases a plot of 100 sq. yards, the price comes to about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500. According to the bye-laws of the Corporation, he is allowed to construct only about 75 per cent of the area. So, it comes to 675 sq ft. If you multiply it by Rs. 18 per square feet, then the construction charges come to something more than Rs. 12,000. So, it means that a single-storeyed house on a plot of 100 sq. yards with 675 sq. ft. as the covered area, including the cost of land, costs over Rs. 15,000. So, how can a poor man afford such a house? You can very well appreciate the difficulty.

Therefore, I wish to submit that we should give facilities to those who want to own houses. Those facilities have been given under the low income-group housing scheme or under the middle income-group housing scheme, by the Government. But as far as the other people are concerned, we should make some provision for them for construction of houses, and we should give houses to them on rent. The problem can be solved only that way. Otherwise, I am afraid that with the steep rise in prices of building materials it will be impossible even for the middle-class families to own houses and have shelter.

Coming to the question of slum clearance scheme and the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme my friend, Shri Naval Prabhakar made certain points. I only wish to submit that it may be difficult for the Ministry to interfere to a very great extent with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, as these schemes have been transferred to them for implementation. But I wish to submit that the progress is very slow and something has got to be done on that account. I feel the only possible course that could be adopted for the present is, there should be a periodic reveiw about the progress of these schemes, so that if there are bottlenecks and difficulties, they may be solved in a conference of the Ministry, the Delhi Administration and the representatives of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Regarding the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme, I wish to submit that there are two or three difficulties. One is that, as in the case of rehabilitation, this scheme should also be undertaken on a sector-wise clearance basis. The other is that those persons who were excluded from the survey made in June, 1960, should be included in that survey if they have got sufficient proof to establish that they were squatting at those places before that day. The third is that some policy should be evolved for those unauthorised constructions which have appeared after June, 1960.

In this connection, I wish to submit that the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and also the Minister of Home Affairs announced that the constructions after June 1960 will not be regularised and action will be taken against them. But I am afraid there is a lot of confusion about this, as the Corporation authorities have announced that no action should be taken against such construction. You can very well appreciate that if the Government of India takes one attitude and the Corporation another, that is bound to create confusion and the people are put in a very difficult situation. I admit that the number of these unauthorised constructions is very large, because according to the survey, the number was 43,000 and I have no doubt in my mind that in the course of the last two years, the number must have increased to near about 1 lakh.

Whether it is the question of jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme or other constructions, unauthorised activity is increasing to a very great extent in the Corporation area and something has got to be done about this by the Government, by the administration and by the people also. Otherwise, it will become a city of unauthorised activity

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and I am afraid this will create so many other problems regarding provision of civic amenities and other facilities, which are always added by the increasing population.

Another thing about the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme is, that the present scheme in its present form creates certain difficulties. Only developed plots are proposed to be given to the jhuggi-jhaunpari-walas and they have not been given any money to put up any structure. If a loan of Rs. 1,000 is given to them, then only the loan part increases by about 5½ crores and subsidy does not increase. For 43,000 families, the total expenditure comes to about Rs. 16½ crores. The Government may not find it difficult to make this additional provision to make this scheme successful.

Another important point is, the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme has become more attractive than the quarters constructed under the slum clearance scheme. If a person who has authorisedly occupied a certain place is given one thing and a person who has unauthorisedly occupied is given another thing which is more attractive, you can very well appreciate why the people would like the less attractive scheme and not the other one. So, something has got to be done, so that the schemes come at par with each other and people may choose whichever they like and whichever is convenient to them.

As far as the implementation of the slum clearance scheme in Delhi is concerned, I wish to submit only one point. You will be surprised to know that slum clearance schemes are going on in Delhi since 1937. Mahatmaji visited this Ajmeri Gate area in the year 1935 and he wrote a letter to the then Viceroy that such slums were very bad, they were a blot on any civilised society. You will also be surprised to know that the progress so far made about this scheme is that 4,927 quarters have been constructed and 1,000 quarters are under construction. There is an area here known as the Delhi Ajmeri Gate area. This scheme was started in that area in 1937 to ameliorate the conditions of the people there, and to remove the insanitary and unhealthy conditions. But what happened? All kinds of properties were acquired there. Those people were not allowed even to carry out the repairs, and difficulties started coming in their way. The result is that since 1937—now it is 1962—their fate is hanging in balance and their difficulties have increased. With this progress, Sir, how are we going to complete the slum clearance scheme, how are we going to deal with it? Therefore, some radical steps are necessary to handle this problem.

I feel that whereas quarters are constructed for slum dwellers, simultaneously, top priority should be given to slum improvement, because the question of slum clearance is very intricately linked with the economic conditions of the people. People do not want to get dislodged because their source of livelihood is on the spots where they have been living for years and years. Therefore, any scheme to take them away to different places creates problems for them and they are generally very much apathetic towards that.

Sir, you will be surprised if I say that out of these 4,927 quarters which were given to slum dwellers—if I am not exaggerating—more than 50 per cent have already changed hands and have already gone into the hands of those people who are not entitled to this benefit. In fact, their income is in the higher group and by no stretch of imagination they can be provided in this scheme. So I want to submit that something should be done about this.

I wish to submit to the hon. Minister that some of the schemes like the development of the Kingsway Camp, construction of houses for barrack dwellers of the Kingsway area and

construction of quarters in the Gurkimandi area are pending for some time with the Government of India. He assured the other day that within a month it may be possible to give a signal to the Corporation to go ahead with these schemes after obtaining the financial sanction from the Ministry of Finance. I would submit respectfully that it may be expedited.

Lastly, I want to say a word about the educational and medical institutions which were disrupted by partition. People have come to Punjab, Delhi and West Bengal and they have set up their institutions in these areas. I am told that grants for them have been stopped. I wish to submit that the cases of these institutions are very genuine cases and they are still in the midway or half-way, of completion. If grants are not paid to them, these institutions are likely to be ruined. Therefore, something should be done about these institutions so that they may function properly and serve the people.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पुनर्वास और वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाई के महकमे के बारे में दो तीन बुनियादी बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

रीहैबिलिटेशन के महकमे की यह कह कर बहुत तारीफ़ की गई है कि कितने ही लोग पाकिस्तान से इस मुल्क में आए और उन को आबाद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन मेरी अर्ज़ यह है कि लोग अपनी नेकनामी के लिए ऐसा कहते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर से आए हुए लोगों को आबाद कर दिया गया है, यह बात कुछ जंचती नहीं है, जब हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ही जो लोग कई हज़ार सालों से खाना बदोश हैं, उनको अभी तक आबाद नहीं किया गया है । अगर इस महकमे में कुछ काबलियत और लियाकत थी और उसे लोगों को आबाद करना मतलूब था, तो वह उन करोड़ों इन्सानों को आबाद कर देता, जो कि कि इस देश के शहरों में फुट-पाथों पर रहते हैं और जो गांवों तथा जंगलों में बिना किसी आश्रय के जीवन बिता रहे है ।

जो लोग बाहर से इस देश में आए, इस महकमे को उन को कोई देन नहीं है या सिवा इस के कि वे बेचारे शुरू शुरू में जब यहां आए, तो लोग उनको "पाकिस्तानी" कहने लगे ; जब यह महकमा खुल गया, तो उन को "शरणार्थी" कहा जाने लगा और जब सभायें होनी लगीं, तो फिर उनको "पुरुषार्थी" कहने लगे, बिल्कुल वैसे ही, जैसे पहले इस देश की कुछ जातियों को "शूद्र" कहा जाता था, फिर उन को "अछूत" कहने लगे और अब उनको "हरिजन" कहा जाता है । बाहर से आए लोगों के नाम में परिवर्तन हो गया, इसके अलावा इस महकमे की कोई देन नहीं है । इस महकमे ने हर काम के लिए लोगों से चक्कर लगवाने और भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्वतखोरी के अलावा कुछ नहीं किया । यह बात आम तौर पर सुनने में आती है कि इस महकमे के बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों और बड़े बड़े आदमियों ने इस महकमे की बदौलत और लोगों को फिर से बसाने की आड़ में हिन्दुस्तान को लूटने और खाने में कोई दक़ीक़ा उठा कर नहीं रखा । उन्होंने कितनी जायदादें हड़प कीं और कितना पैसा हड़प किया । कहा जाता है कि जिन बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों के हाथ में एलाटमेंट वगैरह का काम था, उन की आमदनी तो कुछ सेठों की आमदनी से भी ज्यादा है ।

जो लोग बाहर से हिन्दुस्तान में आए, वे अपनी कोशिशों से ही बस गए हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में संपेरा, भील, सांसी और बावरिया आदि लोगों के लाभ भी तो रहते हैं । यहां पर झुग्गी वाले भी तो रहते हैं । उनको सरकार ने थोड़े ही बसा दिया ? जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आए, आखिर उनको इस देश से स्नेह था मोह था । हिन्दुस्तान से उन का जो बहुत बड़ा ताल्लुक और सम्पर्क था, वह था गांधी जी

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को शहादत का । उन दिनों गांधी जी शहीद हो गए थे और उन की शहादत ने हिन्दुस्तान में मानवता और इन्सानियत का एक जज्बा पैदा किया था । उस जज्बे ने उन लोगों को छाती से लगाया, इस लिए वे बस गए, वर्ना इस महकमे के भरोसे बसने की बात तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आती । अगर इस महकमे के भरोसे बसने की बात होती, तो फ़िर आज इस मुल्क में खानाबदोश और फुट-पाथों पर रहने वाले क्यों होते ?

हां कुछ लोग जरूर मिनिस्टर और बड़े बड़े आफिसर बन कर कोठियों और एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानों में बस गए । जो लोग कहते हैं कि हमने बसाया, उन लोगों पर उन का एहसान जरूर हो गया है वर्ना उन लोगों को कौन जानता है, जो एयर-कन्डिशन्ड मकानों में बैठ कर उन पर एहसान की बात करते हैं । मैं आप के सामने एक मिसाल रखता हूं कि जिला हिसार में एक झूंपा गांव है, जहां एक कांग्रेसी भाई है । उसको अभी तक कोई जमीन एलाट नहीं हुई है, लेकिन वह खुद ही बटाई लेता है और जितनी लूटिड प्रापर्टी है, सब उस के पास है । कोई उसको पुछने वाला नहीं है । इस बारे में कितना ही लिखा जाए, लेकिन महकमे से कोई जवाब नहीं आता है, क्योंकि वह उन की खुशामद के लिऐ तैयार रहता है ।

मैं ये छोटी-छोटी बातें इस महकमे के बारे में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । यह महकमा फिर-बसाऊ नहीं बल्कि फिर-उजाड़ है । लेकिन जो लोग इस देश में आए, वे समझदार लोग थे और उन को इस देश से स्नेह था । उन लोगों ने छाबड़ी लगा कर या कोई और काम-धन्धे कर के और हमारी मां-बहनों ने लोगों के घरों में कपड़े धो कर और बर्तन स.फ कर के अपने आपको आबाद किया और अब अगर यह कहा जाये कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने या इस महकमे ने उन को आबाद कर दिया, तो यह उन के साथ खिलवाड़ और मजाक है । उन को आबाद क्या कर दिया खुद आबाद हो गए ।

सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के बारे में मैं सिर्फ राजघाट का जिक्र करूंगा । वहां पर गांधी जी की समाधि बनाने के लिए १२३ लाख रुपया दिया गया है और वह काम सितम्बर, १९६२ में मुकम्मल होगा । महात्मा गांधी वह इन्सान थे, जिन्होंने दुनिया के हर एक मजहब से ऊपर उठ कर दुनिया में मानवता का जज्बा पैदा करने लिए अपने जीवन की बाजी लगाई जब देश फ़िर्कापरस्ती की आग में दहन हो रहा था, देश में चारों तरफ अंधेरा छाया हुआ था, तो कौन था, जिस ने देश को बचाया? वह महात्मा गांधी थे, वह महात्मा गांधी का पवित्र रक्त था, जो बिड़ला भवन में बखेरा गया । यह उसी खून की देन है कि हम और आप सब बैठे है और यह हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दा है । जिस जगह पर हमने बापू जी की समाधि बनाई है वह वह जगह है जहां पर हमने उनका दाह संस्कार किया था । लेकिन जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान को जिन्दगी बख्शी, सारी दुनिया को मानवता की सीख दी, हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता की खातिर जिसने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, जिसकी खातिर वह अपने आपको तबाह और बरबाद कर देना चाहते थे, उस पूज्य बापू को कौन नहीं जानता । जिस जगह उस महान पुरुष ने अपने प्राण दिये, वहां पर उसका खून, पवित्र खून, एक महान देवता का खून, आज किसी एक पूंजीपति के जूते के चटकारे के नीचे तड़प रहा है और हम उस जगह पर उसकी यादगार नहीं बना सके हैं । आज तक दुनिया में इस तरह के किसी महान तेजस्वी तथा योगी की शहादत के साथ इतनी बड़ी गद्दारी किसी देश में नहीं हुई है ।

आज यह डींग मारी जाती है कि हमने राजघाट बना दिया । लेकिन सही चीज क्या थी जो आपको करनी चाहिये थी । मैं अर्ज करूं कि सब से बड़ी हमारी जो यादगार होनी चाहिये थी वह उस खून के स्थान पर होनी चाहिये थी जहां उन्होंने प्राण त्यागे थे । वह इतनी बड़ी यादगार होती कि सारा एशिया और एशिया ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया को हम रोशनी दिखाते और दुनिया को बता देते कि यह अमर शहीद बापू का स्मारक है, यह वह जगह है जहां वह शहीद हुए थे, यह वह शहादत है जिस ने फिरकापरस्ती के जनून का खत्म किया । बापू जो चाहते थे कि काले और गोरे में जो भेद किया जाता है, वह मिटना चाहिये । उनका आदर्श महान् था । जरूरत इस बात की थी वहां पर कुछ करके दुनिया को रोशनी दिखाई जाती और वह स्थान एक मशाल का काम करती ।

लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज जब ये सज्जन जाते हैं तो वोट तो मांगते हैं गांधी जी की दुहाई दे कर, गांधी जी के नाम पर और उन्हीं की बदौलत ये जीत कर आए हैं, गांधी जी का लेबल दिखा कर के, उन्हीं के नाम पर वोट पा कर. . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप कैसे आए हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बापू का सच्चा भक्त हूं, मैं बिड़ला का बदौलत यहां नहीं आया हूं । मैं बिड़ला का भक्त नहीं हूं मैं उनके नाम पर आज भी सर्वस्व न्यौछावर करने के लिए तैयार हूं । आपकी तरह से मैं नहीं हूं कि जब सभा में बैठते हैं तब तो कहा जाता है, "रघुपति राघव राजा राम, पतित पावन सीता राम, ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरा नाम, सब को सन्मति दे भगवान" लेकिन जब बटवारे की जगह बैठते हैं तब कहते हैं, "नेहरू बेहरू रोनाम, रिश्वत परमिट दे भगवान ।"

पन्द्रह साल से हिन्दुस्तान की जंगलों में रहने वाली जनता, पांच लाख गांवों में रहने वाली जनता को यह इल्म ही नहीं है कि उनकी जहां शहादत हुई थी, उनके महान बापू ने जहां पर अपने प्राण त्यागे थे, उस जगह आज तक कौमी स्मारक नहीं बनाया गया है । ४५ करोड़ जनता को मामिवाय दो तीन करोड़ को छोड़ कर बाकी को यह मालूम नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि या तो ये लोग अमर शहीद बापू को आज से राष्ट्रपिता कहना छोड़ दें और अगर राष्ट्रपिता कहते हैं तो राष्ट्रपिता के खून की कद्र न की जाए, यह कितने अफसोस की बात है ।

मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । जहां पर भगवान् राम जन्मे और जहां भगवान् राम लोप हुए वहां पर जहां लोप हुए थे तीन मील लम्बा चौड़ा जो स्थल है, उसको नेशनलाइज किया हुआ है, यानी वह स्थल कौम का है । जहां पर भगवान् कृष्ण के भील ने बाण मारा, वह मीलों मील की जो भूमि है, वह कौम की है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज और गुरुद्वारा रकाबगंज, इन दोनों गुरुद्वारों में से कौन सा गुरुद्वारा पहले बना था । गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज एक शहीदी जगह है जहां पर दाह संस्कार हुआ था । गुरुद्वारा रकाबगंज तो अब बन रहा है । गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज पहले बना था । यह डींग मारी जाती है कि गांधी जी की समाधि बना दी गई है, एक स्मारक बना दिया गया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर आपने रखा क्या है ? दो आने की ऐनक उठा करके वहां पर आपने रख दी और कह दिया कि यह बापू का स्मारक है । बिड़ला बापू की आप जयजयकार करते हैं और उस भूमि को एक्वायर करने का नाम तक नहीं लेते । उस स्थल पर गांधी जी का स्मारक बनाते हुए आप हिचकिचाते हैं । यह वक्त का तकाजा है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें । हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के मन में अगर कभी अपने बापू के प्रति श्रद्धा उपजेगी तो

[श्री बागड़ी]

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ही नहीं बल्कि आने वाली नस्लें भी, आने वाली जनरेशंज भी, आपको अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो माफ नहीं करेंगी । मैं इस बात पर नाज करता हूं कि विरोधी पक्ष का सदस्य होते हुए भी मुझे में गांधी भक्ति की भावना है, लेशमात्र शक्ति तो है कि कह सकूं कि गांधी के स्मारक के लिए वह स्थान सबसे उपयुक्त है । लेकिन मुझे लज्जा आती है जब मैं देखता हूं कि ये ट्रेजरी बैंचिज पर बैठने वाले लोग, ये लोग जो कि हुकूमत की बागडोर सम्भाले हुए हैं, बाहर जाकर तो गांधी का नाम लेते नहीं थकते हैं लेकिन आज जब यहां पर गांधी की बात चलती है तो इस तरीके से चुप हो जाते हैं जैसे इनको सांप सूंघ गया हो, झिझक करते हुए भी इनको डर लगता है । पूज्य बापू स्वर्ग में हैं, यह ठीक है लेकिन बिड़ला बाबा तो यहां बैठे हैं, उनसे तो आज इन को बड़े काम पड़ते हैं, अगर उनको नाराज कर दिया तो पैसा इलैक्शन के लिए कहां से मिलेगा । जो कौम वक्त के साथ नहीं चलती है, आने वाली नस्लें उससे पूछा करती हैं और उसका जवाब तलब किया करती हैं और उसको धिक्कारा करती हैं । मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि बहादुर शाह जफर के वास्ते क्या किया है । जफर जो अंदमान के अन्दर एक छोटी सी कब्र है । उसके ऊपर लिखा है कि इस आखिरी मुगल शहनशाह के लिये मदद दो, इस कब्र को रिपेयर के लिये मदद दो । वहां एक पैसा नहीं जाता है । यह वह जगह है जहां पर शहजादों ने अपने सिर दिये थे, जिन के सिरों को अंग्रेजों ने अलग करवा दिया था । लेकिन एक पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । पैसा कहां से दिया जा सकता है । इनको तो पैसा एयर-कंडिशनिंग के लिये चाहिये, बंगले बनाने के लिए चाहिये, ठाठबाठ से रहने के लिये चाहिये । कहा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े हमने काम कर दिये हैं अशोका होटल बना दिया है, यह बना दिया है और वह बना दिया है । अशोका होटल किस लिए बनाया है, पैसे के लिए बनाया है, वह आपको नफा दे रहा है । आपको पैसे का, माया का मोह छोड़ना होगा, छोटी सी सम्पत्ति का मोह त्यागना होगा । बिड़ला साहब के पास बहुत बड़ी जायदाद है । अगर वह इस जायदाद के बदले जायदाद ही मांगते हैं तो उनको आप जायदाद दे दें । मीलों मील रकबा बापू के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता न्यौछावर कर सकती है । हिन्दुस्तान की जनता बापू के नाम पर आपको वोट देकर गलत तरीके से हुकूमत चलाने के लिए यहां पार्लियामेंट में भेज सकती है, आपके हाथ में देश की बागडोर थमा सकती है, तो बापू के नाम पर अगर उनका आप सही स्मारक बनाते हैं तो अपना खून भी दे सकती है, सर्वस्व कुर्बान कर सकती है । आप छोटे छोटे किसानों की छोटी छोटी जमीनें बिना उनको रजामन्दी के और बिना दम दम साल तक मुआवजा दिये हुए एक्वायर कर लेते हैं लेकिन इस बिड़ला सेठ की तरफ जब आप देखते हैं तो आपकी आंखें पथरा जाती हैं । यह बिड़ला सेठ की जायदाद नहीं है, यह स्मारक एक महानुभाव से सम्बद्ध है । आने वाली जनरेशन देखेगी कि यह बिड़ला हाउस ही था जहां पर गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर पंडित नेहरू ने आजादी की शिक्षा ली थी, यही वह जगह है जहां पर बैठ कर हिन्दुस्तान की किस्मत का फैसला हुआ करता था, यही वह जगह है, जहां पर बापू का खून हुआ था, जहां पर बैठ कर उन्होंने फिरकापरस्तों के खिलाफ मोर्चा लिया था । अगर आप इसको इतिहास से निकाल देते हैं तो फिर बाकी क्या रह जाता है । इसको छोड़ कर अगर आप कहते हैं कि गांधी जी का स्मारक आपने बना दिया है तो वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है । इतना बड़ा किसी देश में अन्याय नहीं हुआ जितना बड़ा यहां हो रहा है । राष्ट्रपिता की शहीदी जगह को प्राप्त करने के लिये और वह राष्ट्रपिता जिस को सतारूढ़ पार्टी भी राष्ट्रपिता मानती है, अगर किसी को आन्दोलन करना पड़ता है और उसकी जरूरत महसूस होती है तो यह बड़ी निर्दयता और

निर्लज्जता की बात है। इस तरह की निर्लज्जता का कर्म इस सरकार के कर्मों के अन्दर दूसरा नहीं मिल सकता है। कल को अगर हजारों आदमी इकट्ठे होते हैं और जाकर वहां पर प्रण लेते हैं कि हम इस देश में फिरकापरस्तों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं और खत्म करेंगे, उस पवित्र आत्मा के सामने जाते हैं जिसने फिरकापरस्तों को खत्म करने के लिए अपना सर्वस्व कुर्बान किया था, उस मन्दिर में जाते हैं, तो क्या परिस्थिति बनेगी ? मैं मन्दिर शब्द का मजहब के नाते प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा हूं। मेरे लिये मन्दिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारा सब एक हैं। उस मन्दिर में जाकर अगर लोग संकल्प करते हैं कि हम इस देश के लिये काम करेंगे, इस देश के लिये उद्योग करेंगे, चर्खा कातेंगे, तो इस तरह का प्रण करने के लिये राजघाट से ज्यादा पवित्र वह स्थान है जहां पर उनका खून हुआ था, जहां पर उनका खून बहा था, जहां पर देश को और दुनिया को उन्होंने शान्ति का सन्देश दिया था, युगों युगों और बरसों बरस रह कर देश को किस्मत का फैसला किया था। यह वही जगह है जहां पर उन्होंने अपने सांस की आखिरी घड़ियां गिनी थीं और दम तोड़ा था। अगर उस पर हजारों लोग श्रद्धा रखते हैं तो क्या पाप करते हैं। अगर वहां पर लोग जाकर प्रण करना चाहते हैं तो क्या विड़ला जी का डंडा आड़े आएगा, सरकार का डंडा आड़े आएगा और लोगों का कौम परस्तों के रास्ते पर चलना गुनाह माना जाएगा और फिर वहां सिर फुटव्वल करेंगे ? क्या परिस्थिति होगी, इस पर आप विचार करें। मस्जिद में जाकर नमाज पढ़ना तो जायज है, मन्दिर में जाकर माला फेरना तो जायज है, गुरुद्वारे में जाकर सिर टेकना तो जायज है लेकिन मन्दिर, मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारे की इज्जत करने वाले बापू के शहीदी खून की जगह पर जाकर अगर हिन्दुस्तानी लोग अपने बापू के प्रति मस्तिष्क झुकाते हैं, सिर टेकते हैं, तो क्या इसको गुनाह माना जाएगा ? अगर गुनाह माना जाएगा तो यह आपका कानून भी टूटेगा, यह सरकार भी टूटेगी और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इसको कभी किसी सूरत में भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma: After listening to this very impassioned plea for erecting a permanent memorial to Mahatma Gandhi in the place where he suffered martyrdom, I feel that my remarks would appear to be very prosaic. I think the soul of Shri Bagri spoke today in his speech, and at least I felt terribly moved when I was listening to him.

First, I want to dispose of a few points which have been given to me by my hon. friends, because if I do not do that, they will all make my life miserable. In the first place, I want to ask myself whether I should speak about the Minister who is dead or the Minister who is alive, because the Minister of Rehabilitation is dead and the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply is alive. All the same, I would like to speak about the Minister in both these capacities.

I would like to congratulate Shri Jaganatha Rao and Shri P. S. Naskar who are going to have him as their Minister; they will find in him not only a good friend but also a good guide and a good philosopher, and I think that they are very lucky in being attached to him.

There is a Library in Parliament where we find it so difficult to read the papers or the magazines or the books, That library registers a temperature which, I think, is very difficult for any human being to bear. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to have that library air-conditioned as soon as possible, so that.....

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Lok Sabha Secretariat will do that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ....we can study there in peace and in as undisturbed a way as possible.

A friend of mine has also told me that the needs of the people living in North and South Avenues are not looked after properly.

An Hon. Member: Not at all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: And they are being put to a lot of trouble. They have complained to me also against the behaviour of the officials there, and they tell me that they are not receiving the proper amount of courtesy and proper amount of attention. Moreover, their complaints are not attended to very expeditiously. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, or whatever he is, (I do not know what he is), to look into these complaints of the residents of North and South Avenues and earn not only political *kudos* but also religious merit.

Now, I come to the question of rehabilitation. I do not know whether the hon. Minister was in a hurry to bury the Ministry of Rehabilitation, or the Government were in a hurry to close down this Ministry, but I think that it has been a premature burial. It has been the case of somebody being buried who is half alive. I wish this Ministry had been continued for some more years, because I do not think that the work of the Ministry is over. It is a very sad thing that this good work which was being done by our Government has not come to an end but has come to be a kind of side-line. I wish this Ministry should have been kept going at its full power, so that the problems of refugees, which we are facing, could have been dealt with more properly.

I shall say a few words about the the refugees from East Pakistan. About five million refugees have come from East Pakistan. I do not want to be a prophet to say that more of them will come. The Pakistan Government are holding the Hindus living in East Pakistan to ransom, and they are following all kinds of policies to squeeze them out. If anybody thinks that the Hindu refugees from East Pakistan will cease to come. I think he is living in a world in which I do not live. They are bound to come. Sometimes, they will come in trickles, and and sometimes they will come in big floods, but they are bound to come. And do you know, Sir, what the implication of 51 lakhs of refugees is? I represent the Gurdaspur district. It consists of 8 assembly constituencies. The population of Gurdaspur district is a little more than [illegible]lion. This means that the Pakistan Government has been responsible for clearing at least 9 'Gurdaspur districts' from East Pakistan. When I think of my Gurdaspur, when I think of the fact that 9 such districts in East Pakistan have been denuded of the Hindu population and all their houses and lands have been given to Muslim friends—I have no quarrel with my Muslim friends—I think I would be fully justified in saying that the Minister of Rehabilitation, the Indian Government and our Prime Minister have a right to ask for corresponding land from East Pakistan where these refugees can be settled. We will be perfectly justified in making such a demand.

What would happen if all those people from the 9 'Gurdaspurs' are shoved here? Where shall we accommodate them? Where shall they live? From where shall we find land for them I would say that the person who is responsible for driving out these people should be asked to give proportionate land so that they can be accommodated. I think this is a problem which requires very serious thinking. Unless we do that, I do not know what we are going to do.

My hon. friend thinks of colonies, townships, squatters' camps; all these things he has done. I congra-

tulate him on that. But do you think that Rajpuras, Faridabads and Dandakaranyas can accommodate all the refugees who are coming from East Pakistan? Certainly not. Therefore, we are perfectly justified in asking Pakistan to give us that land which these refugees have vacated so that we can rehabilitate them properly. If our Ministry does not do that, it is not doing its duty.

My hon. friend goes to Pakistan and brings a few lockers from which the articles are mising. He goes to Pakistan and brings a few insurance policies which have become out of date. He goes to Pakistan and brings a few pension cases, and those pensioners are already dead. I congratulate him on going to Pakistan and bringing all these useless things. He does something. But I would say that this is nothing. Pakistan has grabbed Rs. 400 crores worth of our property, while we have only Rs. 100 crores of their property here. I think the hon. Minister should go to Pakistan not to negotiate about these lockers, co-operative shares and so on, but he should go and tell them: 'Look here. You have got Rs. 400 crores worth of our property. We have got Rs. 100 crores worth of your property here. You owe us Rs. 300 crores, and you should give it to us'. But he will not do it, because we are a very noble set of people. Our Minister is a very noble person and he will not do it. But I think the time has come when we should make such a demand for Rs. 300 crores worth of our property which the refugees from West Pakistan left there. Of course, so far as the refugees from East Pakistan are concerned, I do not know how much property has been left by them. But we should make a demand for that property also. After all, it cannot be one-way traffic. It must be two-way traffic. If we are going to rehabilitate the refugees, we have to ask the Pakistan Government for money and other things. I tell you, we Indians will cease to be Indians and our Indian Government will fail in its duty if we shout the door against the Indian refugee from East Pakistan. The doors of India will be open all the time for these refugees. We do not want to call them immigrants, or migrants or whatever it is. I do not know the difference; I do not know much of English. But, one thing I know and that is that anybody who comes from East Pakistan is welcome here. I think we will give him all the amenities that any Indian citizen has. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister to say that today the doors of India are not going to be closed to those persons.

The Nehru Liaquat Ali Pact is dead. It died before it was born. It was a case of, shall I say, premature birth or death. Of course, we have observed our part of the Pact. But they have not observed it and they are not going to do so. I would, therefore, say that the responsibility for the East Pakistan Hindus is ours. We gave them the assurance; we gave them our word of honour that we would look after them. If they are not looked after properly there, it is our duty to do so here.

Our Rehabilitation Minister is luckly himself a refugee. Somebody was saying that he is living in an air-conditioned house. Probably, he does not know in what kind of house the Minister was living in Peshawar. I do not think he is living in a better house here today than he had in Peshawar. But that is another story. I request the Minister to keep the doors open because they are bound to come to us, sooner or later. Pakistan cannot tolerate any minority. Wherever there are such countries they cannot tolerate the minorities. Therefore, we should keep our doors open.

Another point I want to make is this. I want to say a few words about slum clearance. My State is a very progressive State. You will be glad to know that we have got a Minister of State for Slum Clearance. (*Interruption*). So, you can under-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

stand the value I attach to this work of slum clearance.

I would say that this problem of slum clearance is there all over India. My friend was talking about Delhi. I think the whole of Delhi is a kind of slum minus some of the fine buildings. Anyhow, Delhi is a big city and there are big men to voice its needs. I am a small man and I voice the need of a small place. (*Interruption*). And, it is this. I would ask the hon. Minister to go to Pathankot. If he cannot go there, he should send Shri Jaganatha Rao or Shri Naskar. I would ask him to go and see in what sub-human conditions some of the people of Saili Kullian and other places are living. I hope that when the thinks of this slum clearance he thinks of the *jhuggis* of Delhi also. I do not omit Delhi. I spend most of the time here in Delhi and also in places like Pathankot and others where this problem is in a very acute form.

Another point I want to make is this. I want to say something about the Supply and Disposals Department. You will ask me why I am talking about that. By an accident—here are so many accidents in life, and our Parliamentary career has its own accidents—by some accident, over which I had no control, I became a Member of the Regional Purchasing Committee of this Directorate-General—something like that. I always enjoy the membership of committees, and I enjoyed the membership of this Committee very much. Because, I could study there the mentality of the business-man, and I could also study the mentality of the big officials.

I must say that the Supply and Disposals Department is really two departments: one is Supply and the other is Disposals. So far as Supply is concerned, I think this Department has done very good work. It has promoted small-scale industries and cottage industries. It has also given a fillip these things. (*Interruption*). I am making a statement with a great deal of responsibility. It has also promoted the sale of khadi. It has done all that kind of thing. But in regard to one branch of this Department, namely the Inspection Wing, I would ask the hon. Minister to take care of the Inspectors. These Inspectors require super-Inspectors to inspect them. I would therefore ask him to be very careful about his Inspctors. Because, these Inspectors are wonderful people, they do their job very well. But all the same they require to be looked after, they require to be supervised, and I hope the hon. Minister will do so.

So far as the Disposals Wing is concerned, I think I cannot be so optimistic. I think lots of things are lying there. And I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that the Disposals Wing follows certain rules and regulations and that it does not give out vague tenders and odes not auction away things to persons who do not exist, and that there is nothing shady about the transactions of this Disposals Department.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You have not said much.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as the Supply side is concerned I have nothing against it. I would like the India Stores Department, London and the Indian Supply Mission, Washington to continue. But I would like to say only one thing and it is this. It is said here in the report with regard to the Indian Supply Mission, Washington.

> "Tonnage shipped in Indian Flag Vessels during these periods totalled 46,891 tons and 32,344 tons respectively.

I would suggest to the Indian Supply Mission in Washington, and also to the India Stores Department in London, that they should patronise the Indian ships more and more and that they should become very effective brokers so far as our shipping is concerned.

I want to say something about the Hindustan Housing Factory. The Hindustan Housing Factory was a sick child of the Ministry.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is much better now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: And at one time I thought that this sick child was going to die. In fact, I wanted that this sick child should not be there....

Shri Nambiar: It has survived.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In spite of you.

Sir, I was talking about this sick child. I think that this sick child has recovered and it is having some signs of healthy life. But I would ask the hon. Minister to give it a new look, to give it a face-lift. This Hindustan Housing Factory cannot be repeating stereotyped designs and routine things. I think they should get the help of some very good designers who can introduce new things into this factory, so that the Hindustan Housing Factory does not remain only a pilot project but becomes a factory on a big scale.

Sir, I have said enough. I thank you very much and I hope the hon. Minister will live long, and I pray to God that he should live long, because he will have to look after more refugees. And I would also ask him to write to the Government of India that this Ministry should not be named Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply but Ministry of Rehibilitation etc., etc.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० पर कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा । सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी सालों से यह माना जाता है कि उसमें भ्रष्टाचार विद्यमान है और उसके द्वारा जो जो काम होते हैं, जो जो इमारतें बनती हैं, उनमें काफ़ी गोल-माल और करप्शन चलती है । इस बारे में अपनी ओर से कुछ अधिक न कह कर मैं आप का ध्यान पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की १९६१–६२ की रिपोर्ट की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं, जिसके पेज ९१ से लेकर १०९ तक ऐसी मिसालें दी गई हैं, जिनसे ज़ाहिर होता है कि इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत कितनी गड़बड़ है । मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं उस में से ज्यादा क्वोट कर सकूं, लेकिन फिर भी दो चार बातों पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा ।

कलकत्ता में फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के लिये एक गोडाउन बनाया गया था, लेकिन बनने के थोड़े दिनों बाद उसकी दो यूनिट गिर गए । उसके बारे में एक एन्क्वायरी भी हुई थी, लेकिन पता नहीं, उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ।

विज्ञान भवन को जल कर तैयार होने के साल बाद ही उस के डोम में क्रैक हो गया ।

चीफ टैक्निकल एग्जामिनर ने बताया है कि २९५७ से लेकर १९५९ तक सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के कान्ट्रैक्टर्ज को ७८९ बैनिज में २०,७६,५१४ रुपए का ओवर-पेमेंट किया गया ।

इसी तरह से अगर भोपाल में हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज की इमारत की कंस्ट्रक्शन की अच्छी तरह से देख-भाल की जाती है, तो ४ करोड़ रुपए के काम में ८० से ९० लाख रुपए की बचत हो सकती थी, लेकिन वैंड क्राफ्ट्समैनशिप और भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से वह नुकसान हो गया ।

जब पन्त जी जीवित थे, तो उन्होंने दिल्ली की इमारतों के विषय में एक एन्क्वायरी कराई थी । तीस हजारी की अदालत की बिल्डिंग और नारी निकेतन की इमारत में काफ़ी डिफेक्ट्स थे और इस सिलसिले में काफ़ी रुपया अकारण ही व्यय किया गया ।

इन मिसालों से ज़ाहिर होता है कि करप्शन और रिश्वत की एक लम्बी चेन है, जो

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

कि सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के साथ बंधी हुई है। इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कहने सुनने के बाद मन्त्रालय ने तय किया कि करप्शन के सिलसिले में एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई जाये। उस कमेटी में ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी, डब्लू० एच० एम० मिनिस्ट्री, चीफ़ इंजीनियर, इंस्पैक्टर जेनरल आफ़ पुलिस, चीफ़ टैक्निकल एग्जामिनर और डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, डब्लू, एच० एम० मिनिस्ट्री थे। पता नहीं, उस कमेटी ने क्या काम किया और वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंची। अभी तक इस बारे में कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। न ही उसके बारे में इस हाउस में कुछ बताया गया है।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० से सम्बन्धित हैं, वे भला करप्शन के सिलसिले में क्या सजेस्शन दे सकेंगे और कैसे उसका निराकरण कर सकेंगे। एक भद्दी सी कहावत है कि जो आदमी चोर है, अगर उसको चोरी रोकने के लिए कहा जाये, तो फिर चोरी कैसे रुक सकती है। इसलिये मेरी डिमाण्ड है कि करप्शन को दूर करने के तरीके सुझाने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन होना चाहिए, जो कि बिल्कुल इंडिपेंडेंट हो और जिसका इस मन्त्रालय से कोई सम्बन्ध न हो। ऐसा करने से तो इस बारे में अच्छी तरह से छानबीन हो सकती है, अन्यथा यह कमेटी बेकार है और इससे कुछ भला होने वाला नहीं है।

चूंकि हमारे देश में इमारतों और दूसरे वर्क्स का काम रोज़ बरोज़ बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसलिये सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० का वोर्क-लोड भी लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। १९५४–५५ में वर्क-लोड १५ करोड़ रुपए था, जबकि अब वह बढ़ कर १८ करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। इस स्थिति में अगर इस विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार में कमी नहीं की गई, तो देश को बहुत हानि पहुंचेगी। हमारा देश बहुत ग़रीब है। इसका प्लानिंग बाहरी मदद और टैक्सेशन से होता है। इसलिये भ्रष्टाचार में रोक लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

16.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

मन्त्रालय ने सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० में एक कैटेगराइज़ेशन कमेटी बिठाई, जिसने उस विभाग की पोस्ट्स को अनस्किल्ड, स्किल्ड, सेमीस्किल्ड, हाईली स्किल्ड और सुपर-वाइज़री आदि कैटेगरीज़ में बांटा। वह एक अच्छी योजना है और मैं चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी इस का इम्पलीमेंटेशन हो सके, अच्छा है।

सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में नई दिल्ली की सड़कों पर २८७ ट्यूबवेल्ज़ बनाये गये हैं और हर एक सड़क पर दो तीन ट्यूबवेल्ज़ हैं। उन पर दस लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है। इस विभाग का ख्याल है कि बरसात में इन ट्यूब वेल्ज़ के द्वारा पानी को पम्प आउट कर दिया जायेगा और इस तरह सब सायल वाटर की दिक्कत को दूर कर दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है और जो रुपया खर्च हुआ है, वह भी अधिक खर्च हुआ है।

१९६० में जो भूकम्प आया था, उस से काफ़ी इमारतों को हानि पहुंची थी और एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उस समय ५,२२,००० रुपये की क्षति हुई थी। जिन इमारतों को नुकसान पहुंचा, उन में नैशनल म्यूज़ियम, ब्राडकास्टिंग हाउस, अशोका होटल और रिज़र्व बैंक की इमारत भी है, जिस में पांच क्रेक हो गये थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से इस बात का निरीक्षण कर लें कि जो मरम्मत हुई है, उससे कुछ लाभ हुआ है या नहीं और आइन्दा उन इमारतों को कोई आशंका तो नहीं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जो एग्जाम्पल्ज मेरे सामने हैं, उन से

साबित है कि डिज़ाइन और प्लानिंग को मकम्मल डिटेल्ज़ हासिल किये बिना टेन्डर काल कर दिये गये और काम शुरू कर दिया गया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि काफी ज्यादा एक्सपेंडीचर हुआ, अधिक रुपया व्यय हुआ । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जब तक प्लानिंग और डिज़ाइन की डीटेल्ज़ सामने न आ जायें, तब तक काम शुरू न किया जाये ।

करप्शन की सब से बड़ी चीज़ सीमेंट और स्टील है, जो कि ब्लेक मार्केट में बेचा जाता है, जिस से नुक्सान होता है । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि स्टील का प्रयोग कम से कम हो और स्टील के मुकाबिले में कन्क्रीट, री-इन्फोर्स्ड कन्क्रीट और प्री-स्ट्रेस्ड कन्क्रीट और इसके साथ ही लकड़ी और एलुमिनियम का इस्तेमाल किया जाये ।

अगर स्टील कम खर्च होगा तो फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत होगी । मैं समझता हूं कि हालो प्लेट और हालो कन्क्रीट ब्लाक्स जो छः छः और आठ आठ मंजिला इमारतें बनती हैं, उनके अन्दर इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

17 hrs.

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म कर दिया जाये । उसके बजाय डिपार्टमेंटल तरीके से काम हो । ठेकेदारी प्रथा भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ है और इसी की वजह से ब्लेकमार्किटिंग होता है और वे समान को ब्लेक मार्किट में बेचते हैं । इस से बड़ी क्षति होती है । अगर कहीं पर बहुत ही जरूरी समझा जाये तो ठेकेदार द्वारा काम हो सकता है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसाइटीज़ बनाने का बढ़ावा दिया जाये, गवर्नमेंट कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसाइटीज़ बनाये । एक सजशन हुआ है और शायद गवर्नमेंट ने उसे मंजूर भी कर लिया है । एक बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन बनाई गई है । इरिगेशन मंत्रालय में भी एक कारपोरेशन है जिसे नेशनल प्राजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन कहते हैं । इसको ३,२५,००० रुपया लाभ हुआ है । जो बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन सी०पी०डब्लू० डी० के अन्तर्गत बन रही है, वह एक अच्छी चीज़ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसी पैटर्न पर और भी कारपोरेशंज हिन्दुस्तान में बनें और उनके जरिये काम हो । ठेकेदार लोग टैक्नीकल नो-हाऊ नहीं जानते हैं, काम खराब होता है और भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता है । इंजीनियर और ओवरसीयर पहिले बेईमान नहीं होते हैं, मगर ठेकेदार ही उनको बेईमान बनाते हैं । मेरा पुरजोर मुतालिबा है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया जाये ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि फारेन डिजाइनर्ज़ और फारेन बिल्डिंग्स की राय से चंडीगढ़ में जो इमारतें बनी हैं, वे भद्दी सी इमारतें हैं । उनको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि वह एक मज़ाक सा है । मैंने उन इमारतों को देखा है । फारेन्स कन्सल्टेंट्स को बुलाना एक पुरानी प्रथा है जिसका अन्त होना चाहिये । उन पर इस तरह से रुपया खर्च करना ठीक नहीं है । फारेन डिज़ाइनर्ज़ हमारे देश की परम्पराओं को नहीं जानते हैं, और हमारे देश की परिस्थितियों से परिचित नहीं हैं और सिर्फ यूरोपियन कंडिशंज से वाकिफ होते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चंडीगढ़ को रहने दिया जाये या नहीं ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : वह तो रहेगा, वह कहां जायेगा ।

आपके जो टारगेट्स होते हैं, वे पूरे नहीं होते हैं और पूरे भी अगर होते हैं तो समय पर नहीं होते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हो सके काम में एफीशेंसी लाई जाए और टारगेट्स को पूरा किया जाए ।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि एक सेम्पल सर्वे कमेटी बनाई जाए ताकि जब काम खत्म हो तो वह देख सके कि जो भी मैटीरियल लगा है, वह ठीक लगा है या नहीं, जो सिमेंट लगा है, लोहा लगा है, सही लगा है या नहीं और उसके देख लेने के बाद ही फाइनल पेमेंट किया जाए ।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इमारतें बड़ी तादाद में बनें तो आपको चाहिये कि आप देखें कि लोगों को काफी मात्रा में मटीरियल मिलता है या नहीं, सिमेंट मिलता है या नहीं, लोहा मिलता है या नहीं और अगर नहीं मिलता है तो इसका इंतजाम करें।

सिमेंट के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब किसी काम में सिमेंट लगता है तो उसकी एक रेशो फिक्स्ड होती है और उस रेशो के हिसाब से बोरे दे दिये जाते हैं । लेकिन बोरों में सिमेंट कम होता है और इसका कारण यह है कि फैक्ट्रियों से जब सिमेंट आता है तो आते आते कुछ कम हो जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इमारतों में लगने वाले सिमेंट को रेशों के हिसाब से नहीं बल्कि वजन के हिसाब से दिया जाए और उसी हिसाब से वह लगाया जाए । कोई प्राविज़न बनाया जाए कोई तरीका निकाला जाए ताकि सिमेंट वजन के हिसाब से दिया जा सके । कनक्रीट बनाने में और प्लास्टर वगैरह के काम में यदि ऐसा किया गया तो एफिशेंसी आ सकेगी ।

कुछ हाउसिंग के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और सरकार कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी इसको पूरी तरह से हल नहीं कर पाई है । गांवों में जो मकानों की समस्या है वह क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी दोनों की है और शहरों में सिर्फ क्वांटिटी की है और स्लम दूर करने की है, कंजैशन दूर करने की है । गांवों में जो स्थिति है वह बहुत खराब होती जा रही है । इस वास्ते गांवों की समस्या के ऊपर सरकार को विशेष तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए । हिन्दुस्तान में कुल ५ लाख ५८ हज़ार गांव हैं जहां देश की ८० प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है । लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि ८० प्रतिशत आबादी के ऊपर तो २० प्रतिशत खर्च किया जा रहा है और जो २० प्रतिशत आबादी है उस पर ८० प्रतिशत रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । इस डिसपेरिटी को दूर किया जाना चाहिये और गांवों का जो हाउसिंग की समस्या है, उस पर अधिक जोर दिया जाना चाहिए । गांवों में करीब ५४ मिलियन मकान बनते हैं और प्रत्येक पर पांच सौ रुपया खर्च किया जाए तो २५०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा । लेकिन तीसरे प्लान में बहुत थोड़ा रुपया खर्च करने के लिए रखा गया है । कुल १२० करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है जब कि फर्स्ट प्लान में ३८.५ करोड़ था और दूसरे प्लान में १२० करोड़ था । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो रकम है, वह बढ़नी चाहिये ? अगर हाउसिंग की समस्या को हल करना है तो आपको सब से पहले गांवों की हाउसिंग की समस्या को हाथ में लेना चाहिये । गांवों की समस्या जब तक हल नहीं होती, शहरों को ही सुधारते रहने से, मुल्क का भला होने वाला नहीं है । गांवों को अधिक से अधिक इस मामले में प्रायोरिटी मिलनी चाहिये ।

पहले और दूसरे प्लांज़ के दौरान में कुछ काम हुआ है लेकिन वह इनसिगनिफिकेंट है, नहीं के बराबर है । कहीं कहीं पर मकान हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये बने हैं, होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को कुछ रकम दी गई है, लेकिन उससे कुछ बना नहीं है और न ही इससे समस्या का कुछ समाधान हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप विशेष तौर पर इस ओर ध्यान दें ।

मकान बनाने के लिए गांवों में लोगों को दो हजार रुपया दिया जाता है या ६६.१/३ उनको दिया जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि दो हजार रुपये में कुछ हो नहीं सकता है ।

कच्चा मकान भी इसमें नहीं बन सकता है । इस रकम को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और गांवों की उन्नति पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिये । मकानों पर कर्जे के लिये एन० ई० एस० बलाक्स और दूसरे महकमे जोर देते हैं । लेकिन किसान दो हजार में क्या कर सकता है । जब तक उसका मकान पक्का नहीं बन सकता है तब तक उसका काम नहीं चल सकता है : कच्ची दीवार और कच्चा छप्पर यदि उतार दिया जाता है या उसको थोड़ी बहुत मरम्मत कर दी जाती है तो इससे कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है, कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । वह दो हजार रुपया आपसे कर्ज के तौर पर लेना भी नहीं चाहता है । आपकी दूसरी योजनायें हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की है, प्लांटेशन हाउसिंग की है और उनमें सरकार आधी सबसिडी और आधा कर्जा देती है । लेकिन यहां पर मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किसान को लोन की शक्ल में रुपया दिया जाता है । अगर उसे अदा करने में दिक्कत होती है तो फिर कुर्की और नीलाम से वसूल किया जाता है और उसे कोई लाभ नहीं होता । किसान चाहता है कि उसको दो हजार नहीं अधिक रुपया मकान बनाने के लिए दिया जाए ।

हिसाब लगाया गया है कि १५ करोड़ रुपया जोकि विल्लेज हाउसिंग में लगेगा तीसरे प्लान में उससे सिर्फ ३०,००० मकान बनेंगे । इस हिसाब से ५० मिलियन हाउसिस बनाने के लिए करीब १६०० साल चाहियें । जो रकम रखी गई है वह बड़ी इनसिगनिफिकेंट है और वह बढ़नी चाहिये । जो योजना होती है उस में मैं चाहता हूं ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया इस काम में लगाया जाये ताकि एक बार तो उससे कुछ लाभ हो सके । गांवों में केवल उन लोगों को रुपया मिलता है जिन की कुछ हैसियत होती है या जो रुपये का रिपेमेन्ट कर सकते हैं । गरीबों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है । उन को उस से कोई फायदा नहीं है । इस लिये गरीबों को इन योजनाओं की तरफ से जो हमदर्दी है वह हटती जा रही है । वे कहते हैं कि हमें इस से फायदा ही क्या है ? तो इस सिलसिले में मेरा सजेशन है कि अगर रुपया न दे कर सरकार मैटीरियल दे, ईंटें दे दे, खपरैल दे दे, और २० या २५ सालों के अर्से में वसूल करे तो वह रुपया अच्छी तरह से यूटिलाइज हो सकेगा और उस से उन लोगों का भी कुछ काम चलेगा । वह गरीब और अमीर दोनों का फायदा कर सकेगा ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से शहरों के लिये मास्टर प्लैन बनती है उसी तरह से जिलों के लिये भी मास्टर प्लैन बननी चाहिये और मास्टर प्लैन के अन्तर्गत गांवों की प्लैनिंग होनी चाहिये । अगर कोई बाकायदा प्लैनिंग नहीं होती और हैफैजर्ड वे में ही काम होता है तो उस से कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है । हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में एक नैशनल सैम्पल सर्वे हुआ था । उस में बतलाया गया था :

> "85 per cent of the houses had mud plinth, 83 per cent walls of mud, bamboo or reed. About 70 per cent of the houses had roofs of grass. Only about 7 per cent of the houses had plinth and walls of bricks, cement or stone or roofs of corrugated sheets. More than 95 per cent of the houses had no latrines."

यह तो हाउसिंग की हालत है गांवों में । मकानों की जो कमी है उस सिलसिले में जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है उस में दिया गया है कि हमारे यहां दफ्तरों की कितनी कमी है । नई दिल्ली में जरूरत है ४६.०३ की, उस में उपलब्ध स्थान है ४१.८४ और कमी है ४.१६ की, बम्बई में जरूरत है ६.२२ की, उपलब्ध स्थान है ५.४६, कमी है ०.७३ की । कलकत्ता में मांग है २१.८४ की, उपलब्ध स्थान है २०.५३ । १.३१ की कमी है । इसी तरह से शिमला में जरूरत है ४.७२ की, उपलब्ध स्थान है ४.३८ और कमी है ०.३४ की । इस तरह से बड़े बड़े

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

शहरों में मकानों की समस्या बहुत गंभीर होती जा रही है। दिल्ली में अभी जो एलेक्शन हुआ था उस में मुझे बतलाया गया कि कुछ लोगों को मकान बनाने की अनुमति दी गई। शायद वोट हासिल करने के लिये। जब वे मकान बन गये तो अब उन से कहा जा रहा है कि वे अनधिकृत हैं और उन को गिराने की कार्रवाई हो रही है। अभी कारपोरेशन के सामने एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था। उस में उन की मांग यह थी कि इस तरह के जो मकान बनाये गये हैं उन को गिराया न जाय। एक तरफ तो मकानों की दिक्कत है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार अनधिकृतता का सवाल उठाती है। जो मकान बनाये गये हैं उन की आवश्यकता तो है ही। जब उन की कमी है तो मेरी अक्ल काम नहीं करती कि उन को गिराने का सवाल क्यों उठता है। उन को किसी तरीके से काम में लिया जाना चाहिये और इस किस्म की जब परेशानी है तो उन को और ज्यादा दिक्कत में नहीं डालना चाहिये। यह एक वेलफेअर स्टेट के लिये शोभा नहीं देता है।

दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले लोग हैं। कई लोग मेरे पास आते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि उन लोगों के साथ इस तरह की बात क्यों हो रही है। अभी कुछ दिन हुए चीफ कमिश्नर के साथ मुलाकात हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि करीब ५०,००० मकानों की जरूरत होगी जिन में कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को बसाया जा सके। इस के लिये जमीन दिल्ली के समीप ऐक्वायर की जा रही है। दिल्ली के आस पास गांव उजाड़े जा रहे हैं और शहर बसाने की बात हो रही है। लेकिन जब तक मकान नहीं मिल जायेंगे, झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को परेशानी होनी है। उन के सामने प्रश्न यह है कि आज कल की गर्मी के जमाने में जब कि बाहर निकलना भी मुश्किल है, वे किस तरह से अपने बच्चों को रखें। तो यह जो मकानों की समस्या है इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये और इस को किसी तरह से हल करने की ओर तवज्जह करनी चाहिये, तभी यह दिक्कतें दूर हो सकती हैं।

इसी के साथ साथ एक छोटी सी चीज और है जिस पर मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा। वह है यहां के किरायों का सवाल, जो एस्टेट आफिस की बनाई हुई इमारतें हैं उन के किरायों का सवाल। किराये के एरिअर्स सन् १९५४ में १८.१ लाख रु० के थे, जो कि बढ़ कर सन् १९५६ में २७.३७ लाख रुपये के हो गये। मेरे पास और फीगर्स नहीं हैं। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज १०९ पर विस्तार से सब कुछ दिया गया है बकाया के बारे में। तो जो एरिअर्स हैं उन को वसूल करने की तरफ मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, और आगे के लिये इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, कि एरिअर्स न चल सकें क्योंकि इस से गवर्नमेंट को हानि हो रही है।

कुछ अशोक होटल के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। दि होटल स्टैन्डर्डस् एंड रेट स्ट्रक्चर कमेटी बनाई गई थी। उस के अन्तर्गत यह कहा था कि सर्विसेज चार्जेज अलाउड हैं। अशोक होटल में १२½ परसन्ट सर्विस चार्जीज होते हैं क्योंकि वहां टिपिंग अलाउड नहीं है। जो भी वहां ठहरते हैं वे वहां के वेअरर्स को टिप नहीं दे सकते। वहां पर सर्विस चार्जेज का ही सिस्टम है, जैसा कि दूसरी जगहों में होता है। ८३ परसेन्ट अकुपैन्सी के हिसाब से सर्विस चार्जेज ४००० से ५००० रुपये तक आते हैं। होटल की अकुपैन्सी अब बढ़ कर ८३ परसेन्ट हो गई है इसलिये इस का ही हिसाब लगाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सर्विस चार्जेज होते हैं उस का मकसद है कि जो वहां के एम्पलायीज हैं उन का लाभ हो सके। उन के वैलफेअर के लिये यह चीज होती है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में ५,००० रु० जो आता है वह एम्प्लाइज

को न मिल कर पता नहीं कहां चला जाता है। म चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय।

अशोक होटल में ओवरस्टाफिंग है। कोई १४५० आदमी हैं, लेकिन वहां पर एफिशिएन्सी बहुत कम है। मैं खुद भी दो एक बार वहां पर गया हूं। मेरे जो मित्र वहां रहते थे उन्होंने बतलाया कि वहां की सर्विस बहुत इनएफिशिएन्ट है। योरोप आदि में जो होटल हैं वहां एक बैड पर एक आदमी सर्विस के लिये रहता है, लेकिन जो इंडियन होटल हैं, जैसे ताज है, ग्रान्ड है, इम्पीरिअल है, वहां पर २.५ आदमी के लगभग रहते हैं एक बैड पर, लेकिन अशोक होटल में ३.४ आदमी सर्विस के लिये लगाय गये हैं। यानी जो दूसरे हिन्दुस्तान के होटल हैं उन के मुकाबले में .९ स्टाफ ज्यादा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में छान बीन की जाय और जो स्टाफ अधिक है, इनएफिशिएन्ट है, उस को दूर किया जाय।

कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि अशोक होटल में जो गैस्ट ठहरे होते हैं वे कहते हैं कि हम वहां ठहरे हुए हैं, लेकिन जब फोन किया जाता है तब वहां से कह दिया जाता है कि इस किस्म का कोई आदमी होटल में है ही नहीं इस से स्पष्ट है कि अशोक होटल में कोई अकाउन्ट नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है कि कौन आदमी आया और कौन आदमी गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेमेन्ट भी न करते होंगे ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : इस में जो इनएफिशिएन्सी है उसे दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ साथ वहां पर ट्रेनिंग देने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आज वह चीज नहीं है। जो बेयरर्स हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं उन की अच्छी तरह से ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जो सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ है उस में एक स्विस मैनजर था। उस की जगह कोई अच्छा और एक्सपीरिएन्स्ट आदमी होना चाहिये जो कि पूरे होटल की तमाम बातें जानने वाला हो। मुझे अभी बतलाया गया कि कोई मि० वर्गीज हैं जो कि इंडियन हाई कमीशन में बटलर थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह की बातों में यहां न जायें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : उन को बिवरेज मैनेजर बना दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनते ही नहीं हैं। आप ऐसी बातों में न जाइये।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि होटल की एफिशिएन्सी बढ़ाने की तरफ सरकार तवज्जह दे।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Mr. Speaker, my object in participating in this debate is to invite attention to a point which Shri D. C. Sharma has very eloquently emphasised a few minutes ago, that is, in connection with the present position of the Rehabilitation Ministry which is being merged in another Ministry. We have to find out with some effort where it exists at present. It is now a department under the control of a different Ministry. That is the present position. When this step was taken, I do not know what were the considerations present in the mind of the Government of India. I do not know whether they thought that the work of rehabilitation for which the Ministry had primarily come into existence, had been completely finished and there was no need thereafter for any Indian living in Pakistan or some other territory adjoining to come back to India and there was no responsibility left for the Government of India in this matter. My point is this. As it has been happening, particularly in East Pakistan, we find that there is a continuous stream of Indians migrating from that part to India, sometimes in large numbers, sometimes in small numbers. But, it goes on. Wherever we read the con-

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ditions and circumstances under which they come, we think the coming is somewhat invitable so far as they are concerned. Because, those who are coming, are coming under a kind of pressure that is brought upon them by the people of Pakistan, particularly, with the connivance or even the direction of those who are in charge of the Government of East Pakistan. The policy of that Government seems to be, as was rightly emphasised by Shri D. C. Sharma, to squeeze the people, particularly the Hindus who are living there, in such a way as to make them think of leaving Pakistan and seeking shelter in India. This is their policy. We started the Rehabilitation Ministry knowing that circumstances will arise when the people in Pakistan—whether Western or Eastern Pakistan, will come to seek shelter here. I do not think the Government would have even envisaged that there would be a particular period when this will have to stop. For that, no proper care was taken when Pakistan was carved out of India. I do not fight with those who are responsible for dividing India into Pakistan and India. Probably that was the only solution at that time. But, it has to be stated——you may call it wisdom after the event; you may say anything you like—it must be stated that some very important points which should have been considered at that time, were not at all considered. We thought good sense would develop and India and Pakistan would be good neighbours. All our efforts to make them good have so far not been successful. There is absolutely no hope of good relations coming into existence for a long time. So long as the Kashmir question is there—we may be right, they may be wrong—there are other questions also cropping up—there is no possibility of good relations. In these circumstances, proper understanding, rational understanding between Pakistan and the Government of India seem to be impossible. Nowadays, the policy of Pakistan Government seems to be, whenever they find some local trouble arising, some problem facing them in their own territory, to divert the minds of the people from that issue and then, for some reason or other, the Hindu-Muslim question is brought to the fore. We find, under pressure the Hindus in East Pakistan have to think of leaving their country and coming here to India. It is still going on. The Hindus who are living in East or West Pakistan have under certain abnormal circumstances same claim on the whole of India as anyone of us here. They all fought for Indian Independence with the same fervour and with the same sacrifices that we have made. If we find them today in a peculiar position, let it also be remembered that that situation has been brought about by the partition of India; and the Partition of India was brought about not with their consent, not with their connivance, and at no time had we any consultations with them. That being the position, those Indian who have fought for the liberty and independence of India have a right upon free India for protection, if any difficulties have arisen for the safety of their life and property in the places where they have been relegated, not because of their choice but because of a situation created by us, a situation created by the leaders of India. These leaders of India fortunately happen to be living even today, and I pray to God that they should live for a long long number of years hereafter also. Fortunately, those leaders who were responsible for making the partition of this country are still at the helm of affairs in India. Therefore, the moral responsibility, in the first place, of looking after the interests of those Indians, in respect of which solemn promises and assurances were given after the Partition was effected, still remains. So long as we find that the trouble in Pakistan now and then requires the migration of the Indians there who are coming over here for shelter, our moral duty towards them remains, and our moral duty first is to give them shelter.

I know that a very important point has been raised by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, that we have a right to demand form them some kind of compensation either in the form of land or in the form of property which they have left there and so on. That is a matter between one Government and the other; they have to carry on negotiations for this purpose. And we rely upon the diplomatic skilfulness of our friends on the Treasury Benches, who may one day succeed in doing it later on, but the immedate question that we have to face is this. Unfortunately, thousands of our men, some time in a year or two or sometime in three years, because something has happened in that place, have left their land and property and have come over to us. Are we going to embrace them and give them shelter, or are we going to tell them, 'we have got nothing to do with you; you may die there; we do not care for you'?

The other day, a conference was held at Calcutta, which I had gone to attend, and my hon. friend Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, who was then the Minister of Rehabilitation was also in Calcutta. I am gratified to find that he is still in charge of the Department of Rehabilitation. I have great respect for him for the great humanitarian work which he has done as Minister of Rehabilitation for a long period of thirteen years. Many people have said many things about him, but one fact stands out clearly, namely that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has given shelter to so many lakhs of people who have migrated from Pakistan, both east and west; and certain schemes have also been formulated for making other arrangements for their living here. He had done that great work as Minister of Rehabilitation, and I pay my tribute to him. But I feel that the main work and responsibility of the Government of India will not end till we have settled this question in an amicable way between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India. But, in the meantime, the difficulties under which our Indians in Pakistan are suffering will have to be taken note of by us, and if the events there compel them to come back to India, we shall have to give them shelter. We have given asylum even to Tibetans and to many others who have come from outside and for good reasons too; I do not complain against that; in fact, it should be a privilege for a free country to give asylum to the sugering people who come from outside when oppressed. We cannot deny asylum to our own men who have been deserted by us for one reason or another, for no fault of theirs, and left to the tender mercy and the cold sympathy of the people who happen to be at the helm of affairs in Pakistan. We knew what would be the state of affairs in Pakistan, what sort of people they were. It is no secret to us. With full knowledge we accepted the partition. Therefore, we must assume that responsibility to look after them, and to care for them when they come to us as refugees.

I heard at Calcutta that because of troubles at Rajshahi, and other districts in Pakistan people are coming over here; some have already come. When this trouble was there, our Deputy High Commissioner wanted to go there and see things for himself. But he was not permitted to go. This is another trouble; they will not allow us even to know what exactly goes on.

When we happen to know something, we should do something for our people; we ought not to create difficulties ourselves in our own way. I was told —Shri Mehr Chand Khanna will bear me out if I am correct or not—that under the new regulations, whenever an Indian wants to come over to India from East Pakistan, he is required to sign a new bond where two conditions are specified. The first is that he must name some body in India who will take charge of him, look after him and support him. Secondly, he would not ask for help from the Government of India at all. Unless these two conditions are fulfilled—

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these are probably in the form itself —he is not given a visa or pass to come to India. If this is correct, I am afraid the Government of India will be losing all the credit for the good work they have done up to this time and exposing themselves as extremely callous wanting in those elementary and humanitarian considerations which it is our duty not only to preach but practise ourselves. Towards our own men, we cannot take up that attitude.

Therefore, I request that this policy of imposing restrictions on Indians who under difficult circumstances have to migrate from Paki tan to India ought to be discontinued. I am told a distinction is being made between 'emigrants', 'immigrants' and 'migrants'. In English the words 'emigrants' and 'immigrants' have come from the root 'migrants' and the noun migrant. The 'e' and 'i' stand for going out and coming in. But now there is a third category introduced, 'migrants'. Those Indians coming from Pakistan are to be treated as migrants. I do not exactly know what this means. But they are not to be considered entitled to benefits which the Rehabilitation Ministry used to give to such persons before. I may be right or wrong. But my main point is that those Indians have to part with their property because their life has become extremely miserable there. It is our duty to see that they, who were our comrades in thefight for freedom, have as much right as other Indians to be in India. We allowed tho e Indians to live in that part, as citizens of a foreign nation, as part of a settlement. None the less, it is our duty to recognise them as Indians so long as we are not able to bring about a better understanding between the two Governments and a higher sense of responsibility in the Government of Pakistan This is a matter between the two Governments, and I hope one day we, may be able to bring that about. But our present duty is to accept them as Indian citizens when they come over. Therefore, the facilities which we were giving to immigrants coming from Pakistan should be continued in their case also. This is my main point. I thank you for the opportunity given to me to put this point before the House.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपतने राज्य के मित्र, श्री पी० आर० चक्रवर्ती, की इम्पैशन्ड स्पीज को बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि उन को यह ख्याल कैसे हो गया है कि हम लोग चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान पुनः इस देश में आ कर मिल जाये । उन्हों ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के शब्दों को कोट किया । पता नहीं, वह कब की बात है । मुझे तो याद नहीं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा हो कि पाकिस्तयन हमारे साथ मिल जाये । यह एक गलत ख्याल है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन में भी और बाहर भी कई बार कहा है कि अगर पाकिस्तान हम से मिलना चाहता हो, तो हम उस को मिलाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य को यह धारणा कैसे हो गई कि हम लोग पाकिस्तान को अपने साथ मिलाना चाहते हैं ।

मैं अपने मित्र, श्री डी० सी० शर्मा, के इस सुझाव से सहमत नहीं हूं कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री को पुनर्जीवित किया जाये । वह तो दीवान हैं और चाहते हैं कि वही पुराना राज्य रहे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री का काम बहुत कम हो गया है । जो लोग पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये थे, वे करीब करीब बस चुके हैं । इस बात से मैं सहमत हूं कि जो लोग पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले हैं, या आयेंगे, उन के लिये दरवाजा बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये और उन को वही फैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहियें जो कि पहले आने वाले लोगों को मिली थीं । अगर उन के पास खाने के लिये न हो, तो उन को डोल्ज दियें जायें और जब तक उन को

सैटल और रिहैबिलिटेट नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक उन के डोल्ज न रोके जायें । लेकिन देखना यह है कि अब मिनिस्ट्री को और कितना काम करना है । यह तो उचित नहीं है कि दो, चार, पांच, दस हजार आदमी और आयें और उन के लिये मिनिस्ट्री का सारा फैरा-फेरनेलिया कायम रखा जाये और उस पर इतना ज्यादा खर्च किया जाये । इसलिये मैं श्री शर्मा की राय से सहमत नहीं हूं ।

अब मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं । मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के कामों का स्टैण्डर्ड गिरता जा रहा है । पुराने जमाने में, या बीस पच्चीस वर्ष पहले, उस का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा था, लेकिन आज वह गिरता जा रहा है । इस का कारण क्या है ? कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इस विभाग में करप्शन बढ़ गया है और उस को वे क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं । मैं करप्शन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता—इस लिये नहीं कहता कि अब तो चिराग नहीं, टार्चलाइट से भी खोजने लगें कि कहां ईमान-दार आदमी मिलेगा, तो शायद इस डिपार्टमेंट मे मुश्किल से ही पासकेंगे । इसलिये उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना फिजूल है । लेकिन इस बारे में डिस्टर्बिंग फैक्टर यह है कि करप्शन प्रिवेलेन्ट हो, तो हो, लेकिन जो काम का स्टैण्डर्ड गिरता जा रहा है, उस से देश का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है ।

अभी जो मित्र चन्द मिनट पहले बोल रहे थे, उन्हों ने दिल्ली के मकानों का हवाला दिया कि कैसे वे बने, कैसे उन मे फिशर्ज हुए, कैसे वे टूटे और कैसे उन पर मरम्मत के लिये वैसा खर्च करना पड़ा । दिल्ली मे इतने काल तक रहने के बाद हम लोगों को मालूम हो गया है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की कंस्ट्रक्शन का स्टैण्डर्ड कितना लो हो गया है और कितनी बार नये मकानों की मरम्मत करवानी पड़ती है । अगर माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात पर विश्वास न हो, तो हम लोग उन को इनवाइट करते हैं कि जहां हम लोग रहते हैं, वे वहां चल कर देखें ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: क्या खाना खिलायेंगे?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं छपरा जिले का हूं । हमारे यहां का सत्तू मशहूर है । मैं सत्तू दे सकता हूं ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : सत्तू नहीं, खाना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय खाना खिलाने से मकानों की हालत और ज्यादा बिगड़ जायेगी ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं उन को इन-वाइट करूंगा कि वह आ कर देखें कि क्या हालत है । एक महीना पहले इन मकानों की मरम्मत हुई थी, आज वे धूमिल हो गये हैं । पता नहीं कैसे मरम्मत की जाती है । मरम्मत भी होती है । तो वह हैपहैजड वे में होती है, कुछ हो गई और कुछ नहीं हुई । जिस पोर्शन की मरम्मत नहीं होती है वह पड़ा रह जाता है । हमारे शर्मा जी ने कहा कि नार्थ और साउथ एवेन्यू के लोग शिकायत करते हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि कहां के लोग शिकायत नहीं करते हैं । वही लोग शिकायत नहीं करते हैं जो तिगड़म भिड़ा कर अपना काम अच्छी तरह से करवा लेते हैं मरम्मत अच्छी तरह से करवा लेते हैं या जो हाउसिंग कमेटी के मम्बर है, उन के मकानों की मरम्मत अच्छी तरह से कर दी जाती है । बाकी लोग तो रोते ही रहते है उन के मकानों की मरम्मत नहीं होती है । किराया उन को दूसरे लोगों की तरह पूरा ही देना पड़ता है । मैं जिस मकान में रहता हूं वह बरसात के जमाने में चूता है । मैं लिख कर हार गया हूं कुछ नहीं होता । जहां मैं सोता हूं वहां ऊपर से चूना झड़ता है । ऐसा स्टैण्डर्ड उन मकानों का है या उस मरम्मत का है, जो की जाती है । इस का कारण क्या है? यह जो विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट इस मिनिस्ट्री का है वह ठीक से काम नहीं करता है । कम्प्लेंट्स आती हैं . . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, on a point of order. Could a Minister go on having consultations in the Official Gallery?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Long drawn.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): If any information has to be obtained, it has to be done.

Mr. Speaker Yes, the Official Gallery is for that purpose. But perhaps the hon. Member objected because he saw the Minister there for a very long time, is that so?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, Sir, he was there for a very long time.

Mr. Speaker: They may consult their officials. The hon. Minister might be preparing for the reply that he has to make to the speeches that are being made, and therefore he might have consulted.

There ought not to be a point of order on everything.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I go on, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, unless he has also to raise some point of order.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may go on.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, can a Member sit there, at the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It should not be carried to that extent.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप का विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट ठीक से काम नहीं करता है । कम्प्लेन्ट जब आती है तो उन की त्वरित जांच नहीं होती है । कुछ दिनों के बाद उन का जो एविडेंस है, उस के चिन्ह मिट जाते हैं और उस हालत में जांच ठीक नहीं हो सकती है । रिपोर्ट के पेज ६ में लिखा हुआ है :—

Total number of complaints pending on 1-1-61	200
Number of complaints received.	806
Number of complaints pending disposal.	251

पिछले साल की कम्पलेंटस इस साल तक पड़ी हुई है, उनकी डिसपोज़ल नहीं हुई है कम्पलेंटस जब आती है उसी वक्त उनकी जांच नहीं होती है और बाद में जब एविडेंस मिट जाता है तो उनकी जांच करने से क्या लाभ होता है । प्राम्पटली उनकी जांच होनी चाहिये और अगर ऐसा होता है तभी असल बात का पता चल सकता है जिन के खिलाफ कम्पलेंटस की जाती हैं वे तो चाहते है कि देरी होती जाये ताकि असली बात का पता ही न चल सके । इस वास्ते इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

हमने एक लैजिस्लेशन पास किया है जिसका नाम

Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Persons) Act, 1958.

है । उसको लागू करने के लिए ९८ स्टेट आफिसर्स बहाल किये गये है । उनका वर्क लोड क्या है इसको आप देखें उन्होंने २४४ केसिस का डिसपोज़ल किया है इस हिसाब से साल में एक आदमी के पीछे चार केसेस के करीब पड़े आफिसर्स बहाल कर दिये जाते हैं, उनके पास काम नहीं होता है जब काम नहीं होता है तो क्यों उनको बहाल कर दिया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । आपको इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये । पब्लिक मनी को इस तरह से वेस्ट नहीं किया जाना चाहिये काम के लिहाज़ से आफिसर्स बहाल होने चाहियें और उनके पास करने के लिए पूरा काम होना चाहिये इसका ब्यौरा रिपोर्ट के पेज ४७ पर दिया गया है मैं चाहता हूं इधर भी आपका ध्यान जाये ।

अब मैं स्लम क्लीयरेंस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं इसके बारे में पेज १३ पर कहा गया है :—

"A sum of Rs. 12.99 crores was provided for the implementation of the Scheme during the Second Plan period. Since the inception of the Scheme, 198 Slum Clearance projects formulated by the State Governments have been sanctioned at an approved cost of Rs. 17:56 crores for the construction of 61,250 dwelling units in the various cities."

आप देखें कि कम्पलीशन कितना हुआ है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि बहुत स्लो काम हो रहा है, धीरे काम हो रहा है, कोई अर्जेंसी फील की जाती हो, ऐसा मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। मकान जो बनाये गये हैं वे १९२२१ बनाये गये हैं। ६१,००० बनने थे और १९,००० ही बने हैं यानी २३ या २५ परसेंट के करीब मकान बने हैं पता नहीं इतना बड़ा स्टाफ जो रखा हुआ है, वह किस लिये रखा हुआ है जबकि टार्गेट को पूरा नहीं किया गया है इतना पैसा स्टाफ पर खर्च करने की क्या आवश्यकता है, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूं हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब स्लम क्लियरेंस में बहुत दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, और उनकी दिलचस्पी के बावजूद इतना स्लो काम हो रहा है, इतनी स्लो प्रोग्रेस हो रही है मैं चाहता हूं कि इस काम में माननीय मंत्री जी तेजी लाने की कोशिश करें पहले तो प्राविजन बहुत कम है और दूसरे जो प्राविजन है भी, उसका भी पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। एक तरफ तो हम रुपये का घाटा खाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो रुपया हमें मिलता है उसको हम खर्च भी नहीं कर पाते हैं यह हमारी इनएफिशेंसी को ही जाहिर करता है।

एक बात मैं विल्लेज हाउसिंग के बारे में खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं। रिपोर्ट के पेज १५ पर विल्लेज हाउसिंग प्रोजेक्ट स्कीम्ज का जिक्र हैं। मेरे एक मित्र ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है लेकिन मैं कुछ विस्तार से इसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :—

"Financial assistance is given in the form of loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or 66 2/3% of the cost of construction (inclusive of the cost of land in certain cases) of the house, whichever is less."

सिर्फ दो हजार रुपये कास्ट आफ लैंड के साथ हाउसिंग प्राजैक्ट्स स्कीम के लिए दिये जाते हैं जो कुछ भी नहीं हैं। मैटीरियल बहुत महंगा है और दो गठ्ठा जमीन भी एक हजार से कम में कहीं नहीं मिल सकती है एक हजार अगर जमीन में खर्च हो जाये तो क्या बाकी एक हजार में मकान बन सकता है? शायद दो कमरे का झोंपड़ा भी इतने पैसों में नहीं बन सकता है। सामान इत्यादि की कीमतें बढ़ जाने की वजह से दूसरी स्कीमों में दस परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी की गई है लेकिन इस स्कीम के तहत पहले से जो दो हजार चला आ रहा था, वही अब भी चला आ रहा है। मिनिस्टर साहब को खयाल करना चाहिये कि सामान की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, जमीनों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, महंगाई ज्यादा हो गई है, और इस हालत में दो हजार किसी को दे कर आप कैसे मकान बनवा सकते हैं? इतने पैसों से तो कोई टैम्पोरेरी स्ट्रक्चर ही बन सकता है और अन्दर पानी आ जाये तो वह उड़ जायेगा। अगर उसका मकान तबाह हो जाता है तो वह कैसे ऐसी हालत में आपका कर्जा अदा कर सकता है। उसको अपनी जायदाद बेच कर ही कर्जा अदा करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से उसका काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस रकम में इस वास्ते सबस्टैंशल वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। दो हजार रुपया तो मामूली चीज हैं और इससे उसका भला नहीं हो सकता है। उचित यह होगा कि ऐसे लोगों को जिन की हैसियत दो हजार या ढ़ाई हजार रुपया देने की है, उनको कम से कम ५० परसेंट सबसिडी के तौर पर और ५० परसेंट कर्ज के तौर पर

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

दिया जाये। जो आप कर्ज दें, उसमें जमीन के लिए एक हजार दें और मकान के लिए कम से कम तीन हजार रुपया दें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तभी उनका भला हो सकता है। जो आपकी वर्तमान स्कीम है, उससे उनका भला नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाये।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I shall congratulate the Minister on the metamorphosis he has gone through. From the speeches that have been made up till now, I find that every one was in love with him so long as he was acting as the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs. He dropped Minority Affairs altogether and was carrying on only with Rehabilitation. That part he has somehow shed now under the new portfolio of Works, Housing and Supply and put on a new veil appearing as the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri D. C Sharma: I am still in love with him.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Whatever that may be, I am only expecting to be told by him that he still retains some of the substance, though he has changed the label and that the Ministry of Rehabilitation is not dead, as Shri Sharma apprehended, but it is in a state of suspended animation, shall I say? The speeches that were made previously by Shri Chakraverti and Shri Guha raised echoes in my heart too. We have obligations on that account, which we cannot shed.

Shri Sharma was just now telling that we may demand of Pakistan that they shall have to make amends by offering India land in proportion to the population that they have pushed out and thrown upon ourselves. In this connection, I should like to say that this is not the first time that such a suggestion has been made. This House heard the same suggestion falling from the lips of no less a person than, if I remember aright, Sardar Vallabhai Patel. Somehow matters did not progress. In this connection, I am reminded of one thing more. When the second batch of East Bengal Hindus were being pushed out from Pakistan. I believe our Prime Minister was in Calcutta and I met him in a press interview in the Government House. I put to him one question: What would happen if a neighbouring State acted in a way so that our own social and economic structure would completely break down? If a neighbouring State acted in that way, what would the affected State do? How would it safeguard itself? He looked into my face and said, "Do you want an answer?" I said, "Of course". He said, look to the States of Eastern Europe and he gave the answer. The answer was a small word of three letters. I need not repeat it here. But I got the answer from him and a very decisive answer, though we are not pursuing a policy to act according to that answer now.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: He has given you "act".

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I have already given my ideas in a sufficiently clarified from to make it intelligible for friends ho want to understand it. So, Shri Sharma has raised it today and I believe he has raised it very rightly. We may make that claim, particularly because the Constitution of Pakistan is framed in a way that the Hindus there have always to be some sort of second grade citizens. The Constitution says that none but a Muslim can be the head of the State. Naturally, the non-Muslims there suffer from an initial disability. The basic principles of the Constitution say that it will be the duty of persons who will work that Constitution to allow the people of Pakistan to

conduct themselves in a way so that trey may lead their life according to the tenets of Islam. That is embodied in the Constitution. When the Constitution is like that, persons who are not of the same faith naturally suffer from a disability. Today or tomorrow they will have to find themselves in such a crisis that they will have to seek for shelter in India. When the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was the Prime Minister of Pakistan he went to, I believe, either Canada or the United States. There a question was put to him as to what sort of a democracy Pakistan was putting up? The reply of Mr. Liakuat Ali Khan was that Pakistan will have an "Islamic democracy". Sir, if democracy means Government of the people, for the people and by the people, Islamic democracy will mean Government of the Muslims, for the Muslims and by the Muslims. This is, Sir, on the admission of one who was one of the architects of Pakistan and who was the Prime Minister. He was proclaiming this thing to the world in an outside country.

Therefore, when we deal with the minority population in Pakistan, we should keep this entire picture before us, just as some of my friends were telling before that we should keep ready, that today or tomorrow this entire group might find themselves in a position that they shall have to seek shelter in India In such a condition where people are considered as belonging to some sort of a subnation—that is the term that was used by Mr. Jinnah, that the Hindus in Pakistan will be a sub-nation, they will be some sort of second rate citizens—that will have to happen. These are the fundamental things, and these fundamental things cannot be mollified by simple speeches or negotiations or by arrangements. When this crisis has come upon us once again, I feel that the entire basis of the whole thing will have to be considered afresh and will have to be dealt with not only by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply but by the entire Government of India. That is where it has come to now.

One more thing is there. One may become curious as to why this sudden cri is has developed in Pakistan and a group of minorities is being pushed out. Let us be under no illusion on that account. The minority population will be there and they will be used as handles to bring pressure upon India whenever tre Government of Pakistan finds it suitable to their interests. I say this will come up every time—the Kashmir question is before the United Nations—the Kashmir question comes up, and the Hindus in East Pakistan will find themselves in difficulty. They will be pressed and will be thrown back upon India. They are being used as something like a pressure. They are being used as a lever to bring India under some sort of control under the Government of Pakistan. When I say this, I am not speaking or standing in the air. In this very House, long back, our Prime Minister made a speech, at the beginning of the exodus from Pakistan. Our Prime Minister spoke in this very House and he said that somehow Kashmir and East Bengal are linked up together.

18.00 hrs.

I read it and reported it in the newspapers. I hope it is reported in the proceedings of Parliament too. Somehow, Kashmir and East Bengal are linked up and every time the Kashmir question is being taken up with the United Nations General Assembly and the Pakistan representatives are trying to make capital out of it, the East Bengal refugees will find themselves in difficulties and somehow oppressed and made to rush for shelter in India. So, in the matter of rehabilitation, we should not think that it has come to a stage where it can be made a mere

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

department of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It should still remain a major department under the whole control of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. But, at the same time, it is a department which deserves his whole-time and full-time attention. That is my submission to him. I admit his shoulders are copious enough to bear the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and also the Minisrtry of Rehabilitation. I admit that. All the same, I want that his entire energy should be utilized in the interests of the poor people of East Bengal who may have to come to India and seek shelter here.

Having said this, I should now come to some problems relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He might come to them tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: We might allow him to finish in three or four minutes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I now come to the Ministry of Works, Housing Supply.

Mr. Speaker: He is coming to the Ministry only now? I thought he has all along been speaking about that Ministry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I shall do whatever you please.

Mr. Speaker: Then he might continue his speech tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 1, 1962 /Jyaistha 11, 1884 (Saka).