

basic framework. Everyone knows that and I believe everyone accepts that in his heart—whatever he says so or not.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is not correct.

Pandit G. B. Pant: For political purposes they may take up a different attitude. But, I believe that mostly people are satisfied that it is a good, sound and wholesome scheme which will lead to the growth of goodwill and welfare of the people of Punjab and all sections of it (*Interruption*). But anyone can table a question and I shall see that whatever information can be available is placed before the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): That will do.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to suggest one thing for future action. One hon. Member, Shri Kamath, just now asked what is this matter on which Shri Trivedi raised a point or motion. Shri Trivedi tabled a notice of a motion for adjournment asking me to give him consent as one gentleman has started a hunger-strike because the details of any arrangement regarding Maha Punjab have not been placed before the House. I said that while these matters are in the course of discussion it is not right that anybody should force the hands of Government by a hunger-strike.

Secondly, this matter will come up before the House in the form of the States Reorganisation Bill. I told him that I am not going to give consent. But he said that it is a matter of life and death of an individual. I only sympathise with him; it is not the action of Government. It is somebody who takes an action, who starts a hunger-strike. He is not Government. So far as this House is concerned, if he starts a hunger-strike how can I prevent it and what has the Government to do with it?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Our charge was deliberate discrimination. They have given it to one party in writing and they did not give it to others. This is our charge that the Home

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I said, I was prepared to admit a short notice question. But Shri Trivedi referred to it and the hon. Minister was willing to answer. I go out of the picture.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You are always there.

Mr. Speaker: What I would say is this. Nothing is lost in a day or two. There is the rule and if one hon. Member breaks the rule other hon. Member will also break it. Let this not be a precedent. As soon as a notice of an adjournment motion is given, if the hon. Minister is willing to answer let him intimate to me. I can come to an independent decision as to whether it ought to be allowed or ought not to be allowed. All of us are interested in saving the lives of men but only to the extent that we can possibly do. Even doctors cannot save.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You turned towards me after the hon. Member had raised the point. So, I thought you wanted me to give an answer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister was also ready to answer.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am ever ready to carry out the wishes of the House. I do not want to withhold anything.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

DEMAND No. 92—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,03,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 93—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,63,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

**DEMAND NO. 94—MISCELLANEOUS
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF
REHABILITATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,28,75,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): During the last two days we have been attacking the Pakistan Government for their misdeeds and diverse acts of omission and commission and we had many a grouse against them for their conscious defaults and for their failure to behave justly and equitably towards the Hindu minority. We have listened to the very pathetic speeches delivered by the Law Minister and other Ministers saying that they were absolutely helpless. Really, the Law Minister's speech sounded indeed like the wailing of a woman who has just been widowed and he said that nothing could be done except to grin and to endure.

Now, let us not be oblivious of our duty today when we are discussing the Rehabilitation Budget. I may say that, when the Rehabilitation Minister is saying that this fresh tempo of exodus that is daily mounting is creating an intolerable situation for rehabilitation and making almost impossible all schemes, there is a sense of feeling among the refugees that this is also clever propaganda and that he is trying to cover up his own shortcomings and is really trying to cover his own incompetence—I am sorry to say that there is such an unfortunate feeling.

I come from West Bengal; I am interested in this terrific colossal problem of humanity and they are saying that this Rehabilitation Ministry has not really done its duty but is trying to cover its own default by continuously blaming the Pakistan Government. It may give our souls some joy by blaming those people across the border who have been systematically persecuting the minority community and are trying to make a purely Islamic State and driving out the Hindus. We have done that part of our duty.

But, the second part of our duty is about the shortcomings and acts of commission and omission on the part of our Government and to point out to this House and to the Treasury Benches that they have also not done their duty and it is high time that they should be fully alive to their sense of responsibility.

The present rate of migration is no doubt alarming. The hon. Minister says that on an average 20,000 persons are crossing the border every month! it may be more.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Fifty thousand last month.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : It works out to 2,000 per day. If he did not realise it, is it something which is absolutely unexpected? Was it not anticipated? Had not warnings been given before? My grievance is—and that is the grievance of the unfortunate poor people—that an efficient organisation functioning under a civilised Government would have kept itself really prepared to face this colossal problem. It is fantastic to expect that Pakistan would come forward really to prevent the exodus of the minority. They say that the present cry that the increase in migration is making the work of rehabilitation almost impossible is a clever move to side-track the issue and to cloud the Government's failure in rehabilitation work.

I had the privilege of representing the cause of these unfortunate displaced millions one day along with our departed friend Dr. Meghnad Saha. Dr. Saha and myself went to the Prime Minister. We pleaded strongly that nothing would be done unless we placed our Rehabilitation Minister in Calcutta and posted him there. We appealed to him that he

should take action in that behalf. I remember that there was a lot of discussion between the great scientist and Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister. He was continually saying to the Prime Minister that our Government was trying to whittle down the magnitude of the colossal disaster by saying that only 27 or 28 lakhs of people have come. His figures were more than 4 millions. There was an argument between the two when I had to intervene and point out that although the figure may not be 4½ millions, it certainly was somewhere near about 4 millions. It is now admitted in Governmental reports that the figure is 37 lakhs—the number of people that have come to India is 37 lakhs; 37 lakhs of people have migrated from East Pakistan. Today it must be more, because you know that the tempo of exodus is getting higher and higher and there is no chance of its lessening having regard to what has happened and what is happening in East Bengal—especially, as I told the House, these village defence parties operating under the auspices of the commanders of Ansar Bahini or Ansar Force, the forced levy of a special tax at the rate of 2 annas and 3 pies on every Hindu added to the other taxes, the realisation of group loans from Hindus only, and lastly the behaviour of the police and the judiciary are adding to the torture of these people and are compelling the agriculturists, specially the Namasudras, to cross the border. You will be amazed to know that I had the privilege of discussing the matter with some people who have just come over. One of them comes from the district of Jessore or Faridpur. There was a group loan given to 22 persons. I do not know whether in your part of the country such group loans are given, but in East Bengal it was done. Loan was given there to 2 Hindus and 20 Muhammadans, that is, 22 people to the tune of about Rs. 200. When the time comes for realisation, they do not realise anything from the Muslims, but realise the whole amount only from the unfortunate Hindus.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): When was this?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I will give you the date, I will give you the names and I will give you the persons who gave this report, but you can take it as a fact because I cross-examined him for satisfying myself that he was telling the

truth. As a matter of fact that gentleman told me that he had pointed out that the other 20 people were there. But in spite of the fact that the 20 Muslim residents were there, no attempt was made to realise the money from them. His property was attached and he had to sell his house for a song in order to clear the group loan and the liability that was put upon him.

The tragedy is that the economy of the State of West Bengal is entirely in peril. You know the population concentration in my State, which is almost the highest in India. There is a serious lack of available land for rehabilitation, especially for agriculture. The incoming displaced persons are an addition to the existing population of West Bengal. The distribution of lands and properties in West Bengal among refugees is adding to the problems. With regard to the refugees from West Pakistan, the situation was different because a lot of available evacuee land was there which could be allotted to these refugees, but unfortunately, in my part, it is an one-way traffic. Out of the 8 lakhs Muslims who had left West Bengal, 7 lakhs or practically all of them have come back, and under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact we have agreed to rehabilitate them. The result is a double disaster.

Much has been said, but very little has been done. I am glad that the Prime Minister ultimately accepted the suggestion put forward by myself and Dr. Meghnad Saha; he gave us his word that he would consider our suggestion carefully, namely, that no rehabilitation will succeed unless we post the Rehabilitation Minister at Calcutta and keep him there in close touch with the Chief Minister of my State as well as the Rehabilitation Minister there. I am sorry that our suggestion was not immediately accepted, but ultimately it was accepted and high hopes were raised when Shri Khanna, who is himself a refugee, was posted there and was kept in direct touch with the West Bengal Government. Much has been said, and our expectations were raised, but I regret to say that very little has been done and the work of rehabilitation has been very slow. I am told that really no development work has been undertaken yet. Wide publicity was given that townships would be developed and the colonies would be given more amenities. But that has been a failure. Why are you tinkering with the problems? There

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are hundreds of families in camps. I was told by people who came from the camps that there are families who are rotting there, who have been actually there for more than two years, and even three years. What is the good of blaming Pakistan only? Turn the search-light inwards. How do you explain this default, namely, that in camps you have kept them idle for more than two years? That shows that there is lack of planning on the part of our Government and on the part of our Rehabilitation Ministry. If you keep the families idle for a long long period, there is going to be a disaster psychologically. There is every possibility of these people becoming thoroughly unfit for any sustained work even when the time comes and you take them to rehabilitation sites. I hope the hon. Minister will admit that West Bengal has reached its saturation point and it cannot take any further lad. Continually we were saying out of sympathy for this uprooted humanity that all these crores of rupees would be spent for industrial development, for small industries, and 100 per cent refugees would be taken in, and I am sorry to say that the feeling in West Bengal among the permanent dwellers, not merely of West Bengal districts but also from East Bengal districts who had come over many years back, is now very painful and their attitude is very deplorable. As a matter of fact, I do not like that there should be no integration, no synthesis, created between the local people and the displaced people. We have been hearing for a long time that the Central Government and the Prime Minister were making all efforts to see that all States will assist the Centre in rehabilitating these refugees. But it is a tragedy of first class magnitude that the little territory which had been recommended out of Manbhum and Kishenganj by the States Reorganisation Commission has also disappeared from this wonderful Bill which the Home Minister has just placed before the House. As a matter of fact, that would have to some extent, helped rehabilitation work. It is a psychological problem. They want to be in their traditional environments, they want to be in the same cultural environments; people who are dying in misery and living at great distances away do not think of political questions; they do not think of constitutional problems but they want to be settled in areas contiguous to Bengal. There were great hopes that some big

chunks of Manbhum were coming and part of Kishenganj was also coming. Even if Kishenganj was not a suitable area, at least at Manbhum rehabilitation was possible. But even the faint ray of hope is receding, and there is no chance. I do not know why this has not been done—merger or no merger, if the Government has any *bona fides*, this should have been done. Even with the merger, they were saying that there would be separate zonal councils for purposes of administration, and therefore, a demarcation of the zone is absolutely essential.

Mr. Speaker: How does this question arise in rehabilitation?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: To other States it does not seem to be *bona fide*.....

Mr. Speaker: On the States Reorganisation Commission recommendation all that is relevant. How does it all arise in the problem of rehabilitation of refugees now?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I may point out that as a matter of fact if this territory had come to Bengal, then that would have helped rehabilitation of these poor refugees. We need more land. We have not got the land. We were to get at least 4,500 square miles contiguous to West Bengal. I am voicing their feelings and their opinions. Lands were available, we are told.

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Mr. Speaker: Would it not be an invitation—more lands? It would be an invitation for those people to squeeze them out from East Bengal.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: They would not wait for the SRC Bill or our advice or merger or no merger. They would be continually squeezing them out irrespective of what we are doing in this House or the speeches of Shri Khanna or the Prime Minister. It is part of their scheme and they will not stop.

What I am pointing out is this. We want to know what concrete progress has been made in settling refugee outside West Bengal. During the last one or one and a half years, during the incumbancy of the present Rehabilitation Minister, no families have really moved out. What are the difficulties? How is the Minister going to solve them?

Since taking over his portfolio, the present Minister of Rehabilitation declared that he would set up medium and

small-scale industries for gainful employment of displaced persons. That was a right stand to take. That shows a really constructive mind. Shri Khanna will know things better; we are told that about a dozen schemes for big and medium industries have been sanctioned and that Government would be contributing some amount. But the poor migrants and displaced persons who are starving bitterly complained that in spite of these promises nothing has been done. I do not know what is wrong. Not one scheme has fructified or is in actual operation out of a dozen or a little more schemes.

What is the trouble? Why are the schemes held up? When Dr. Meghnad Saha and I went to the Prime Minister, we told him, for heaven's sake post your Rehabilitation Minister in Calcutta and keep him in touch with the West Bengal Government. But at the same time, we also told him to take action so that the Minister's hands may not be fettered. Depute a man from the Finance Ministry so that sanction could be had then and there in consultation with the West Bengal Chief Minister and the Minister of Rehabilitation. Otherwise, files move between Calcutta and Delhi. But now I do not know what has happened. We want to know where and why these are held up. We find from the annual report that the schemes were sanctioned in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the State Government concerned. In view of this, we want to know why the schemes are being held up and where. The House should be told of this. It may be Finance Ministry or the red tape or the old attitude of bureaucracy.

There were a number of schemes—possibly two dozen—in Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Nadia and Jalpaiguri. Some refugees from the district of Hooghly which I have the privilege to represent came and complained to me that not one scheme had yet started in that district. I would like to know what the difficulties were. They also told me that the schemes were like paddy husking, etc. but that these schemes were previously introduced and did not prove successful and Government had to withdraw it. If that is a fact we wonder why such schemes are again sanctioned by the Ministry. I would

suggest that industries which would either be supplementary or ancillary to the big industries should be undertaken and established. The hon. Minister should ask his experts to do something in that direction.

Publicity is given when a scheme is sanctioned but we want to have some publicity when the scheme has actually materialised and put into operation. We are very interested to see the actual results achieved by a scheme, more interested in this than news items and propaganda that food would be brought or work would be brought to the doors of refugees. I commend the move of the Rehabilitation Minister to reorganise homes and infirmaries. I find that the Central Advisory Committee in functioning from January 1955. We would like to know their recommendations. We also welcome the move for imparting training to displaced women. It appears from the report that very good work has been done in that direction. We have also taken a good step for assisting the education of displaced boys and girls. Help for the treatment of displace T.B. patients is also rendered.

I may state that something should be done to prevent the psychological malady. Able-bodied persons in camps should not be allowed to rot there for years and years; they should be given work. The State Government should organise these things. There are people who have come from East Bengal—thousands and thousands of them. They are perfectly fit to work; they can do works like earth cutting, reclamation of tanks, etc. If some money may have to be spent, spend them on these works. I also want the Minister to order that no family should be allowed to remain in these camps for more than six months. If you do not do that, then you will put a premium on hopelessness and lethargy which make them absolutely unfit. They should be dispersed to the sites of rehabilitation and, if possible, they should be engaged in the development work of that colony.

There are large numbers of refugees outside the camps and they find it hard to live. Give them some help and you can absorb them—quite a good number of them—in such works.

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I also want that there should be better integration between development work and planning for the refugees and the industries which are now there in West Bengal. Instead of having new townships, why not develop undeveloped towns and set up industries there. Towns have some kind of economic life and you can very quickly develop the economy there; you will get quick results. There is a feeling, as I have told you, in West Bengal which is very unwelcome—a cleavage between the local residents and the migrants who are coming. Do not keep the displaced persons in a colony; do not keep them isolated; integrate them with local economy. The present migrants are mostly people of the peasantry; they can hardly constitute an independent economy. Therefore, great care should be taken in the formulation of their rehabilitation policy. My appeal to the hon. Minister is this. Integrate your work with the national extension and development work so that the people of the cities or areas where displaced persons would be settled may feel that the Government is simultaneously doing the work of rehabilitation and also something for them because their economic prosperity will also, to some extent, be ensured. You have got to create such an atmosphere; local feelings should not be strained. The sympathy and co-operation of the local people are absolutely essential for successful rehabilitation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Roy, has said in the Rehabilitation Minister's Conference. Crores of rupees would be spent on relief. If possible, some money should be better utilised for setting up industries to open new channels of employment. Why do not the Ministry consider the view of the Chief Minister and do something immediately?

The other day, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani made a suggestion—a very relevant suggestion. I expected some answer from the hon. Prime Minister when he spoke but he had neither the time nor possibly understood the significance of the suggestion. I endorse her suggestion wholeheartedly. Her suggestion was this: If you think that you have got to take some people who are crossing over the frontier and if these migrants have got to be absorbed in our national life, do it. When you find that 2,000 persons are daily being squeezed out of East Pakistan, how is it that you

are allowing the employment of thousands and thousands of Pakistani nationals in the jute mills in Calcutta and in the docks of Calcutta? This kind of magnanimity must stop; this is not fair. They are robbing people of their houses, homes and lands. This policy of complete, deliberate and calculated economic strangulation is being pursued by Pakistan. I may read out to you the latest circular or Governmental direction—it is there in an important Calcutta paper—to treat the Hindus of East Bengal as "Ghost Pakistanis".

Therefore no firm should employ them. Now, can't you stop it? The Law Minister stands up and says, we cannot do anything. That is the wailing of a helpless Minister. But, can't you do this thing? Can't you take away the visas. I am told this visa in 'F' form which they get is given for the purpose of getting employment in India, for getting employment in West Bengal. Is this the kind of implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact? Nehru-Liaquat Pact never said that although 41 lakhs of people will be driven out and every day 2000 people will be driven out of their hearths and homes across the border still you have to keep thousands of Pakistani Muslims in gainful employment in the Calcutta industrial area. The hon. Minister should see that for every man thrown out of East Bengal you cancel a visa immediately. If you do not do it you are not really loyal to India. You are not really doing your duty. They are here absolutely starving on the streets of Calcutta. You cannot do anything for them. But, you are at the same time providing from your economy employments to the citizens or nationals of another State.

I also want, Sir, with your permission, to put one question to the hon. Rehabilitation Minister. Is it not true that there are thousands and thousands of Pakistani nationals who cross over the border, go into the State of Tripura and cultivate the lands there? Is it also not true that they take away all the products into Pakistan and our economy is suffering? You are allowing the Pakistani nationals to occupy those rural lands, cultivate them, raise thousands and thousands of tons of agricultural products and then take them away across the border to Pakistan. But still you say we cannot do anything except to lament and grin. You will continue to grin till doomsday unless you change your pathetic policy in this matter.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: To my mind the biggest problem of rehabilitation in the country today is the exodus of refugees from East Bengal. I, therefore, had asked for a special debate so that the attention of the country could be focussed to this problem. I had also expected to get some categorical and positive statement from the Government as to the manner in which they propose to tackle this problem. I am very sorry—and I share the feeling with Shri N. C. Chatterjee—that we have a feeling of great disappointment in the reply we got both from the Minister for Minority Affairs and the Prime Minister himself. The reply amounted to this, that neither can we persuade Pakistan nor can we exert any pressure on Pakistan; therefore we are helpless, we are helpless spectators of this tremendous uprooting of humanity that is going on.

I had suggested that as the Rehabilitation Minister has apparently failed to induce his great friends—when Shri Khanna was made the Rehabilitation Minister we expected, as he belonged to the North-West Frontier Province that he would have better relations with the Mirzas and Alis, he would produce some results; unfortunately, he has not succeeded—the Prime Minister should therefore take it up at his level and negotiate. The chapter of negotiations with Pakistan in this Report is most dismal reading. But the Prime Minister unfortunately did not add any thing more to this chapter. Therefore, we take it that we have left the solution of the East Bengal Exodus Problem to the sweet will of the Pakistan Government.

If we leave it to the sweet will of Pakistan I am sure the problem will end only when 1,20,00,000 of East Bengal Hindus are here. If that is so let us then make up our mind to rehabilitate all these people. The problem is of a tremendous size. Let us gear the energies and resources of the nation for the big task. I feel as Shri N. C. Chatterjee has said, I feel equally with him—that we have been tinkering with the job of rehabilitation in Bengal. We have not been serious about it. Had we been serious we would not have left this problem to West Bengal alone. We have practically left it to West Bengal with some help from the Centre.

Now I shall give you some points which are not so apparent to the people show how the rehabilitation problem in

West Bengal is being tackled. To begin with soon after the partition for some time the Central Government refused to accept the position that in Bengal we will have to rehabilitate the refugees, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our hon. Prime Minister, took the attitude that it was a temporary problem of relief only and that the refugees would go back to East Bengal. Though we know that the refugees had come over permanently therefore the problem in Bengal was a permanent problem of rehabilitation and not one of relief. After 1952 the Government realised the seriousness of it and they started rehabilitating the people. So we lost some very valuable time.

Then, Sir, I would like to show you the basic difference between the rehabilitation work in the east and the west. It is a fashion here in Delhi to blame the East Bengal refugees and say they are useless people, they are lazy people, they have no initiative and therefore they cannot utilise the facilities that are being given to them. I very strongly repudiate this charge. I wish that nobody in responsible position here in Delhi should say that they cannot rehabilitate our people because they lack initiative and energy. I say such statements do very great injury to them. I will show you that there is considerable difference in the treatment meted out to the refugees that have come from East Pakistan and those who have come from West Pakistan. Shri Biswas the other day mentioned about Namsudras. They are the most powerful, virile, agricultural people. They will work under most difficult circumstances. I have seen that not only men but even women are most anxious to work. I have had opportunities to come in close contact with them both in Noakhali as well as in West Bengal. But the facilities for work are not being given to them. They are today dying of starvation and frustration. Go and visit the refugee camps and you will find high incidence of T.B. and Starvation.

Now let us take the question of settlement of land. How has it been done in Punjab and PEPSU?

I may be a little incorrect in my figures and I shall stand corrected by the Rehabilitation Minister here. 24 lakhs acres land was left by Muslim evacuees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The land left was about 50 to 60 lakhs ordinary acres which we converted into about 24 lakhs standard acres.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: It is even better. 24 lakhs standard acres of land was left by them. People who came over from West Pakistan and settled in Punjab and PEPSU were given land *pro rata* of 60 to 70 per cent. of the land they left and others got 10 acres to 15 acres. This was the unit that was given in Punjab and PEPSU. Now, how much land has been given to the Bengal refugees? They have got a glorious amount of 9 bighas of bad land.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Not even that.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Wherever Government reclaimed land is being given to them they get 6 bighas. Do you expect these unfortunate Bengal people to grow gold out of the land? How will they rehabilitate themselves? I would like you to convert the bighas into acres and then see if they are able to rehabilitate themselves. It is an apology of rehabilitation. It is not real rehabilitation. Then we are being told, these are cursed people, they do not know how to work and therefore all our efforts at rehabilitation is a failure!

Then, another matter to which Shri N. C. Chatterjee referred—and rightly—is that no attempt is made to remove the hiatus between the local people and the refugees. Ill-feeling is created between the local people and the refugees. Efforts should be made by the Government to associate in this work non-official agencies, and non-official influential local people so that this hiatus is removed and a proper atmosphere is created for the rehabilitation of refugees.

Now, let us take the number. The number of people settled in Punjab is 24 lakhs. The number in West Bengal is 31 lakhs and more. Every day more people are coming. No vacuum was created because the Muslims who left Bengal have returned. Where are these people to be placed. There is no physical possibility of placing such refugees there.

Let us take the property question. Unfortunately there is no Evacuee Property Law for East Bengal Refugees. Why? I do not know this reason. Evacuee Property Law exists for West Pakistan Refugees, but none for East Pakistan refugees. How does it affect rehabilitation? It affects rehabilitation very adversely. For rehabilitating West Pakistan refugees we had first of all, as I said,

24 lakhs standard acres of land which amounts to more than Rs. 100 crores. Then there was evacuee property worth Rs. 100 crores. There is about Rs. 85 crores or Rs. 95 crores of Government money given in the shape of loans and houses which has been put in the compensation pool. Out of all this the rehabilitation and compensation is carried on.

Is there anything comparative to this in Bengal? Nothing. The average family grant for rehabilitation in Bengal works out to Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. Most of them have not received this amount even. Can you expect rehabilitation in this amount?

Let us further consider how the absence of any Evacuee Property Law affects the settling of people. In settling people through loans the refugees who have a claim for compensation can set off their loans against their compensation. But in the case of men from East Bengal, none of the refugees have got any claim. They therefore cannot set off their loan against their compensation. So, with the pittance that they get, about Rs. 5,000, or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 3,000—that is the usual amount that they get in West Bengal,—the Government of India expect these men to make a living and also pay back their loan. If you are serious, if you really want to rehabilitate the people from East Bengal with the amount that you give them, you should treat these amounts advanced not as loans but as grants. If you cannot treat these amounts advanced wholly as grants, at least partly they should be treated as grant. Otherwise, it will be impossible to rehabilitate them. They will never be able to pay back the amount. What happens when they cannot pay? Dr. Gidwani has repeatedly brought this matter before the House. If a loanee is not able to pay back the loan, it is recovered from him as revenue dues. His *lota* and *barthan* and his *thali*—everything—are taken away and he is left stranded on the streets to drift for himself. So the little attempt to rehabilitate him does greater injury to him. Instead of becoming rehabilitated, he becomes debilitated. That is what is happening in the case of loanees. Therefore, I urge with the strongest force that I can command that those loans for the small loanees should be converted into grants.

Let us now take the employment position. Employment is the most difficult and the biggest problem for both the

East Bengal as well as West-Pakistan refugees. Unless we are able to solve this problem, all our efforts at rehabilitation will be nullified and all the money spent will be useless. Certain figures have been given here about the employment position. I do not want to go into the details but I shall refer to a few points. In the case of refugees from East Bengal, 30,000 people have been trained and some are under training. But I would like to know from the Minister of Rehabilitation how many, out of these 30,000 people are actually employed in the avocation in which they have been trained. My experience is that the training is slipshod, half-hearted, incomplete. After the people receive their training, no effort is really made to put them to work. Young boys are given some kind of training and then they are left to roam in the streets to fend for themselves. I remember a couple of years back, three young boys came to Delhi from Orissa, travelling all the way without tickets. All of them had their training at some Training Centre in Orissa. There was a young boy who had received training as a smith. When he came here, his knowledge of smithy was exceedingly poor. Besides, he got no opportunity of working as a smith. I tried to get him a job of a domestic servant where he worked for a while. Then I do not know where he disappeared. So, we have to see that the Government money is fully utilised and the people who are trained, get employment. Certain figures have been given regarding employment secured for the refugees. The study of this figures would show that the problem has been tackled very superficially and it has not at all been tackled in the right way.

But I am pleased to see that certain industrial schemes have now been launched which appear to be very practical and may help in easing the problem of unemployment. But, as Shri N. C. Chatterjee said, we would like to know how long will these schemes take to mature, both industrial as well as cottage industry schemes. Unless they are done quickly, much will be retracted from the benefit of the Schemes.

This brings me to the very sad and vexed question of delays and hold-ups that occur in all the schemes to which Shri N. C. Chatterjee has also referred. The discussion in the West Bengal Assembly has revealed that quite a lot of money allocated to the schemes has not

been spent. About a crore of rupees has not been spent. I would like to know from the Minister of Rehabilitation whether it is correct. If it is correct, it is a great and crying shame, both for the Central Government as well as for the West Bengal Government. When money was provided for help, why was that money not spent? It is a chronic trouble in Indian administration that there is so much of red-tape, so much of the malady of file-pushing, that nothing gets done quickly. I know particularly of cases which have taken two years, one and a half years or at least one year in processing. A fighter like me have had occasions to chase the file for years, and months before the Scheme could mature. We are told that the biggest difficulty is finance. I would like to remind the Minister that sometime back even the Prime Minister did say that our development schemes should not be held up because of the red-tape and formalities. If there are difficulties in the Finance Department, let there be more Ministers to deal with this problem. I am very glad to see that there is at least one Finance Minister here. We have plenty of Finance Ministers in this country! We here have four Ministers to deal with the finance department. If there is need, I am sure they can have another set of four Ministers, or a dozen. There is no limit! There are plenty of aspirants to the post.

An Hon. Member: Then there will be more files.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: What I say is, let a Minister with sufficient powers be posted at the spot. Let one of the Finance Ministers—sit there and let him have the necessary authority to see that the work is done quickly. But what happens now? At ministerial level, decisions are made in Calcutta. Then, from the ministerial level, that file comes to the Under Secretary and then to some clerk of the Finance Ministry and that gentleman sits on it, for a year or more while the refugees are dying there. Thus the schemes are held up. It is sinful. Let some sort of method be found to get rid of such bottle-necks. I would suggest that a committee be appointed. I would rather demand that a committee be appointed to go into the whole question and see where and how the bottle-necks occur and how the bottle-necks could be removed and how things could be expedited, because there is no use of having

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the development schemes when you cannot work them properly in time. I know that the development schemes of West Bengal—both urban and rural—are held up. I would like to have a statement from the Minister, telling me how many schemes have been held up, what is the duration of each and what are the reasons for their being held up. They forget that this Ministry or Department is not like any other ordinary department of Government. Here, we are dealing with a human problem. If you hold up things, if you delay, people will die before the sanction comes. I really know of cases where people have died without money having been sanctioned in time. I remember a case in Delhi. There was a sick man lying. I went and gave him some money and then I brought up his case. But by the time the case was disposed of that man died. Lakhs and thousands of men suffer in West Bengal this way. So, this has to be taken up as an emergency problem. If it is not taken up as a human, emergency problem, nothing can be done. Unfortunately, in all our Government departments, the man at the head considers himself as a grand Moghul. He does not co-operate. There is not co-operation; there is no co-ordination; there is no understanding; there is no effort to get things done quickly; there is no comprehensive outlook. Each one looks at the problem from his own point of view, from the point of view of his own department, and the result is, there are watertight compartments, fights and quarrels. Everybody tries to assert his right and authority and nothing is done. I hope some serious steps would be taken to get rid of these difficulties which can surely be resolved.

I now come to a very difficult question, a difficult problem. How many refugees is West Bengal going to take with the exodus going on at the present level? 50,000 people came in last month. This month, up to 12th, 27,000 people have come. How many more people is West Bengal going to take? As far as I know, 18 lakhs of people have been given loans in West Bengal. Out of this 18 lakhs, three lakhs will need further assistance. Well, let us say that these 18 lakhs of people will be rehabilitated in West Bengal. Another nine lakhs are going to be rehabilitated through industrial loans, etc. Let us add this nine lakhs to the 18 lakhs. But how many more people can that State take? It is

a very small State with 13 districts. It cannot take all the new arrivals. So, we have to treat this East Pakistan refugee problem absolutely on a national level. It was not on West Bengal's decision that this country was partitioned. This country was partitioned by a decision of India. India is responsible for rehabilitation the refugees and all the States must pull their weight in rehabilitating them. It is a national problem, a very grave, emergency problem. But nobody, unfortunately, is looking at it as an emergency problem. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to kindly treat this as an emergency problem and as a national problem. We hear of big conferences, and we read reports and see very fine pictures that appear on the papers, in regard to the conferences. What happens after that? We do not know. We do not know what actual, material help has been offered by the different States and what steps will be taken by the different States towards implementing the rehabilitation schemes.

Then there are some complaints that the Bengalis are a cursed people; they do not want to go to any State other than their own. Now, the other day, I read the news that Saurashtra has offered to take some refugees. Well, I know India well. I have travelled through every part of India. I know Saurashtra as well as Bengal. These Bengal refugees have lived near the rivers. They have lived in humid atmosphere. Now when they are sent to Saurashtra which is practically a desert and where they will not understand the language, and where everything will be unfamiliar to them, they will naturally find it very difficult to adjust themselves to such surroundings and may feel that they have been thrown from the frying pan to the fire. Therefore special steps should be taken to help them to adjust in totally unfamiliar and difficult surroundings.

I feel that there should be committees with non-official people belonging to these areas who should visit these areas and select the places. Afterwards, there should be very good social workers attached to each batch. These social workers should be vested with sufficient powers so that the immediate difficulties of the refugees could be solved without having to go through the usual red tape and elaborate formalities. It is only then that the scheme of sending these people to other areas will be successful.

Another thing that has come to my notice is this. In West Bengal the Congress is so keen and politically conscious about the next elections that they do not want to take assistance of non-official agencies not belonging to the Congress. I do not know whether this charge is correct. But, repeatedly such charges have been made. I would appeal to the West Bengal Congress members to consider this as a national problem and not as their own pigeon. We are all anxious to see that these people are helped. If I were to judge from the work done in Parliament itself, I would be sorry to say that the Members belonging to the Opposition parties appear to be their best friends. There are plenty of Members from the Congress here from Bengal. But, I must say that the loudest and the most powerful voice that has been raised for relief of the refugees has been from these Benches in the opposition. From these Benches, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty have done the greatest service by raising their voice for the East Bengal refugees in this House. I know some Congress Members also, like Shri B. K. Das who have taken their part.

Lala Achint Ram (Hissar): Please also include others.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I am talking of Bengal members. I know you are a friend of all the refugees to whatever province they may belong. If people belonging to parties other than the Congress are anxious to help in solving the problem, are thinking about it and are devoting their energies, why not take their assistance? Why push them out? The result, of such exclusion is that the work is not done. There is complaint that the Congress is so narrow-minded and has such a partisan out look that they do not like to take the help of other people and other parties. We are playing with the lives of thousands of people. The Governments, both the Central and State, as well as officials and non-officials have got to put their heads together, take this up as an emergency problem and deal with it at that level.

Last of all, I would again like to emphasise the necessity of negotiating with Pakistan at a very high level. The Prime Minister himself should negotiate with Pakistan. It is obviously not possible for India to rehabilitate 120 lakhs of people. Therefore, something has got to be done. This matter should not be

left to the Rehabilitation Minister alone. I know he is trying his best. He is a good friend of the refugees, being a refugee himself. His efforts have brought a little success, but not to our expectation. We want an all round effort in this direction.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about the West Pakistan refugees. I have completely neglected them in my speech this session. Our problems here are coming to an end. But the problem of these refugees will not be solved and they will not be properly settled unless the compensation scheme is properly implemented. I am glad to see that the compensation scheme has been finalised. Not that we are very happy with all the provisions of the scheme. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and myself have been fighting very hard to get further concessions for the refugees under that scheme. Whatever be the scheme, we would now like it to be implemented as early as possible without delay, and without the usual bottle-necks to which I have referred. There is one big difficulty. We know that we have left Rs. 400 crores worth of property in Pakistan. Even this is an underestimate. Here, all the property that we have got is Rs. 100 crores worth of evacuee property and Rs. 85 crores from the Government. With this amount we are trying to satisfy all the claims. It just cannot be done. Besides, there are non-claimants who are living in houses, and who have taken loans. They have also to be settled. In this effort to satisfy all the claims with this small amount, a great deal of confusion is being created. I am afraid it will not be possible for the Rehabilitation Minister to implement the compensation scheme unless more comes in. Wherefrom will the money come? If the Government refuse to give, then some serious effort must be made to recover whatever we have left in Pakistan. For that, again, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to take up this matter at his level and do his best.

Before I finish, I would like to mention a small local matter. That matter has been rather loudly voiced during the last few days. Since the 22nd of March, some refugees are squatting outside the Prime Minister's house. These are said to be unauthorised occupiers. All these people are, no doubt, refugees. They went and occupied vacant houses in Lajpatnagar, Kalkaji, and Malviyanagar. The houses were lying vacant or were

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not occupied by the people to whom they had been allotted. They told me only this morning that they will be thrown out without any notice on the 2nd or 3rd of April. I do not know whether this is a fact. If it is a fact then I am as much concerned as they are in seeing that they get some protection. They may be unauthorised occupiers. Why did they become unauthorised occupiers? They did not go and occupy unauthorisedly for the fun of it just, for doing an illegal act? They became unauthorised occupiers because they had no other place to go. All these refugees are registered refugees in Delhi. As registered refugees, they have every right to get rehabilitation facilities. I would therefore appeal to our Rehabilitation Minister, who is smiling, that they are also his responsibility and he will have to give them some protection.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only smiling because, what you said earlier had some force but what you are now saying, even in your own heart of hearts, you are not convinced.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: You are quite wrong. I believe that they being registered refugees, must be given some place to live. I am not saying, keep them in the same houses. But, I say, give them some place to live, some land and some facilities to build houses. Give them some protection. You cannot throw them away saying that they are unauthorised occupiers and so they have no place on God's earth.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Refugees have come not only from East Pakistan, but also from West Pakistan and also from Kashmir. You have to take all the three categories of refugees. Among the refugees that have come from West Pakistan, there are claimants and non-claimants. While calculating your figures for relief and rehabilitation, you should have a complete picture. The number of people who have come from West Pakistan, as has been given in the report, is 47.20 lakhs. As I said, amongst them, at least 50 per cent must be non-claimants. I have no exact figures. About 50 or 60 per cent may be taken as non-claimants. From East Pakistan, 36.85 lakhs have come. The figure for Kashmir is not given. Only yesterday, a deputation of Kashmir refugees saw me. Considering all this, one will realise how much money will be needed for rehabilitating them.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Kashmir figure is given on pages 47 and 48. Their number is about 1½ lakhs.

Shri Gidwani: So far, Government have spent about Rs. 287 crores for these 87 lakhs of refugees. Of course, this includes a sum of Rs. 25 crores for payment of compensation which will come out of the compensation pool. If about 90 lakhs of refugees or 85 lakhs of more refugees from East Pakistan were to come, you can realise how much amount we will need to rehabilitate them. Therefore, it is very essential that the whole House and the Government should realise the gravity and magnitude of this question. It is not a simple question of providing a few crores of rupees, Rs. 20 crores or even 40 crores every year which is going to solve this problem. Hence you will have to formulate your plans on a very sound basis and provide at least Rs. 250 crores more at the very start if you really want to do the substantial and real rehabilitation work. That is one aspect of the question.

Then, I wanted to tell you that apart from the migrants from East Pakistan, some migrants are coming from West Pakistan also. According to the census of 1941 there were 13 lakhs of Hindus in Sind, and 2 or 3 lakhs were added till 1947. So, they were about 15 lakhs in 1947. Out of them 13 lakhs have come. Two lakhs are still there, and every week some are coming from Sind, and they are not being given any relief or rehabilitation benefit. They are simply given some railway tickets to proceed to different States and asked to settle by themselves. So, something should be done. If so many people are coming from East Pakistan and our rehabilitation work has to go on for a number of years, I do not see why new-comers from Sind should not get relief and rehabilitation benefits.

Again, there is the question of housing. I would refer to Bombay. There are still some people in Bombay State living in a temple at Sidhpur, in the dharamshala at Godhra and at Daboi and some other places. Houses have not been provided for them.

Then, one of the biggest camps in Bombay City is Ulhas Nagar. *Ulhas* is a Marathi, Hindi or Sanskrit word meaning happiness, but I think it is a house of misery. The name has been given because Ulhas river flows there. It means

happiness, but one lakh refugees are living there, and I do not want to describe their sufferings. But though we have now a plan for some industries to be started there, and about six industries have been provided, I do not think any work has been started. I would request the Minister to see that the work is started because it is the biggest camp in the whole of India.

Besides, there are no proper hospital arrangements there. There is no civil hospital in the proper sense. Even for minor operations people are sent to Thana. There are also a large number of T. B. patients who require attention. Besides, the electricity charges in the camp are very heavy. I am glad Government has agreed to give a subsidy, but still work has not been started. So, that is a matter which has to be attended to.

Then there is the question of evacuee property. I find that about 43,000 judicial cases are still pending. I am surprised to find that in Uttar Pradesh about 24,000 and even in Mysore State about 2,680 cases are pending. It is surprising that for so many years the cases should have gone on and Government has not been able to decide them. I do not want to say very harsh things about the Custodian-General's department, but it should not be a place for old men and retired men. If they cannot work they have no business to come and occupy these responsible posts.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We should not be very harsh on old men, you and I in any case.

Shri Gidwani: We may be old, but we are not supposed to finish a work within a particular date. If even you cannot do your work, these Members of the Lok Sabha will take you to task. If a man goes to Allahabad or Lucknow very often, or Bombay because his son is to arrive there from London and finishes only two cases and postpones other cases, off, I say he has no right to be there. It is a waste of public money. You must find out the reasons why the disposal of so many cases has been delayed. What is the disposal at present? Last year I brought this fact to the notice of Shri Mathrani and then something was done. There was expeditious disposal of business, but still so many cases are pending.

Then, the other aspect of the question is about restoration of property. In the report it is said that property worth

Rs. 122 lakh has been restored and there are still 5,000 cases pending. I do not want to rake up the past. It is a very bitter history, and everybody is aware of the part that I have personally played. I would request the hon. Minister to see that there is no interference in judicial matters, that chits do not come from high-ups, from anybody and everybody and decisions are taken accordingly. If any person is eligible for it and justice demands he should get the property back, I have no objection.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can assure hon. Members that there is no interference at all whatsoever in judicial matters, and no chits are coming or are being sent from any direction.

Shri Gidwani: If that is so, I am thankful to you. I hope what you have said is correct.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can assure you that what I am saying is correct.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Anyhow, let it not happen in future.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should kindly address through the Chair.

Shri Gidwani: Then there is the question of compensation. Displaced persons are purchasing property, but possession is not being given to them. It takes a very long time. I am thankful to Mr. Johnson who promised us that within three months every purchaser will be given possession. But due to certain reasons—I am told one of the reasons was there were bogus people who had forged claims—the matter had been delayed. In any case, if possession cannot be given for any reason, at least the rent that is recovered in regard to the property should be credited to the account of the claimant who is the purchaser. After all, after seven years or so they get some property in lieu of their property left in Pakistan. Even if the Government thinks that they are managing the whole administration and the administrative charges have to be met, they may deduct 10 or 15 per cent for that purpose. In any case, the moment a valid purchaser has purchased the evacuee property he should be given rent and the possession immediately or as early as possible.

Then there is the question of Ganganagar land allottees who have been given land. Some representatives came to me

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only yesterday and they told me that in Ganganagar District 75 per cent of the land which has been allotted to non-Punjab displaced claimants, possession is not being given to them. Though paper possession has been given to them, physical possession is not being given to them. When the Hon. Minister was in Jaipur this fact was brought to his notice. The hon. Minister for Rehabilitation, Rajasthan, was also present. It is said the land is in scattered pieces, but something should be done. A deputation saw Mr. Johnson only some days back when he visited Jaipur, and I am told he was convinced that there is difficulty in giving physical possession, and also in consolidating the pieces. I do not know what the facts are, but if that is so, then I would request the hon. Minister to adopt the same policy which has been adopted in Alwar. The result of this has been that those who have been allotted agricultural land, if they are rural claimants of property, they do not get claim for housing property. Therefore, they suffer both ways. Some of them have spent thousands of rupees. I do not want to repeat what has been mentioned by these deputationists, but the people have paid the money, wasted money, gone to the courts and there have been some murders also to get physical possession. I am told one special officer has been there but something more should be done and immediately, to solve this problem of allottees in Ganganagar District.

Then there is the question of charging lease money on Evacuee tenements in Bombay. Bombay is a peculiar region where we have a regional officer who, according to the hon. Minister, may be over-zealous. I call him callous. If not callous, at least he is not intelligent. He is unfit to occupy that responsible position. You will be surprised to hear that on three or four occasions he has put interpretations on rules which go against the refugees. You will be surprised to know that though according to the rules, it had been decided that agricultural claimants could purchase housing property against their claims at the rate of Rs. 450 an acre, yet this officer decided that the value so arrived, should be further reduced according to the urban scale of compensation. Immediately I saw certain officers here, and I am glad to say that they at once phoned to him that his interpretation was not correct and that the agricultural claimants should be permitted to bid for

urban housing property according to the value arrived at after calculating it at the rate per acre fixed by government and that there is no question of its further reduction according to urban scale of compensation.

Again, in regard to rural claimants, he decided that even though they may be suffering from tuberculosis, or they may be widows and minors, yet they would not get any cash compensation. Even after it had been decided that there would be no difference between rural and urban properties, and that halving business had gone, he continued to decide cases on the old basis. The result was that I had to approach the officers concerned, and I mentioned this fact also in the advisory committee. Subsequently I referred the matter to the Ministry, and I am glad to say that a decision has been taken now, which is on a par with the decisions implemented in the other States, in regard to this matter.

I read this morning in a paper that in regard to non-claimants who have been allotted land, Government have decided to recover the money from them towards the price of the land in fifteen instalments. That is a very good decision. But this relates not merely to Rajasthan but to other places as well. I do not know what the position is in regard to the other places. Only the other day some representatives from Dutiya in Vindhya Pradesh came to me and said that they were being asked to pay instalments for the Agricultural land given to them as Rehabilitation benefits and their claims for rural houses have been disallowed. I hope they will also be covered by this decision.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number of families involved is about 58,000. Some of them are in Rajasthan and some of them are also in the other States.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa): In Punjab also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In Punjab, lands were allotted under the quasi-permanent scheme. If you would recall, no lands were allotted in Punjab and Pepsu for the purposes of rehabilitation.

Shri Gidwani: I would like to say a few words about the charging of lease money on Evacuee tenants in Bombay.

I would request the Minister to make an enquiry into this affair. This is what is being said:

"No uniform policy has been followed in regard to charging of lease money for the premises. In a large majority of cases, no lease money has been charged. In some cases, the furniture, fitting and stock-in-trade lying in the premises has been sold to the allottees and no lease money is charged. In about fifty cases of allotment, lease money has been charged. Again, in their case, there is not uniformity in policy. In some of these cases lease money has been charged for empty premises, even though separate rent is payable to the landlord. In other cases lease money has been charged for machinery if any, fittings, furniture and good will."

So, really no uniform policy has been followed. I would request the Minister to depute somebody to Bombay to set things right. Of course, according to me, the only solution which could be had in a democracy if an officer does not respond to the people's demands or hopes, does not manage things properly, is to be replaced. Even as in a shop a manager who is not able to manage the shop properly is dismissed or discharged or transferred. After all, we are living in a democracy, and we cannot afford to be bureaucratic. In a democracy, I do not say that the people should be penalised or dealt with very severely for any small mistakes; but if in a particular place things go very wrong, then something effective has to be done and some radical steps have to be taken to set things right.

These are the main points that I wanted to bring to your notice. Now, generally, I would again say that the whole problem has to be viewed from a national point of view. I do not agree with Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani that any high power talks between the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan Prime Minister will be fruitful regarding the question of exodus. From what has been happening in Pakistan and the statements made by Pakistan authorities, it is absolutely clear that no results will be achieved even though Shri Mehr Chand Khanna may have talks with persons in power in West Pakistan belonging to N.W.F. We have seen from the statement which was made by the Prime Minister the other day how from the very beginning Pakistan has

been backing out. They never implemented any assurance; and we may take it that their assurances will never be implemented, so long as the present rulers continue to remain in charge of the affairs of Pakistan. Of course, things may change after some years, events may happen, revolutions may occur and so on. But that is a different matter. We have seen for the last eight years that there could be no change in Pakistan's attitude. Even yesterday or the day before yesterday we found from the papers how the press of Pakistan and the leaders of Pakistan have a definite plan, and they are carrying it out. Therefore, there could be no response so far as the Pakistan Government are concerned.

We have to formulate a Rehabilitation plan, and formulate it on a national basis. While all our plans are being given high priority, I would say that this plan should receive greater priority. More money have to be provided for, and more planned schemes have to be implemented. I would say that it should be done on a war-basis. We are saying this not merely today, but we have been saying it for the last eight years.

In regard to the refugees from West Pakistan, I would like to make one or two observations. Of course, I have full sympathy with my friends from East Pakistan, and I want that everything possible should be done for them to settle them. And certainly, we wish Government to devote more time to them. But let not the impression be created thereby that there is no problem at all in regard to the refugees from West Pakistan.

There is large number of non-claimants who are equally to be given relief and rehabilitation facilities. I am glad that something has been done in the case of small claimants; if a person has got a loan of Rs. 325 outstanding against his name, then a sum of Rs. 300 is written off. I am glad about it. In fact, we have been urging that the amount should be raised to Rs. 500. Though the number of such claimants will be very small, yet I would request the Minister to consider their case also, and see that something is done for them.

In regard to the squatters, people who had no money and people who had no claims, I am glad that Government, have been very kind to them, and they have given them a piece of land plus Rs. 500 as free grant. But a difficulty has arisen

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in the case of small claimants. Supposing a displaced person has a claim of Rs. 600, and his public dues are to the tune of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, then the same concession is not extended to him. Only the other day some people came from Agra and they told me that there are some claimants, who have only Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 left with them after the deduction of the public dues. How could they be expected to have a house or a plot with this amount? I would request the Minister to look into the case of small claimants also and see that every small claimant is also given this facility so that he could have a plot and some amount on par with non-claimants so that he may also be in a position to build a house.

These are the things which must be done immediately. The whole question has to be viewed from a larger angle, now that we have seen that there could be no settlement with Pakistan. I am not saying this only today, but I have been saying this for a long time. In fact, I said the same thing when I opposed the resolution regarding Pakistan in July 1947 at the All India Congress Committee's meeting. I said that if we thought that we were going to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem or have peace between India and Pakistan by agreeing to the creation of Pakistan, then we were mistaken; it would mean not the beginning of peace, but it would mean the beginning of a war, and possibly it might end in a war. I was called an alarmist then; I was dubbed as a communalist and so on. Whatever that may be, I do not want to go into the past.

1 P.M.

The point is that we must realise once and for all that so long as the present rulers of Pakistan continue to be in charge, and so long as the present Government exists there, there could be no solution with Pakistan on the issue of stopping the exodus. The people will be coming, and we have to rehabilitate them. Gradually, a situation will be created there which will give a further push to the exodus every three months or six months. So, we must be prepared to face the issue squarely right now. Our Finance Minister, our Prime Minister, our other Ministers, the Members of the Congress Party as well as of other parties must realise that this is a national issue. You have got freedom at the

sufferance of these people. Only yesterday I heard what the Hindus of Kashmir had to say. They said that half their population had been killed. They further said: "We killed with our own hands our women, so that they may not fall into the hands of the raiders." And these people are not still properly rehabilitated.

[SHRI RAGHAVACHARI in the Chair]

Therefore if you have got freedom it is at the cost of these unfortunate people who have come from West Pakistan, from Kashmir and from East Pakistan and it is but natural that the country must share their loss, at least in money. The rest of the country has not suffered in any way. Money is the least thing and I do expect that the Finance Minister, the Prime Minister and the Members of Parliament will realise the gravity and magnitude of the situation and will wholeheartedly support any proposal that the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation keeps before them. He will for his part gear up his machinery and do away with all slackness, so that it works not at what we call bullockcart pace but at aeroplane speed. If he does that, he will be able to do something substantially in achieving our objective.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुडगांव):
सबसे पहले तो मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आप इस कुर्सी पर आज पहली मर्तबा रीनक-अफरोज (शांभायमान) हुए और मुझे आपको उस जगह पर देख कर बड़ी खुशी है।

यह जो रेफ्यूजीज (शरणार्थियों) का मसला है, यह दरअसल एक बड़ा मुश्किल मसला है और मुश्किल इसकी यह हो गई है कि हर साल यह मसला सामने आता था, लेकिन इस मर्तबा जिस शकल में यह आया है वह इतना मुहीब (डरावना) खतरनाक और डरावना है कि हर एक आदमी के दिल के अन्दर यह एक बड़ी भारी खलिस (टीस) है कि इसका क्या इलाज हम कर सकेंगे? जिस वक्त यह एक्सोडस ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से शुरू हुआ तो कई वर्ष तक तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह रवैया रखा गया कि हम बार बार कहते रहे कि एक्सोडस शुरू है और यह एक्सोडस उसी किस्म का जैसा कि सन् ४७ में हुआ था लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कानों पर जून रेंगी और वे काफी असें तक छिपाते रहे जब तक यहां पर १३-१४ लाख आदमी न आ गये कि यह इस तरह का एक्सोडस है। इसके बाद जब यह जाहिर हुआ कि एक

छोटा सा गोला इतना बड़ा हैमीस्फियर (वृत्तखंड) बन जायेगा कि जिसके बास्ते गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई जवाब नहीं होगा तो गवर्नमेंट की भ्रांख खुली। उस वक्त भी जब पहला झटका पाकिस्तान ने दिया तो मुझ को याद है कि उसका एक बड़ा रिएक्शन (प्रतिक्रिया) हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी गड़बड़ी पैदा हो गयी और जिसका कि पहले ही से सन् ४७ से डर था। चुनांचे मुझे याद है कि जब पहली मर्तबा नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट हुआ तो उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग में स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने हमको एश्योरेंस (आश्वासन) दिया और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी एश्योर किया गया कि अगर ऐसा दूसरा झटका आया तो कोई और मेथड्स (तरीके) इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे। मैंने वह आज तक और मेथड्स नहीं देखे, और न में उम्मीद करता हूँ कि कोई और मेथड्स हमारी गवर्नमेंट ऐसे देगी जिनसे एक्सोडस बंद हो। उस वक्त जब इस मसले पर हाउस में बहस हुई तो डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जिन्दा थे। उन्होंने और साथ ही मैंने गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में यह अर्ज किया कि जहां तक बालेंयटरी एक्सचेंज आफ पापुलेशन (जनसंख्या के स्वेच्छा पूर्ण आदान-प्रदान) का ताल्लुक है, जितने लोग यहां से जाना चाहते हैं और वहां से यहां आना चाहते हैं, उनको आप इनकरेज (प्रोत्साहित) करें। मैं जानता था कि मेरे ऐसा कहने से बहुत से पार्टी के लोग मुझ से नाखुश होंगे, लेकिन यह समझ कर कि इस मसले का हमें कोई हल निकालना है, मैंने यह प्रज्वीज पेश की। हमने चाहा कि अगर ऐसा होता कि जिन लोगों की जायदाद वहां पर रह गई थी वह एक्सचेंज हो जाती यहां वालों की जायदाद से जो वहां जाना चाहते थे, तो देश के अन्दर कुछ थोड़ा सा सेटिसफेक्शन (संतोष) होता, लेकिन उस वक्त भी गवर्नमेंट ने कोई पर्वाह नहीं की।

नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट होते ही, जब मुझे आसाम जाने का मौका हुआ, तो मैं ने वहां पर एथारिटीज (अधिकारियों) से पूछा कि आप इन रेफ्यूजीज के साथ इस बेसिस (आधार) पर क्यों नहीं सलूक करते कि अब इन को यहीं पर रहना है और वे लौट कर अब पाकिस्तान जाने वाले नहीं हैं, तो मुझ को जवाब मिला कि हम तो यह उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि यह जो रेफ्यूजीज आये हैं, यह वापिस चले जायेंगे और जा कर अपनी जायदादों पर काबिज होंगे। अब इस तरह के बुलन्द हवाई खयाल का क्या

करा जाय ? इस क्रूर भी वह मानने को तैयार नहीं थे कि यह लोग अब यहां से वापिस नहीं जायेंगे बल्कि उन्होंने मुझको यह बतलाया कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यू (दृष्टिकोण) यह है कि यह लोग वापिस चले जायेंगे जब कि हम सब जानते थे कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यू गलत था, और आज वाक्यात ने साबित कर दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यू गलत था।

मैं इस एक्सोडस के सवाल को जब गहरी निगाह से देखता हूँ तो मुझे यह यकीन होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान पर इससे ज्यादा मुसीबत कोई और नहीं आई। हिन्दुस्तान से पाकिस्तान की आज लड़ाई हो जाये; लाख-दो लाख आदमी मर जायेंगे और तो कुछ नहीं, काश्मीर का तनाजा (झगड़ा) बतलाया जाता है, कैनाल वाटर डिस्प्यूट (नहरी पानी विवाद) बतलाया जाता है, लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करता हूँ कि मेरे नुक्तेनिगाह से यह एक्सोडस का तनाजा सबसे बड़ा तनाजा है, इतना बड़ा तनाजा और कोई नहीं है। हम सब जानते हैं कि सिर्फ ३६ लाख आदमियों के हमारे भीतर आ जाने से हमारी क्या हालत बब रही है और हमारे फाईनेंस (वित्त) पर क्या बीत रही है और जितना आराम और सहूलियत उन रेफ्यूजीज को देना हमारा फर्ज है, हम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और इस हालत में आप बखूबी यह समझ सकते हैं कि अगर यह ६० लाख आदमी इधर आ गये तो हिन्दुस्तान का क्या हाल होगा और किस तरह हम उनका इन्तजाम कर सकेंगे, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं समझता हूँ कि ब्लैक होल (काल कोठरी) आफ कलकत्ता एक बड़ी भारी ट्रेजिडी (दुखान्त घटना) थी, लेकिन मेरी समझ में उससे यह हज़ार गुना ज्यादा ट्रेजिडी है। श्री बिल्सन ने अपनी किताब में लिखा कि किस तरह १०६ आदमियों को एक नाव पर बिना कोई साज-सामान के और खाने-पीने के समुद्र में भूखों मरने के लिये छोड़ दिया गया। यह ब्लैक होल आफ कलकत्ता का जवाब है। पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से ६० लाख आदमियों को बिना साज सामान के इधर हिन्दुस्तान में भेज रही है, और अपने फर्ज और कर्तव्य की कतई उसे पर्वाह नहीं है और उन मुसीबतखदा भाइयों को नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट की शर्जियां उड़ा कर इधर भेज रही है। जिन्ना साहब ने जो हमको सन् ४७ में बतलाया था कि दोनों तरफ मःइनी-रिटीज (अल्पसंख्यक) शान्ति से रहेंगी और सेफ्टी (सुरक्षा) और इज्जत से रहेंगी, उन सब

[पंडित टाकुर दास भार्गव]

के ऊपर पाकिस्तान ने पानी फेर दिया है और कभी कभी पाकिस्तान के साथ जो मीठी-मीठी बातें होती हैं, उनको मैं समझने से कासिर (असमर्थ) हूँ कि आज भी हमारे नेशनल लीडर्स (राष्ट्रीय नेतागण) और हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस मामले को उस असली शकल में नहीं देख रही है जो मुसीबत हमारे सामने पेश है। वह क्या २५० करोड़ या ३०० करोड़ रुपये का जो आप जिक्र करते हैं कि हमने इस काम के वास्ते रक्खा है उससे हल हो जायेगी? अगर ६० लाख लोग इधर आ गये तो आप इस रकम को अगर दुगनी भी कर दें, तब भी आप उनका इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप एक रेफ्यूजी का जिसका कि एक तरह से ब्रेन (मस्तिष्क) साइकालिजकली डैमेज (मनो-वैज्ञानिक रूप से क्षत) हो गया है और जो अपने घर बार को छोड़ कर इधर आया है, उसको आप कामयाबी के साथ रिहैबिलिटेड भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ जो उन्होंने यह तकरीबन ३५० करोड़ रुपया रेफ्यूजीज पर खर्च किया और खर्च करने को तैयार है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि हम इस तरीके से इस मसल को हल नहीं कर सकते; यह तरीका गलत है। आज हिन्दुस्तान को साफ-साफ पाकिस्तान को बता देना चाहिये कि इस रेफ्यूजीज के निकास को हम मोस्ट अनफ्रैंडली ऐक्ट (सर्वाधिक अमैत्रीपूर्ण कार्य) समझत ह। पाकिस्तान के हुकमरान (शासक) जब उनका ध्यान हमारी सरकार इसकी ओर दिलाती है, तो वे इसके लिये कान्फेंस बुलाते हैं और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब उसमें तशरीफ ले जाते हैं और वहां पर मीठी-मीठी बातें आपस में की जाती हैं। यहां पर लोग कहते हैं कि अब भी हम पाकिस्तान के साथ, अच्छे सम्बन्ध और दोस्ती कायम रखना चाहते हैं हम भी ऐसा ही चाहते हैं कि हमारे और उनके सम्बन्ध दोस्ती के हों, और हम भी किसी से नफरत नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन हम असल वाकयत से तो मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकते और यह एकसोडस का बड़ा और अहम मसला हमारे सामने पेश है, और जिसको कि हमें जैसे भी हो हल करना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कहीं दुनिया के अन्दर कोई अनफ्रैंडली ऐक्ट हो सकता है तो इससे ज्यादा नहीं जो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ किया जा रहा है। इसके लिये क्या इलाज होना चाहिये, यह हमें और आपको सब को मिल कर सोचना है। एक इलाज श्री मुर्जी ने बतलाया था, और श्रीमती

सुचेता कृपालानी ने भी बतलाया था। अभी आप पुराने जमाने की तरह से पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स (राष्ट्रजनों) को यहां पर रोजी देते हैं, और अब भी आप पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स को यहां पर अपने नेशनल्स को भूखा मार कर उनको काम देते ह। मैं अदब से अर्ज करता हूँ कि इन्सानियत के नाते मुझे किसी आदमी से कोई परहेज नहीं, कोई किसी किस्म की नफरत नहीं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का यह जो रवैया है कि अपने लोगों को तो भूखा रखकर और उनको काम न देकर पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स को यहां पर अपने नेशनल्स की तोर पर बसाये और हर तरह की सहूलियत दे, गलत रवैया है, और मैं इसको कतई गलत समझता हूँ। पाकिस्तान का यह रवैया कि धीरे-धीरे सारे पाकिस्तान से एक-एक हिन्दू को निकाल दिया जाये, बिलकुल गलत रवैया है और उन सारे मुआहिदों के खिलाफ है जो हमारे और उनके बीच में हुए हैं, और हमें यह चीज पाकिस्तान पर बाज्र कर देनी चाहिये और ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये जिससे कि यह मसला हल हो। मैं पूछता हूँ कि साउथ अफ्रीका ने जो रंगभेद की गलत पालिसी बर्ती और आपकी बात को नहीं माना और जो कि सही बात थी और जिसको उसे मानना चाहिये था, तो आपने उसके विरोध में अपने ताल्लुकात उससे तोड़े कि नहीं? लेकिन इधर हम यह देखते हैं कि दोनों देशों के बीच रास्ते खुलने की बातचीत चलती है, दोनों देशों के बीच आप रेलों के चलने की बात कहते हैं और तिजारत करने की बात चलात हैं कि फलां चीज हम वहां पर भेजें और उसके बदले में वहां से फलां चीज भगावें, मुझे इसमें एतराज नहीं, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह जरूर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप असली मामले को क्यों नहीं टैकिल (सुलझाते) करते और हल करने की कोई तदबीर क्यों नहीं करते और स्पेड को स्पेड क्यों नहीं कहते? एक मतंबा काश्मीर के मामले को भुलाया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस मामले को नहीं भुलाया जा सकता। यह काश्मीर के मुकाबले मैं भी उस से बड़ा मामला है, छोटा नहीं है। अगर फिल वाकया (वास्तव में) हमारी नेशनल गवर्नमेंट भी इस की अहमियत की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं करती तो कैसे काम चल सकता है? ह्यूमन मिजरी (मानवीय दुखों) के लिहाज से देखा जाये, तो यह एक्जोडस लड़ाई से बढ़ कर है और अमली जेनोसाइड (जातिहत्या) है। लड़ाई तो साल छः महीनों में खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन यह सिलसिला तो बरसों से

चल रहा है रोज रोज वहां से लोग उजड़ रहे हैं और वह भी किन तरीकों से ? जो कि मि० चटर्जी ने बतलाया वह इतना दिल हिला देने वाला मामला है कि कोई भी आदमी अपने दिल को काबू में नहीं रख सकता जो कि इस सारी मुसीबत को एक सही पर्स्पेक्टिव (दृष्टिकोण) में देखे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज तो हम इन डिमान्ड्स फार ग्रांट्स (अनुदानों की मांगों) पर बहस कर रहे हैं, यह मामला तो एक तरह से इन्स्टीट्यूटली (प्रासंगिक रूप से) आता है, लेकिन इसकी अहमियत को हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिये और जिस तरह का यह मामला है हम को उस को उसी पर्स्पेक्टिव में देखना चाहिये। यहां पर जो कुछ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि श्री चटर्जी और श्री मेघनाद साहा की मेहरबानी से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को यहां से कलकत्ते ले जा कर रखा गया। जब हमारे खन्ना साहब मिनिस्टर हुए, तो यहां पर जो लोग थे वह रोज कहते थे कि अब हमारा मिनिस्टर हो गया है इस लिये हमें ज्यादा मदद मिलेगी। लेकिन नतीजा यह निकला कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कलकत्ते चले गये। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कृष्ण महाराज तो द्वारका चले गये, आखिर यहां की गोपियां कहाँ जायें ? मैं आप से बहुत जोर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज से बहुत ज्यादा हमदर्दी है, जिस का आप अन्दाज नहीं लगा सकते हैं, अगर मेरा काबू चले तो मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सारे रिसोर्स (संसाधन) जितने मैं लगा सकूँ, सब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वालों के वास्ते लगा दूँ, मैं वेस्ट पाकिस्तान वालों का मुकाबला उनसे नहीं करना चाहता, हमारा फर्ज है कि हम जो कुछ भी उनके लिये कर सकें हम सारी सविस उनकी करें, लेकिन गरीब नेवाज, यहां आये हुए लोग यह मेन्टैलिटी (मनोवृत्ति) नहीं रखते। यहां आये हुए लोग जो बड़ी मुद्त से इन्तजार करते थे कि आप आ कर उनकी मदद करें आप के वहां चले जाने से बड़े मायूस हो गये हैं क्योंकि उनके मसले उस तरह से नहीं होते हैं जितने कि आप के सामने होते थे।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आधे वक्त मैं यहां रहता हूँ, और आधे वक्त वहां।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आधे वक्त आप यहां भले ही रहते हों, लेकिन आप की सारी तबज्जह उधर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

आप सारी तबज्जह उधर करें, क्योंकि यह मामला इतना बड़ा है, आप के सारे काम को देख कर भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह मामला इतना बड़ा है कि जो कि एक आदमी तो क्या, चन्द आदमियों के जरिये होना भी मुश्किल है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यहां के मामलों के वास्ते आप श्री भोंसले को पूरे अख्यारत दे दीजिये। बम्बई से मेरे पास आदमी आते हैं हम कहते हैं कि खन्ना साहब तो कलकत्ते में हैं अब हम क्या करें ? जो भाई भोंसले साहब से मिले, उनको उनसे तसल्ली नहीं हुई। भोंसले साहब ब अख्यार आदमी की तरह से काम नहीं कर सकते, जिस तरह से कि आप कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि भोंसले साहब शराफत और इन्सानी हमदर्दी में अपना सानी नहीं रखते और वह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो कि रिफ्यूजीज के लिये न करना चाहें, लेकिन वह भी मजबूर हैं। हम सब कुछ जानते हैं लेकिन हम ऐसे मिनिस्टर को ले कर क्या करें जिस के पास कुछ अख्यारत नहीं है हमें किंग स्टोक नहीं चाहिये उन को आप अख्यार दीजिये कि जो यहां के रिफ्यूजीज के मामलात हैं उनका फैसला पूरी तरह से वह खुद करें। अगर उनको कोई मुश्किल पड़े तो भले ही वह तार या टेलिफोन के जरिये आप से सलाह कर लें, लेकिन सारे मामलात का फैसला उसी तरह से वह करें जिस तरह से आप करते हैं जिसमें हमारे मामलात बिना फैसले के पड़े न रहें।

मैं चन्द एक बातें यहां के रिफ्यूजीज के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजियों का बहुत इल्म भी नहीं है इस लिये मैं उनकी सारी मुश्किलात को यहां रखने का क्लेम (दावा) करूँ, यह मेरे लिये मुनासिब नहीं होगा। लेकिन फिर भी रिफ्यूजीज की बहुत सी बातें कामन (समान) हैं। जो बातें यहां के रिफ्यूजीज पर लागू होंगी वहीं कम से कम ६० फी सदी वहां के रिफ्यूजीज पर भी लागू होंगी। बहरहाल पहली बात तो मैं यहां के रिफ्यूजीज के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जो कीमतें आपने लगाई हैं मकानों की उन की वजह से सारे देश में प्राज हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। मैं गुड़गावां जाता हूँ तो वहां के लोग मेरे पास आते हैं और पूछते हैं कि आखिर यह सब क्या है ? हम इतनी कीमत नहीं दे सकते। जो कीमतें आप ने लगाई

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हैं वह जरूरत से भी ज्यादा है। आप को चाहिये कि आप रिफ्यूजी भाइयों की बदकिस्मती का मुलाहजा फरमायें।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Three Members who have already spoken have taken half an hour each. I should get at least half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: The usual rule announced was, maximum 20 minutes.

Shri Kamath: (Hoshangabad): It may be relaxed.

Mr. Chairman: He can go on.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं यह भर्ज कर रहा था कि कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा लगाई जाती हैं, मुझे मालूम है कि वह आप के अफसरों के जरिये ही मुकर्रर की गई हैं, लेकिन वह बहुत ज्यादा हैं। यह मैन्टेलिटी (मनोवृत्ति) गलत है। बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं जो खाली पड़ी हुई थीं, वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज आये और उन्होंने अपने मकान बनाये, उन की कोशिशों से कीमतें काफी बढ़ीं और उन्हीं के ऊपर आप ने ऐसे कायदे लागू कर दिये जो कि उन्हीं के रास्ते की रुकावट बन गये। जब तक आप एक जेनरल रिडक्शन (आम कमी) कीमतों में नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप पर्सनल इन्टरेस्ट (व्यक्तिगत रुचि) ले कर खुद न इस को देखेंगे, तब तक यह मामला तय नहीं होगा। इस के अन्दर चन्द आदमियों की ख्वाहिश है कि हम किसी तरह से पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन (प्रतिकर) दें, मैं इस ख्वाहिश की कद्र करता हूँ, लेकिन इस के ये मानी नहीं कि जिन के लिये मकान बनाये गए थे उनको न दें बल्कि उन को मुआवजा बढ़ाने के लिये इस्तेमाल करें। और यही वजह थी कि आप ने बहुत सें ऐसे रूल (नियम) बनाये जो कि गलत बने। मैं ने उस वक्त कहा था कि मार्केट वैल्यू (बाजार भाव), न ली जाये। मेरे हाथ में श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन साहब का २२ सितम्बर, १९५४ का बयान है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि हम १६ आने नहीं लेंगे, ८ आने लेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है। आप प्राइसेज (कीमतें) न बढ़ाइये, प्राइसेज कम कर दीजिये। आप मुनासिब प्राइसेज ले लीजिये, लेकिन नीलाम में जो मार्केट वैल्यू आप को हासिल हो जाती है, उस को बसिस न बनाइये। वह गलत बेसिस है।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मुझे खुशी हुई कि आप १५ साल

की किस्त कर रहे हैं। मैं इन्स्टालमेंट (किस्त) के बारे में भर्ज करूंगा कि क्लेमेट्स (दावेदार) और नानक्लेमेट्स (गैर-दावेदार) सब के बारे में आप ४ बरस से १० बरस के भर्से को १५ बरस कर दें। आप को भूल्यार था कि आप जो चाहें मुद्दत रख देते। इस समय जो हमारी हालत है गरीबी की उस में आप ख्याल कर सकते हैं कि एक शख्स डेढ़ सौ या दो सौ रुपये महीने की किस्त कहाँ से देगा। यह रकम बहुत ज्यादा ही नहीं बल्कि उन के लिये इस का देना नामुमकिन भी होगा। लो इनकम ग्रुप (कम आय वर्ग) के लोन्स (ऋणों) के लिये भी आप ने ३० साल की मियाद रखी है फिर जो यह लोग तबाह हो कर आये हैं वह तो और भी ज्यादा खराब हालत में हैं। उन को तो आप को और भी ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिये। आप ने जिन लोगों के वास्ते इन्स्टालमेंट्स की मियाद १५ साल की रखी है, उन की तरफ से तो मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता ही हूँ, लेकिन मैं आप से भर्ज करूंगा कि जिन लोगों के लिये आप ने तीन या चार साल कर दिया है उन के लिये भी कम से कम १५ साल कर दीजिये। अगर २० साल हो जायें तब तो कहना ही क्या है लेकिन मैं अपनी डिमान्ड हाई (ऊंची) नहीं करना चाहता, अगर आप १५ साल कर दें तो यह भी सैटिस्फेक्ट्री (सन्तोषजनक) होगा और उस से लोगों को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

अब मैं एक खास चीज के ऊपर आप की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हाउस ने पास किया था ज्वायेंट हिन्दू फैमिली (संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार) का इस मामले में ख्याल किया जायेगा। और फाइनेन्स एक्ट के असूलों पर मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। उस के मुताबिक रूल बना और आप ने जब एक्ट बनाया तब भी मैं ने श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन की खिदमत में भर्ज किया था कि ज्वायेंट हिन्दू फैमिली को इस में फायदा देना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि इनकम टैक्स (आय-कर) के असूलों के अनुसार तो मैं मान लूंगा चूनांचे हमन रूल उन असूलों के अनुसार बनाया और हाउस ने रूल पास कर दिया। लेकिन रूल पास करने के बाद आप के डिपार्टमेंट का इन्टरप्रेटेशन (व्याख्या) ऐसा था कि जो अजीब व गलत था। आप ने बेटों को पार्सनर्ज के जुमरे से निकाल दिया और सिर्फ भाईयों को फायदा दिया आप का यह फैसला खिलाफ कानून व आर्बिट्रेरी (Arbitrary) है। सब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट आप इन्डिया में और कोई मिनिस्ट्री इतना खिलाफ कानून व arbitrarily

काम नहीं करती जितना यह मिनिस्ट्री करती हैं। उस की वजह यह हो सकती है कि कदम कदम पर यह मिनिस्ट्री ऐसे मामलात से डील करती है जो मुश्किल होते हैं लेकिन सच यह है कि अगर इस में हम कायदे कानून की ज्यादा परबाह करें तो बेइन्साफी आम तौर पर नहीं होती, लेकिन अगर आप मनमाना कानून बना दें तो इस से बढ़ कर कोई बेइन्साफी नहीं हो सकती। खुद हमारे मिनिस्टर खन्ना साहब यहां बैठ हैं, यह खुद इस रूल से फायदे में आते हैं और लोग यह कहते हैं कि चूंकि श्री खन्ना साहब को भी इस रूल से फायदा होगा इस डर के मार कि लोग ऐसा न कह सकें और इसी लिय वह इस रूल को तरमोम कर रहे हैं।

श्री मेहर खन्ना : यह गलत है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह गलत है, तो मैं बड़ा खुश हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस के पास दो और तीन हजार का क्लेम है, उस के घर में चार आदमी हैं—एक बूढ़ा बाप है, चार नौजवान लड़के हैं, जिन्होंने जायदाद पैदा की थी। पांच आदमी यहां आये हैं, आप उन को फायदा क्यों नहीं देते, आप भाईयों के हक से फैसला करते हैं, लेकिन बेटों के हक में नहीं। आप के डिपार्टमेंट को हक नहीं था कि जो चीज पालियामेंट पास कर चुकी उस को एक एग्जिक्यूटिव आर्डर (कार्यपालिका आदेश) से तब्दील कर दें, और ऐसे असूल पर पानी फेर दें जो आज भी फाइनेंस एक्ट में कबूल किया गया है। मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि दस बरस से जो कानून फाइनेंस एक्ट में मौजूद है, और जिस पर भ्रमल हुआ उस को आप खैरबाद कहते हैं। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में गवर्नमेंट का एक हिस्सा एक तरह से किसी रूल को इंटरप्रेट करे और दूसरा हिस्सा—रिहेबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री—दूसरी तरह से इंटरप्रेट करे यह सब गैरमुनासिब है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब पालियामेंट ने एक कानून पास कर दिया और उस कानून को पास करने का जो उसका मंशा था, उससे बिल्कुल ही दूसरा इंटरप्रेटेशन उस कानून का क्यों लगाया जाता है। और क्यों पालियामेंट के बनाये हुए कायदे की मट्टी पलीद की जाती है। यह पालियामेंट की हतक है और मिनिस्ट्री का यह फेल खिलाफ कानून है। हिन्दू ज्वान्ट फैमिली के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि ४० परसेंट फैमिलीज (परिवार) इस का फायदा उठावगी। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि १०० परसेंट को इस का फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिये। यह रियायत तो नहीं बल्कि इन्साफ पर मबनी है

(आधारित है)। जैसे आप कर रहे हैं उससे तो गरीबों का ही ज्यादा नुकसान होगा, भ्रमीरों का नहीं। कानून का एहतराम (सम्मान) कीजिये, उसकी खिलाफवर्जी न कीजिये। अब मैं दिल्ली पर आता हूँ। मलकागंज में आपने बिल्डिंग के नीलाम को बन्द कर दिया है। मारकेट्स के शरणार्थी आपके फैसले का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि आप उनके साथ इन्साफ करें। जो लोग वहां बो मंजला दुकानात में कारबार करते या रहते आ रहे हैं, वे यह चाहते हैं कि आप उनको उन से महरूम न करें। आप मेहरबानी कर के उनका फैसला जल्दी कर दीजिये। इस पर, मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं अलवर और भरतपुर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उनका केस भी आपके एक्टिव कंसिड्रेशन (सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन) में है। मैं इतना अर्ज कर दूँ कि उनके साथ इन्साफ नहीं होगा अगर आप ने उनको जो जमीन और कर्ज दिये हैं उनको वह जमीन न दी और वे कर्ज माफ न कर दिये जायें। आप इन लोगों को उखाड़ कर कुरुक्षेत्र से ले गये और आपने उनसे कहा कि आपको जमीन मिलेगी, आपको कर्ज मिलेंगे। पंजाब में कल तक भौक्युपेंसी राइट्स (भोग अधिकार) मिले हुए थे, और आज वहां पर प्रोप्राइटी राइट्स हो गये हैं। कोई वजह नहीं है कि आप का वायदा भौक्युपेंसी हकूक देने का अब मिलकियत के हकूक देने वाला न समझा जावे। यह गजब है कि १०-१० एकड़ जमीन, जो उन लोगों को दी गई है, उसकी कीमत ४५० रुपया फी एकड़ के हिसाब से आप उनसे मांगें। जब कि असली कीमत भी १५० रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप यह रुपया जो खाने व तकावी के लिये दिया गया था, उनसे वह नहीं मांगेंगे। आप उनको जमीन दे दीजिये जैसा कि आप वे वायदा किया था।

श्री मेहर खन्ना : ३५ लाख रुपया जो फूड लोन (खाद्यान ऋण) का था, वह रिमिट (छोड़) कर दिया गया है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बड़ी खुशी की यह बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रोज-रोज यह डिबेट हुआ करे, और रोज-रोज ऐसी अच्छी-अच्छी बातें आपसे सुनने को मिला करें। मैं अब चाहता हूँ कि जमीन भी आप उनको दे दीजिये, जिसके कि वे लोग हकदार हैं और जो लोन दे रखे हैं

[पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव]

उनको आप माफ कर दीजिये । काफी देर से यह मामला आपके जेरेगीर है, अब इस पर और ज्यादा देर किए बिना फैसला हो जाना चाहिये ।

बाम्बे लैसीज (पटेदारों) के बारे में ज्यादा अर्ज नहीं करूंगा । इस पर हमारे गिडवानी साहब ने काफी रोशनी डाली है । यह कभी भी सुनने में नहीं आया था कि गवर्नमेंट भी ब्लैक मार्केट (काला बाजार) करती है । यह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : Is there any difference between black-market and good-will.

पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव : क्या गुडविल वह होती है जो एक टेनेंट-एट-विल (इच्छाधीन कृषक) होता है उसको आप एक मकान एलाट कर देते हैं और वह आपके मकान में रहता है और उसको वहां रहते-रहते चार या पांच बरस बीत जाते हैं और जब कुछ अर्सा बीत जाता है फिर एलाट करते वक्त आप रुपया मांगते हैं क्या यह पगड़ी नहीं । पुराने दुकानदार का कर्जा व पुराने नौकरी को तनखाह नये एलाटी से दिलाना गुडविल है । पर शिकायत क्या है उसको आप देखें, उसको आप एग्जिमिन (जांच) करवायें और फिर आप किसी ठीक नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दीन मोहम्मद की गुडविल है, गिडवानी साहब की नहीं ।

पंडित ठाकूर दास भार्गव : दीन मोहम्मद जब गये तो कोई गुडविल नहीं छोड़ गये । उसकी गुडविल हम को नहीं चाहिये । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कुल मामले की तरफ जरूर ध्यान दें ।

ज्यादा वक्त न होने की वजह से, अब मैं अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी (निर्वाचिन-क्षेत्र) की चार पांच जगहों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, और वे जगहें हैं, पलवल, सोना, बलभगढ़, गुडगांव फरीदाबाद, इत्यादि । यहां पर रहने वाले रिफ्यूजीज के साथ हमेशा वायदे होते रहते हैं कि तुम्हारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज (उद्योग) खुलेंगी, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । वे लोग भुखों मर रहे हैं । मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से और खासतौर से खन्ना साहब से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें । पिछले पांच बरसों में वहां क्या किया गया है ? मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि कतई कुछ नहीं किया गया है ।

आपने कई वायदे किये लेकिन कोई वायदा पूरा नहीं किया । आपने ६ करोड़ रुपये छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये अलग रखे हुए हैं । स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज (छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग) के वास्ते पंचवर्षीय प्लान में भी आपके पास दो सौ करोड़ रुपये हैं । फरीदाबाद में आपने कुछ काम किया है और वहां पर आपने कुछ छोटी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज चालू की हैं । इसके लिये मैं आपको मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ । लेकिन इससे पलवल और बलभगढ़ के लोगों को क्या फायदा पहुंच सकता है । उनको इससे काम नहीं मिलने वाला है । इस वास्ते में बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन जगहों पर भी इंडस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल पर चलाने के लिये कोई इतिजाम करें ।

कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक शख्स जिसकी सारी जिंदगी कांग्रेस की खिदमत करते करते गुजर गई है और जिस की उम्र ६०-६५ बरस की है, मेरे पास आया और कहता है कि मैं क्रसम खा कर आया हूँ कि अपने गांव वापिस नहीं जाऊंगा जब तक होडल का फैसला नहीं हो जायेगा । होडल में कुछ मुसलमान वापिस आ गये थे और उनको जमीनें और मकानात दे दिये गये थे जो पहले औरों को एलाट हो चुके थे । यह वायदा किया गया था कि वहां पर एक कालोनी बसाई जायेगी । इस वायदे को किये हुए दो साल गुजर गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इसके बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है । उस चीज को आप भी, पंजाब के मिनिस्टर भी और वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर सब जानते हैं । अभी तक इसका फैसला नहीं हुआ है । उस शख्स की तरफ आप देखिये जिसने अपनी सारी जिंदगी कांग्रेस की खिदमत में और देशकी खिदमत में गुज़ार दी है । उसने इस काम के सिवा और कोई काम नहीं किया है । मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि इस चीज का भी फैसला जल्दी कर दिया जाये । भोंसले साहब वहां गये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि यहां कालोनी बनेगी । आप एक-आध घंटे के लिये वहां जा कर केस का फैसला कर दीजिये, और अगर आप नहीं जा सकते तो भोंसले साहब को आथोराइज कर दीजिये कि वह वहां जा कर फैसला कर दें । उनका एक-एक दिन बड़ी मुसीबत से गुज़र रहा है । दो बरस हो गये हैं अभी तक भी आप फैसला नहीं कर पाये हैं ।

एक दो मामलों के बारे में थोड़ा सा और कहना चाहता हूँ । केसिस तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन वक्त न होने की वजह से इन्हीं पर

बोलूंगा। एक बात तो यह है कि जैसा कि मेरी बहन श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने कहा कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के मकान के बाहर कुछ आदमी सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं। वे लोग मेरे पास भी आये थे। मैंने उनसे कह दिया था कि मैं उनको कोई हेल्प नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि उन्होंने कानून को अपने हाथ में लिया था। बेवाओं के मकान पड़े हुए थे, एक-एक कमरे वाले, कच्चे मकान, जिन पर उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया था। मैंने उनसे कहा कि अगर तुम्हें कब्जा ही करना था तो जब हमारे स्पीकर साहब स्वर्गवासी हुये थे, तो उनके मकान पर कब्जा करते और उसमें सौ कुनबे बड़ी आसानी से समा सकते थे। जब कभी कोई मिनिस्टर साहब बाहर जाते हैं तब उनकी कोठी पर जा कर कब्जा करते, ताकि ज्यादा कुनबे वहां बस सकते। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर ऐसी हालत हो जाये तो गवर्नमेंट कैसे कायम रह सकती है? यह हालत नहीं रह सकती है। खैर, मैंने उनकी मदद करने से इन्कार कर दिया। मैंने कहा कि सन् १९४७ में जिन्होंने कानून तोड़ा था, उनकी मदद तो हम लोगों ने की लेकिन अगर लोग रोज कानून तोड़ते रहें तो उनकी मदद कौन करेगा। इस वास्ते मैं तो उनके कानून तोड़ने की मज्जमत करता हूँ और उनके इस फेल के बारे में एक लफ्ज़ भी कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूंगा। लेकिन जनाबेवाला जब मैंने उनकी हिस्ट्री सुनी, जब उन्होंने सारे वाक्यात बतलाये तो इस पर मुझे यकीन हो गया कि उनके सत्याग्रह का असर यह होगा कि वन फाइन मॉनिंग पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की तरफ से चिट्ठी आयेगी मिनिस्टर साहब के पास कि इनके केस को सिम्पेटिकली कांसडर (सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार) करो। क्या कसूर है उनका? उनका कसूर यह है कि उन्होंने जो ६०० रुपये के जो मकान बेवाओं के लिये बनाये गये थे और जो खाली पड़े हुए थे और बेवाओं ने उनको नहीं लिया था, उन पर जा कर कब्जा कर लिया था। जनाबेवाला, भूखा भरता क्या न करता। जब उसके पास रहने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं है और अगर कोई मकान खाली पड़ा हुआ है और उसमें कोई रहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो अगर उसने उस पर कब्जा कर लिया तो क्या कसूर किया? हम हर रोज सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी (समाज के

समाजवादी ढंग) की बात करते हैं और हर रोज कहते हैं कि हर एक आदमी को मकान दिया जायेगा। हम यह भी दावा करते हैं कि यहां पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी होगी। हमारी एक वेलफेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) है। ये लोग यह कहते हैं कि हम पर सख्ती न करो। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ अर्सा हुआ एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया गया था कि १ अप्रैल, १९५४ के पहले अगर कोई आदमी एक मकान में रहता था और १५ अगस्त, १९५० से पहले वह दिल्ली में आ गया था और अगर वह सारा किराया भ्रदा करे और साबित करे कि दिल्ली में वह रहा था तो उसको हक होगा कि वह वहीं रहता रहे और उसको उस मकान में रहने के लिये ओथोराइज़ कर दिया जायेगा। जब यहां पर राशन बन्द हो गया तो लोगों ने राशन टिकट फेंक दिये। तो, यह १५ अगस्त, १९५० की यह जो शर्त रखी गई है यह बिल्कुल नाजायज़ है। १ अप्रैल, १९५४ कोई सैक्रोसंट (अनुल्लंघनीय) तारीख है यह मैं नहीं मानता। एबिकशन बिल (निष्काशन विधेयक) में यह तारीख तबदील होती रही है। खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ने सन् १९५२ कर दिया था इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन लोगों की तरफ थोड़ी हमदर्दी दिखायें। यह लोग आपकी सारी शर्तें मानने को तैयार हैं। आप उस वक्त तक के लिये इंतज़ार न करें जब तक कि आपके पास पंडित नेहरू से कोई चिट्ठी न आ जाये। अगर आप ज़रा ध्यान से देखें तो आप के सामने दफा (अनुच्छेद) ४३ कंस्टीट्यूशन की आ जायेगी, और जो आपने वायदे किये हैं वह भी आपके सामने हैं। क्यों आप पंडित नेहरू को मज़बूर करते हैं? जो आप टैकटिकस (तरकीबें) इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं वे गलत हैं। मैं बड़े भ्रदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप सही मानों में वेलफेयर स्टेट कायम करना चाहते हैं तो उनको हीलिंग बाम दीजिये। ये लोग भी आपके भाई हैं। जिस तरह से आप हिन्दुस्तान के सिटिज़न हैं उसी तरह से यह लोग भी हैं। आपने पार्लियामेंट के एक एक मेम्बर को एक एक ऐसा मकान दे रखा है जिसमें कि १०-१० शर्णाधियों के कुनबे बस सकते हैं। अब इनकी एक कोठे के बारे में शिकायत की जाती है। बहुत से आदमियों को आप रोज रेंग्युलराइज़ करते आये हैं। इनके साथ इतनी शर्तें क्यों रखते हैं? आप इनकी शर्तों को नर्म कीजिये ताकि यह कहें कि भ्रदसरान

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के दिल में हमारे लिये दर्द है, और उन्होंने भाइयों जैसा फैसला किया है। अगर आप सख्ती करना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं और आपकी ग्राम्स फोसज उनको ऋण कर देगी, लेकिन ऐसा करके आप उस इन्सानी जज्बे को खत्म कर देंगे जिसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद है। इसलिये, मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि जो भी इस तरह के केस आपके सामने हैं उनको आप हमदर्दी से और मेहरबानी से देखें। उनका सत्याग्रह आप की सखत व गैर हमदरदाना पालिसी के खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट है Pressure Tactics नहीं है।

एक बात में और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जितने ट्रस्ट और प्राइवेट चैरिटेबिल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं उनके बारे में बताया गया था कि इनका ८० लाख रुपया है जो कि इनको दिया जायेगा। १९५४ के एक्ट में यह रकम कम्पेन्सेशन पूल में शामिल की गई और यह इकरार किया गया कि यह रुपया पूल में से निकाल कर गवर्नमेंट द्वारा सीधा इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को दे दिया जायेगा बल्कि इस से ज्यादा मदद पब्लिक ट्रस्ट वगैरा की की जायेगी और उसको पूल में शामिल नहीं किया जायेगा। हमने श्री अजित प्रसाद जी के बयान पर यकीन किया और इसलिये उनको मुआवजे से महकूम कर दिया। इसके साथ ही मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना मेरा फर्ज है कि बहुत से स्कूलों और कालिजों को आप अपनी तरफ से बहुत अच्छी तरह से चला रहे हैं। लेकिन इन पब्लिक ट्रस्ट्स के साथ जो वायदा किया गया था उसको पूरे तौर पर पारा किया जाना चाहिये। इनमें से बहुत से मारे मारे फिरते हैं उनकी कोई सुनवाई ही नहीं हो रही है। उनको कुछ नहीं मिला है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप कम्पेन्सेशन बांट रहे हैं तो आपको दफा १४ के मुताबिक ए० और बी० में तमीज नहीं करनी चाहिये। जब मैं यह कहता हूँ तो मुझे पंजाब के एक उन एक लाख आदिमियों की याद आती है जिनके एलाटमेंट कौंसिल कर दिये गये हैं, जिनके महज पेपर एलोटेमेंट थे लेकिन जिनको आज तक एक कौड़ी भी नहीं मिली है और जो सबसे गरीब हैं। आप अब उनको अपनी टेबल से कुछ कम्ब्स देना चाहते हैं और उनको दो एकड़ जमीन देने का कलील मुआवजा तजवीज किया है। आप उनके लिये कम से कम चार एकड़ का प्रावीजन कर दीजिये। जो प्रोविजन

आपका इस वक्त है उसको हटा दीजिये। यह दुस्त नहीं है। अब तीन-चार बार घंटी बज चुकी है कहना तो बहुत बाकी है लेकिन अब खतम करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motions
92	205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210,
93	60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 776, 911,
139	217, 218, 219, 220.

Need to provide increased amount of housing loan to displaced persons in Tripura in colonies and elsewhere

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to stop realising loans from displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide drinking water in the colonies of displaced persons

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Exemption of displaced persons from payment of forest taxes

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to ensure that loans actually granted are made available to displaced persons

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to guarantee the supply of corrugated iron sheets to the displaced persons who are given housing loans

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for opening of transit camps and improving the conditions of the existing camps

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to stop ejection of displaced persons from the land on which they have already settled

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Bureaucratism in the functioning of the Rehabilitation Department of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to form an Advisory Body representing all shades of opinion to advise on the rehabilitation work in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide land and monetary aid to the displaced persons of Maslichera camp who left it on being attacked by wild beasts

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for establishing township colonies at Taliamhra, Malagaar, Belonia and Nutannagar

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase the amount of all categories of available loans for old and new refugees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to start small scale industries to provide employment to the refugees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give adequate amount of loans to the Co-operative Societies formed by the refugees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for speedy disposal of the Loan petitions under Contributory Housing Scheme for the displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to extend to village areas industrial loans of higher categories for the displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to speed up the granting of temporary Scheme loans to displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for paying compensation to displaced persons before 1957 for immovable property

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Rehabilitation of non-claimants and smalling the number of instalments to complete price of houses and shops allotted to them

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to expedite the construction of buildings, roads, camps, homes and infirmaries for displaced persons in Tripura by increasing the amount of aid

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give aid to Agartala Municipality to build the Bartala Bazar erected by displaced persons at Agartala, Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give aid to Motor Transport Associations formed by displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give aid for construction of schools and colleges started by displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Biren Dutt: The problems of rehabilitation in general have been discussed so far. I am going to concentrate on my own State and at first I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to the situation in my State and how the problem of rehabilitating the refugees has become difficult. Before partition, there were only

3 lakhs of people in Tripura, and after partition the figure went up to about 10 lakhs. Now you can say that the displaced persons are the majority people there. Before partition, Tripura was linked through East Bengal, but after partition, Tripura has been cut off and we have no road link. Tripura was never a developed State. It is a hill State and in between hills there are plains or plots of land. You will be astonished to hear how the Rehabilitation Department has acted in respect of rehabilitation work there. Even in West Bengal, where the people are cultivating higher bighas of land, Rs. 2,300 was the minimum loan given, but in the case of Tripura, which contains big hilly areas, they have only allotted about Rs. 700 per agriculturist. I do not understand how the calculations were made and by what authorities. I requested the hon. Minister to go over there. He went and had publicly stated that all categories of loans were very low there. Only Rs. 600 is given as a business loan in a State where there is no communication, where there is no road and where there is the difficulty of importing goods from other areas. For business this is the maximum amount. For the general category it is Rs. 772. In this way they have given loans to 24,000 families as mentioned in this report, as rehabilitation aid. Out of 3 lakhs of people, only one lakh have been covered by these 24,000 families and the rest is remaining on the waiting list. They have been kept practically in the open and they can go wherever they want. They are living around Agartala town. The Prime Minister went there all of a sudden when truckloads of military came, loaded the persons in their jeeps and threw them into jungles. When these people were thrown in hundreds and thousands in the different areas of the jungles, the tribal people came with their bamboos, etc., to build some houses. But the District Magistrate and the armed forces resisted them. We were told by the police that they require no public aid for rehabilitation in Tripura because in Tripura the tribal people have voted for the Communist Party and so no help from a communist should be taken. These poor people were kept in the open for a long time. Even today they have not formed an advisory council. You will be surprised to hear that the Director and some of the other officers there never care even to receive the representations from the people. Once Shri Meghnad Saha went there and he was asked "Who are you". He had to tell them that he was the master of our

masters. In that way he had to assert the rights of the Members of Parliament there. In such a condition, we have tried again and again through questions, through representations, through petitions, to draw the attention of the Minister. After all, when Shri Khanna went there, he met some representative non-official people and he categorically declared that the loans given were inadequate. All loans, agricultural, industrial, business and housing, were inadequate. Shri Khanna has stated it in a peculiar way—though the loan is practically inadequate, yet he thinks that on individual considerations it could be increased in our case, but there cannot be an overall increase in all categories of loans.

The Rehabilitation Department in Tripura is supreme in its relations with the refugees, in its relations with the representatives of the people and in relation to anything. So also the other Departments are supreme in their own way. The Forest Department is obstructing the procurement of land whenever the refugees themselves go and find out some plot of land, arable land, and report it to the Directorate of Rehabilitation. Some officers go there and they say that all this land is supposed to be reserved and so this cannot be given to the refugees. I can assure the House, as far as I know, that even the present population which has entered Tripura can be settled there. From the reply of the Central Tractor Organisation, we have seen that 80,000 acres of land can be cultivated and some part of the reserved land can also be released. Unless more people come from East Pakistan the present population can be rehabilitated. Who are the people who have come here? The intellectual and trained people have gone to West Bengal for they thought that they can earn their living there. It is mostly the scheduled castes and backward people who did not go there. They are really hardworking people. There is no cottage industry in Tripura other than this *jung* cultivation; the tribals live on shifting cultivation. These people and the people who came before partition, brought the soil under proper cultivation. The agriculture department there is not functioning properly. Four thousand acres of land have been given but they have not been demarcated. After taking bribe, the same piece of land is allotted to another person. It is a regular business. So many disputes have arisen and I put a question on it. The reply was that in 169 cases people were killed; there are still thousands of disputes and litigation. I

approach the Minister in this connection at Agartala and he promised to do what he could to mitigate the sufferings.

Some Muslims went from Tripura to East Pakistan and they exchanged their property. Government is not validating those exchanges. In this report, we see that certain things are left to the State Government. But Tripura has got a Government which has no power to legislate; it is the Centre which does and it should direct the forest department to release the forest lands which could be brought under cultivation. The State Government will never move unless the Home Ministry moves the Chief Commissioner. The agriculture department has not supplied seeds, manure etc. or looked after the irrigation facilities because it thinks that it is the duty of the rehabilitation department. How can rehabilitation be done in this way? How much amount has been given? If I am not mistaken, it comes to Rs. 2 per head on the refugees. They have left their everything in Pakistan; they entered this State and have been getting this sum of Rs. 2 per month till today. Many of them died and they continue to die still. They cultivated in the hills with some difficulty and there they produced cotton, jute, oil seeds, etc. If only some water is provided, they can regularly cultivate. Government is not at all taking any steps. The displaced persons have also started some schools but no single school has been given any construction grant. I may say that they do not get the same treatment. The Tripura displaced persons are given Rs. 2,000 when they settle in Calcutta and a T.B. patient in a West Bengal sanatorium gets some amount. The Tripura T.B. patients do not get the same treatment. We do not know how these calculations are made. It is a serious thing; the area is cordoned off by Pakistan on three sides.

The problem of the State is its communications. The road communications should be developed. The refugees are the majority population there. If they remain unsettled, you can see how the Five Year Plan is implemented. Even in the next Plan, you cannot do anything if you do not solve the displaced persons' problem there because they compose the majority. The State Government is not doing anything to the refugees in Tripura.

I have to give some suggestions. We have given a memorandum to the Minister and he gave some replies. All these

[Shri Biren Dutt]

replies remain in paper. Nothing has been done. Government should take steps to provide water immediately by a pumping system. They can cultivate jute, cotton, oil seeds and other things. The forest lands must be released for the rehabilitation of refugees. This rhymsyma proposition should be taken up immediately. All the loans which were given till 1956 should be converted into grants and new loans should be advanced in particular to the agricultural refugees for constructing irrigation systems. In certain places, transport system has developed and roads have been opened, this system should be taken by the Government. Motor engineering industry should be started. It would be one of the most important industries which could be taken by the Rehabilitation Ministry to provide employment. There are already some associations formed by displaced persons to run the motors; those associations should be given some aid. Colleges and schools started by displaced persons should be given aid. Co-operative societies started by the refugees should be given aid so that during the agricultural seasons they may help the people to purchase seeds, etc.

Such aids are nothing in relation to the demands of the agricultural refugees. Some fisheries must be started. The fishermen have already constructed some bunds in which fisheries can be started profitably if the Government gives some aid to the fishermen.

In Tripura there are some weavers who have already started some co-operative societies and who are producing some linen there. These weavers should be encouraged by giving aid through their co-operative societies. Some sales emporia should be started in Agartala as well as at Calcutta. This must be helped by starting some follow-up organisations to sell these products at Calcutta markets so that these refugee weavers can be given a profitable employment.

In the end I want to mention one thing. The Rehabilitation Minister is thinking of starting some new township colonies at Tripura. But Agartala town before the influx of refugees had only a population of 12,000. Now it has become a town with a population of one lakh of people. This town requires to be rebuilt in a proper manner. This town has no drainage system. It has no water-supply system. It has no good houses to accommodate the refugees. There are

about one lakh refugees living who live by coming in and selling small things. They have also started a small business in this town. They have started, without any aid from the Government, a big bazar known as the Bartala Bazar. The Tripura Government are trying to oust these refugees, who have built this Bazar without any aid from the Government, from this plot of land. I think Agartala should first of all be taken by the Government to be reconstituted. I would suggest that three bazars may be started in Agartala town: Bartala Bazar, Harijan Chawhney and Matt Chawhney to provide a great section of the small traders facilities to earn their livelihood.

I make a special request to the Rehabilitation Minister not to oust a single man from the Bartala Bazar. This place was a ditch. This Bazar has now been constructed by the refugees. I think the business loan which has been given to the refugees should be increased.

I suggest that there must be a committee to investigate the functioning of the rehabilitation development in Tripura. There must be an Advisory Board with some power to help the administration of rehabilitation work in Agartala. There are a large amount of complaints against the officers. We see often writings in the papers about these. These must not be overlooked by the Minister.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You have three Advisers in Tripura, what to say of one.

Shri Biren Dutt: These officers do not look to the matters of rehabilitation. They are not meant for rehabilitation work.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have a whole-time Rehabilitation Adviser there.

Shri Biren Dutt: They do not go and see the actual work. I would suggest that some advisory council should be formed to supervise the rehabilitation activities. If you like you may send some of your Members of Parliament from the Congress Party to investigate matters about rehabilitation and see how the work is going on. I think it will at least help to ease the situation to a great extent.

लाला अक्षित राम (हिसार) : आज इस महकमें को चलते हुए नौ वर्ष हो गए। जब यह शुरू हुआ था तो ऐसा मालूम होता

था कि यह छः महीने या साल भर में खत्म हो जायेगा, लेकिन यह शीतान की आत की तरह से बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि शायद यह खत्म होने को नहीं आयेगा। आज यह इतना लम्बा चौड़ा हो गया है कि कुछ कहना ही नहीं है। आज ईस्ट बंगाल (पूर्वी बंगाल) से जो तूफान आ रहा है उस ने हमारे तमाम देश के भीतर एक तूफान ला दिया है। इस लिये जब तक हम इस मसले (समस्या) को हल नहीं कर लेंगे तब तक कोई मसला हमारे देश का हल नहीं हो सकता। कल परसों की बात है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस के बारे में कुछ अफ्लाज कहे, और वह बड़े डिगनीफाइड (सम्भ्र) अफ्लाज थे। उन की स्पीच (भाषण) तकरीबन डेढ़ घंटे तक हुई, जिस में से वह कोई पांच या सात मिनट एग्जोडस (सामूहिक निष्क्रमण) के ऊपर भी बोले। वैसे तो उन्होंने सारी बातें कह दी थीं, लेकिन मैं दो तीन बातें पांच मिनट में कह देना चाहता हूँ। एक बात हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कही थी कि यह जो एग्जोडस हो रहा है उस से हिन्दुस्तान को तो नुकसान ही हो रहा है, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हिन्दुस्तान का न होकर पाकिस्तान को होने वाला है। आम लोग भी यह बात कहते हैं, लेकिन अगर एक जिम्मेदार आदमी ऐसी बात कहे तो उस में वजन होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बात में काफी वजन था भी। उन्होंने मिसाल दी थी कि चीवर्स (बुनकर) जैसे काम करने वाले आदमी यूरोप और फ्रांस से इंग्लैंड भाग कर आये थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि पंडित जी ने जो अफ्लाज कहे वह सबसे ज्यादा वजनदार इसलिये थे कि उन्होंने बतलाया कि पाकिस्तान की बुनियादी पालिसी जो है वही गलत है। उन के दिल में इत्मीनान नहीं है, डर है। और उनके जितने भी काम होते हैं वह अब डर की नीति पर ही चल रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह आप जानते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में भी वहाँ पर एक बात कही गई कि हर एक आदमी बुजदिली में आ कर काम करता है। पाकिस्तान सीटो में शामिल हुआ, बगदाद पैक्ट में शामिल हुआ, इस डर से कि उस को हिन्दुस्तान खा लेगा। आज जब पाकिस्तान इस्लामी रिपब्लिक (गणराज्य) हो गया तब भी वही बात है। हर चीज में उनके अन्दर डर पाया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो सेपरेट एलेक्टोरेट (पृथक् निर्वाचन) रखेंगे, हालांकि वहाँ पर हिन्दू

माइनारिटी (अल्प संख्या) में हैं फिर भी उन को उन से डर है। आज उस मुल्क के अन्दर हर चीज की बुनियाद में डर होने की खास वजह यह है कि उस के पिता ने उस को घुट्टी में ही डर भर दिया था। जिस वक्त जिन्ना साहब ने यह पाकिस्तान बनाया उस समय उस की बुनियाद में डर ही था। मैं तो ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि जितने भी उन के प्रामाल हैं उन सबकी जड़ में डर है। हमारे प्राइम-मिनिस्टर साहब ने तकरीर की, लेकिन मैं तो इस बात का मुन्तजर था कि वह कोई इस सिचुयेशन (परिस्थिती) का हल बतलाते कि आखिर लोग क्या करें। यह भी कहा गया था कि जो वजीर (मंत्री) हैं पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट के या ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के, उनका भी कोई इरादा वहाँ के हिन्दुओं को निकालने का नहीं है, पंडित जी ने भी कहा कि उन को विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार का इरादा नहीं है कि हिन्दुओं को वहाँ से निकाला जाये। लेकिन आखिर इसका हल क्या है? आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है। मैं तो यह महसूस कर रहा हूँ कि जिन्ना साहब की पालिसी का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहाँ से हिन्दुओं को निकाला जा रहा है। आप को यह भी पता है कि पख्तूनों के बारे में जो उन लोगों की पालिसी है उसकी भी एक ही वजह है और वह है उन का डर। लेकिन एक दिन आयेगा कि जैसे रूस के अन्दर क्रुश्चेव और मिकोयान पैदा हुए उसी तरह से पाकिस्तान में भी क्रुश्चेव और मिकोयान पैदा होंगे और कहेंगे कि जिन्ना जो था ही बाज एनिमी नम्बर वन आफ दि मुसलिम्स आफ इंडिया एण्ड पाकिस्तान (वह भारत और पाकिस्तान के मुस्लिमों के सब से बड़ा शत्रु था)। पाकिस्तान से ही यह आवाज निकलेगी। मेजोरिटी (बहुमत) की पब्लिक ओपीनियन (जनमत) यह होगी।

श्री मेहर चन्द जन्ना : पाकिस्तानी मुसलिम्स।

लासा अर्चित राम : पाकिस्तानी मुसलिम्स कहेंगे। खैर यह तो उनका मामला है। लेकिन हम क्या करें? मैं समझता हूँ कि आज दुनिया के अन्दर लाख कोई जोर लगाये, सब से बड़ी चीज वलर्ड पब्लिक ओपीनियन (विश्व की राये) है। चाहे उस के खिलाफ ब्रह्मा ही क्यों न हो, कोई महात्मा क्यों न हो। दुनिया में पब्लिक ओपीनियन की परबाह किये वगैर कोई सरकार जिन्दा नहीं रह

[लाला अर्चित राम]

सकती। आज जो पाकिस्तान बना है, आखिर वह किस बुनियाद पर बनाया गया। वह पब्लिक ओपीनियन पर बना। हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते रास्ता यह है कि वह पब्लिक ओपीनियन क्रिएट करें। डेढ़ घंटे हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने तकरीर की सिर्फ काश्मीर के बारे में बजाहत (ब्याख्या) करने के लिये ताकि वह हिन्दुस्तान की पालिसी बता दें। पाकिस्तान आये दिन प्रोपैगण्डा करता है कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रह नहीं सकता। क्योंकि काश्मीर में मुसलमान ज्यादा हैं। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस एक्सोडस के मसले को हल करें तो उस के लिये रास्ता यही है कि आप सच्चाई का दुनिया में प्रचार करें।

2 P. M.

क्या आप यह सुन सकते हैं कि रूस के आदमी रूस से निकल जायें? क्या आप इस बात को समझ सकते हैं कि इंग्लैंड का जो सिटिजन (नागरिक) है वह वहां से निकल जाये? क्या अमरीका का सिटिजन अमरीका से निकाला जा सकता है? इस चीज का कभी खयाल भी नहीं किया जा सकता। यह गजब की बात है कि पाकिस्तान में इतनी भारी बेइसाफी और इतना ज्यादा जुल्म हो रहा है। विदेशों से सैकड़ों आदमी आते हैं वह हमारी तारीफ करते नहीं थकते। वह हमारे बड़े हमदर्द होते हैं। उनको एड्रेस पेश किये जाते हैं, उनको यहां से वहां ले जाया जाता है और वहां से और जगह ले जाया जाता है। दीवानेखास में उनको हम ले जाते हैं और लाल किले में हम उनको एड्रेस पेश करते हैं। गोआ के मुताल्लिक वे कहते हैं, काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक वह कहते हैं। लेकिन गजब की बात यह है इस एक्सोडस के बारे में कोई भी अपना मुंह नहीं खोलता। हर रोज एक नहीं, दो नहीं, सौ नहीं, दो हजार आदमी ईस्ट बंगाल से आ रहे हैं। रूस के डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब आये और वह लॉन में बाते कर रहे थे। कई तरह की बातें उनके साथ हो रही थीं लेकिन एक्सोडस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं हुई। मैं कहूंगा : Government of India is seriously guilty of not carrying on propoganda.

पिछले चन्द महीनों में आपके दोस्त मुल्कों के बड़े बड़े आदमी यहां आये। इंडोनेशिया के, बरमा के, युगोस्लाविया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर

और प्रेजीडेंट यहां आये। उनके आने का देश के अन्दर बड़ी गरमजोशी से इस्तकबाल (स्वागत) किया गया। यह एक अनहर्ब आफ इवेंट (ऐसी घटना जिसके बारे में कभी न सुना गया हो) था। किसी ने भी इस मामले के बारे में एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा। मुझे तारीफ करनी पड़ती है खन्ना साहब की कि उन्होंने अवाज उठानी शुरू कर दी है। For the first time I was happy when he began to talk about it. मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इस मामले की सुध ले, वह यह देखे कि कितना पाप हो रहा है, कितना गुनाह हो रहा है।

आज तो पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं को निकाला जा रहा है कल को दूसरे देशों से भी इन लोगों को निकाला जा सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई डेफिनिट स्टेप (निश्चित कार्यवाही) लिया जाये, अच्छा माहौल (वातावरण) पैदा किया जाये, तभी मसला हल हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जून में कामनवैल्थ कान्फेंस (राष्ट्रमण्डल सम्मेलन) में शामिल होने के लिये जा रहे हैं। वहां दूसरे मसलों के बारे में बात करते हैं लेकिन इन बदनसीब लोगों के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की जाती है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि वहां पर इस मसले के बारे में बात नहीं हो सकती। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप प्राइवेट लेटर (पत्र) लिख सकते हैं, पैम्फ्लेट भेज सकते हैं, लीफलेट्स भेज सकते हैं और इसी तरह का दूसरा प्रापेगण्डा कर सकते हैं। आप न्यूजीलैंड के प्रधान मंत्री को कनाडा के प्रधान मंत्री को और दूसरे प्रधान मंत्रियों को इसके बारे में इस तरह से जानकारी करा सकते हैं। आप उनको बता सकते हैं कि यहां पर क्या हो रहा है। इससे धराफत में फर्क आने को कोई बात नहीं है। यह तो इन्साफ की बात है। इस वास्ते जो दूसरा कदम आपको उठाना चाहिये वह यह है जो मैंने अभी बतलाया है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर बुल्गारिान साहब आये, क्रुश्चेव साहब आये और उन्होंने काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक, गोआ के मुताल्लिक बयानात दिये। उनका खूब स्वागत किया गया और लोगों ने उनके एलान का तालियां बजा कर स्वागत किया। काश्मीर का सवाल मेरे खयाल में हल हो चुका है। यह जो लोग आ रहे हैं

श्रीर जितनी भारी तादाद में ये आ रहे हैं इनमें से किसी ने इस मसले के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। कितना जुल्म हो रहा है इसके बारे में he had nothing to talk—this gentleman, the Deputy Minister—पालियामेंट में किसी मੈम्बर के दिल में इन लोगों के लिए कोई खयाल नहीं आया है। कोई नहीं जानता कि इन पर क्या मुसीबत आ रही है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि create public opinion all the world over and I am sure you will succeed.

आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चार करोड़ के करीब मुसलमान रह रहे हैं। वे यहां के सिटिजन हैं। आज पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की मेहरबानी से, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मेहरबानी से यह फैसला हो गया है कि यहां पर कोई इवैक्वी ला (निष्क्रमण सम्बन्धी विधि) नहीं होगा और न ही कोई ऐसा ला है। किसी मुसलमान की जायदाद कोई नहीं ले सकता। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि ये मुसलमान भी अपने फर्ज को समझें। इस्लाम की बुनियाद क्या है। कुरान शरीफ में पढ़ा है। कुरान शरीफ कहता है कि जो पढ़ीसी हो उसकी आप परवा करो, अगर तुम्हारा पिता दुसरे मत का है तो उसको अपने सरपर उठा कर उस इबादत खाने में ले जाओ, इस तरह की आयतों पर आयतें पढ़ी जाती हैं। क्या आज पाकिस्तान कुरान शरीफ के मुताबिक चल रहा है ?

श्री नन्द लाल बर्मा : इस्लामी स्टेट है, पाकिस्तान।

साला अर्चित राम : हां वह एक इस्लामी स्टेट है। मैं भारत के मुसलमानों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उठो और अपने फर्ज को निभाओ। जो इस्लाम कहता है उसके मुताबिक हिम्मत से अमल करो। अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान की खिदमत करना चाहते हैं तो इस की कुछ मदद करो। आप पाकिस्तान में जायें और उनको बतलायें

“You should treat the Hindus in Pakistan as you would like the Muslims of India to be treated here in this secular State”. This should be your slogan.

आपकी जायदादें यहां पर महफूज (सुरक्षित) हैं और इनको हड़पने वाला कोई नहीं है। जो पालियामेंट के मੈम्बर हैं उनकी जगहें भी महफूज

हैं उनको इन जगहों से कोई हटा नहीं सकता है। अगर आज पंडित नेहरू कह दें कि आपको यहां से खड़ा होना है इलेक्शन के लिये तो कोई आपके खिलाफ कांग्रेस का आदमी खड़ा नहीं होगा। वहां जाकर आप प्रापेगंडा करें और उनको समझायें और वहां पर पब्लिक ओपिनियन इसके फेवर (पक्ष) में क्रियेट करें। आप उनको कहें कि क्या वे लोग यह चाहते हैं कि आप वहां आ जायें और भारत उनसे छूट जायें। मुझे पक्का यकीन है कि वे लोग यहीं कहेंगे कि नहीं हम यह नहीं चाहते। आप यहां पर महफूज इस लिये हैं कि गांधीजी ने हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों में कोई भेद नहीं किया, उन्होंने सब को यहां शैल्टर (आश्रय) दिया। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि उन्होंने हिन्दू धर्म की भी रक्षा की है। उनकी कुरबानी बहुत बड़ी है। उनकी मौत एक हिन्दू के हाथों ही हुई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आप पाकिस्तान जाकर प्रापेगंडा करें तो वहां पर अगर कोई मुसलमान ही आपको मार दे तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी इस्लाम बच सकता है, तभी पाकिस्तान बच सकता है, तभी हिन्दुस्तान का भी भला हो सकता है। ऐसा करके ही आप इसलाम की अच्छी खिदमत (सेवा) कर सकते हैं। आपके यहां से जाने के बाद आपके जितने भी इंट्रेस्ट्स (हित) हैं वे यहां पर सेफ (सुरक्षित) रहेंगे।

मैं पंडित नेहरू से इतिफाक (सहमत) करता हूँ जब वह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की जो गवर्नमेंट है वह नहीं चाहती कि हिन्दू वहां से जायें। पाकिस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा है कि हिन्दू वहां से न जायें। जो जुल्म वहां पर हो रहा है उसको मैं भली भांति जानता हूँ। लेकिन कोई न कोई रास्ता निकलना अभी भी सम्भव है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहां पर रेप (बलात्कार) हो रहा है, एबडकशन (अपहरण) हो रहे हैं, घरों के ताले तोड़े जा रहे हैं, औरतों को मन्दिर में नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। यह चीजें दुनिया में पहले कहीं भी नहीं हुई हैं। इन सब चीजों में सच्चाई है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन इस मसले का हल निकालना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। अभी अभी पाकिस्तान के विदेशी मामलों के वजीर ने एक स्टेटमेंट निकाला है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि जिन मामलों के बारे में समझौता नहीं हो सकता उनको छोड़ दिया जाये और जिन के बारे में समझौता हो सकता है उन पर समझौता कर लिया जाये। मैं इसको एक बहुत ही सेन्सेबल (बुद्धिमत्पूरी) स्टेटमेंट समझता हूँ। यह

[लाला प्रचित राम]

एक बहुत ही भ्रमल की चीज है। आपको इसे बेलकम (स्वागत) करना चाहिये। हमें उन मामलों के बारे में समझौता कर लेना चाहिये जिन पर कि समझौता हो सकता है। We cannot decide about Kashmir. We cannot decide other things. Let us decide this thing. आज कलकत्ता के अन्दर हजारों मुसलमान भा कर नौकरी करते हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनको निकाल दिया जाये। लेकिन हमें उन लोगों को यह सब चीजें तो अवश्य बतलानी चाहियें। हमें उनको यह सब चीजें अवश्य समझानी चाहिये और उनके साथ नेगोशियेट (बात चीत) करना चाहियें। हम उनको कह सकते हैं कि हम कोओपरेट (सहयोग देने) करने को तैयार हैं। पहले नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट हुआ था और पहले पहल वह काफी सफल रहा। दो तीन साल तक उस पर अच्छी तरह से भ्रमल किया गया। अब भी मैं यह समझता हूँ कोई ऐसा ही पैक्ट हो जाये और जिसे पाकिस्तान भी मंजूर कर ले तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

यह तो बाहर की बात हुई। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि अब हम क्या करें। मुझे इस बात का अफ-सोस है कि आज ईस्ट बंगाल को फिर से बसाने का काम झाल इंडिया बेसिस पर नहीं लिया जाता। बातें तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन भ्रमल नहीं किया जाता। मैं ने देखा कि वहाँ ४५ या ५० हजार अन्नप्रटेक्ट (जिनका कोई संबंधी नहीं) विमैन (स्त्रियाँ) हैं उनमें से ४५ हजार तो बंगाल में रहती हैं बाकी पांच हजार बाहर रहती हैं। अभी तक वहाँ से ३७ लाख हिन्दू भाये हैं। उनमें से कोई २७ या ३० लाख तो वेस्ट बंगाल में बसते हैं। खन्ना सहाब ने उनको बाहर बसाने की बहुत कोशिश की, कई कानफरेंसेज की गयीं और उनमें बहुत सी बातें भी कही गयीं लेकिन इस काम के लिए स्टेट्स ने अभी तक १५ हजार एकड़ जमीन बी है जिसमें से १० हजार एकड़ बिहार में है और बाकी और जगह।

श्री गिडबानी : वह भी मिलेगी ?

लाला प्रचित राम : यह तो मदद करने का मसौल उठाना है। यह तो इंडियन नेशनलिज्म की मकारी है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इस काम के लिये तो आपको एक बोर्ड बनाना चाहिए जिसमें आपका इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर (उद्योग

मंत्री) हो, होम मिनिस्टर हो, और इस काम को वार बेसिस (युद्ध आधार) पर चलाया जाये। अगर पाकिस्तान ने लड़ाई शुरू कर दी होती तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा बुरी हालत लोगों की न होती। आज तो बंगाल में लोगों को रहना मुशिकल हो गया है। पंजाब की बात और थी। वहाँ अगर हिन्दू भाये तो मुसलमान चले भी गये और जगह छोड़ गये। लेकिन बंगाल में तो कतई दूसरी हालत है।

दूसरी बात इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने इस बारे में सन्त विनोबा से बात की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि भूदान यज्ञ के सिलसिले में जो जमीन बिहार में मिली है उस में से कुछ इस काम के लिये दी जा सकती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूँगा कि वे सन्त विनोबा से मिलें। मैं उनको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जो उनको जमीन अपने एफर्ट्स (प्रयत्न) में मिली है उस १५,००० एकड़ जमीन से ज्यादा जमीन विनोबा जी से मिल सकती है।

चेटर्जी साहब ने कहा था कि आपकी स्कीमों का कोई रिजल्ट (परिणाम) नहीं निकलता। मैं किसी की खुशामद नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इतना मैं कहूँगा कि खन्ना साहब ने इस काम में जान डाल दी है। हम अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाना नहीं चाहते कि हम हिन्दुओं का हिन्दुस्तान भ्राना नहीं रोक सके। अपनी कमजोरी छिपाना पाप है। लेकिन इस वजह से यह कहना ठीक नहीं कि हमने वहाँ से भ्राने वालों के साथ कुछ नहीं किया। इस वास्ते मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गलत बात की हम भ्रालोचना करें तो अच्छी बात को तो हमें अच्छा कहना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं काश्मीर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ तो वास्तव में बड़ी सीरियस सिचुएशन (गंभीर परिस्थिति) हुई, वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो हिन्दू भाये थे उनको तो जो मुसलमान गये उनकी जगह में से हिस्सा दे दिया गया और उनको रुपया में चार भ्राना, पांच भ्राना जो भी मिल सकता था मिला। जो हिन्दू ईस्ट बंगाल से भा रहे हैं उनको भी इन आठ सालों में अपनी जायदाद को कुछ न कुछ बेचने का मौका

मिला है। लेकिन जो लोग काश्मीर से आये उनको तो कोई मौका नहीं मिला। उन पर तो हमला हुआ और कोई डेढ़ लाख आदमी इधर आ गये। इन आठ बरस तक आप ससपेंस (अनिश्चितता) में रहे कि उनके क्लेम में या न लें क्योंकि वे तो हमारी ही टैरीटरी (प्रदेश) के रहने वाले हैं। लेकिन अभी जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट हुआ उससे तो यही मालम होता है कि अब पाकिस्तान में जनमतसंग्रह नहीं हो सकता। अब तो एक तरह से यह फैसला हो गया कि पाकिस्तान हेल्ड (अधिकृत) टैरीटरी में ये लोग नहीं जा सकते। ऐसी हालत में आप उनके क्लेम इनवाइट (मांगिये) कीजिये। ये डेढ़ लाख आदमी हैं। जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट हुआ है वह एक तरफ से सीलिंग (अन्तिम) स्टेटमेंट है। उसका लोगों पर यह असर हुआ है कि काश्मीर में अब प्लेबीसाइट (जनमतसंग्रह) नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आप उनके भी क्लेम उसी तरह से इनवाइट कीजिये जैसे कि आपने पाकिस्तान से आने वाले दूसरे लोगों के इनवाइट किये थे। उनकी सबसे ज्यादा कुर्बानी है। मैं इस मामले के डिटेल्स (ब्योरे) में नहीं जाना चाहता। मुझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि वे बेचारे वहां से भी मार खा कर आये और यहां भी उनके लिये कोई आखिरी फैसला नहीं किया गया है। मुझे यह जानकर खूबी दुई कि आप सोच रहे हैं कि उनको असिस्टेंस (सहायता) दी जाये। लेकिन अभी आपने उनका क्वॉटम (अभ्यंश) मुकर्रर नहीं किया है। मैं कहूंगा कि आप कृपा करके उनके साथ वैसा ही सलूक करें जैसा कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वाले दूसरे लोगों के साथ आपने किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप बोल्ड स्टेप (साहसपूर्ण कार्यवाही) लेने के आदि हैं। अगर इस मामले में भी आप बोल्ड स्टेप ले लेंगे तो इन लोगों का बहुत भला हो जायेगा।

इसके अलावा चन्द बातें मुझे पंजाब के बारे में कहनी हैं।

पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि आपने तो अपने यहां से इवेक्वी ला हटा दिया इस लिये जो हिन्दू लोग यहां आये हुए हैं उनके लिये तरह तरह के रेस्ट्रिक्शन (प्रतिबन्ध) पैदा हो गये और उनको मकान नहीं

मिल रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं आपको कहूंगा कि आप यह उसूल बना लीजिये कि जो भी आदमी वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से रिफ्यूजी होकर आये हैं, चाहे वे राजस्थान में हों, या बम्बई में हो या और किसी जगह हों, उनको मकान दिया जाये। अगर आपको तसल्ली हो जाये कि फलां आदमी उन ४७ लाख में से एक है जो कि पाकिस्तान से यहां आये हैं तो आपको उसे मदद देनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे इंस्टालमेंट (किस्तों) के बारे में अज करनी है। आपने चार इंस्टालमेंट का उसूल रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर इतना रुपया खर्च कर रही है। क्या वह इन लोगों के साथ कुछ रियायत नहीं कर सकती। अगर इंस्टालमेंट्स का नम्बर बढ़ा दिया जाये तो इनको बहुत राहत मिल सकती है। आखिर ये लोग रुपया आपस तो देंगे ही। लेकर चले तो नहीं जायेंगे।

इसके अलावा मुझे उन रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में कुछ कहना है जो कि अपने रिश्तेदारों के पास रहते रहे हैं। अब तक उन्होंने अपनी डिमांड आपके सामने नहीं रखी। लेकिन अब आप उनकी मकान दें, रिलीफ दें, जो कुछ ठीक समझें दें।

इसी के साथ मैं टी० बी० पेशेंट्स की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे यह जानकर दुःख हुआ कि ईस्ट बंगाल के रिफ्यूजीज में ३००० टी० बी० के पेशेंट्स (रोगी) हैं मगर सिर्फ ५०० बेड्स का ही इन्तिजाम किया गया है। इन बेड्स को बढ़ाया जाये। जब रिफ्यूजी पेशेंट्स इनके पास जाते हैं तो ख़ासा साहब कहते हैं कि तुम हैल्थ मिनिस्टर (स्वास्थ्य मंत्री) के पास जाओ। उनके पास जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि रिहेबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर (पुनर्वास मंत्री) के पास जाओ। अब आप बतलाइये कि वे बेचारे कहां जायें।

अनअटेंड विमन (निराश्रित स्त्रियों) की तरफ भी मैं आपकी तबज़ह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उनकी ज्यादा तादाद में मदद की जानी चाहिये और उनके रहने का इन्तिजाम

[लाला अचिंत राम]

किया जाना चाहिये। इसी सिलसिले में एक अनअटेन्ड औरत मेरे पास आयी थी। वह कहती थी कि उसके रहने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं है। तो मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी औरतों के लिये और टी० बी० के पेशेंट्स (रोगियों) की तरफ आपको खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरे पास एक आदमी आया था जो कि रिक्शा चलाता था। ऐसा करने से उसके लंग्स (फेफड़े) बँठ गये। वह अस्पताल में दाखिल होने गया तो उससे कहा गया कि जगह नहीं है। ऐसे आदमियों का जल्दी बन्दोबस्त किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों की उम्र साठ या ६५ साल है उनके क्लेम्स को प्रायरीटी (प्राथमिकता) दी जानी चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि यह लोग झूठे मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट दाखिल करते हैं, अगर आप ऐसा समझते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप उनसे इंटरव्यू (मुलाकात) कीजिये और उनके साथ मुनासिब बरताव कीजिये।

शायद आपने अपने नोट में कुछ लिख दिया होगा। उसकी वजह से बहुत से आदमी अनआथोराइज्ड (अनाधिकृत) कह कर हवाये जा रहे हैं। यों तो हम सभी अनआथोराइज्ड हैं। अगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर उनको मकान न दें तो कम से कम जगह तो दीजिये। वे अपना मकान खुद बना लेंगे।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are both refugees.

Lala Achint Ram: Therefore, as a refugee, I will say from the housetops, I will say from any platform in the world, that everybody deserves a house, water and electricity. Why should you refuse this, however guilty he may be? I cannot tolerate it.

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा है कि मकानों का किराया कैपिटलाइज कर दिया जाये यानी इकट्ठा करके लिया जाये। इसके लिये उनको फोर्स (मजबूर) नहीं करना चाहिये। यह पावर आप अपने हाथ में न लीजिये। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने खन्ना साहब को यह पोर्टफोलियो दिया। उन्होंने इस काम में जान डाल दी है।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I may call it the eighth wonder of the world that in ten years we could not solve the refugee and rehabilitation problem in India. In order to solve it, in 1950 the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement was concluded, but if we analyse we find that on our part we have not infringed a word of the pact, but, as the hon. Law Minister said yesterday, and also the forty points put by the minority leaders in East Bengal before the Chief Minister of East Bengal signify that Pakistan has failed, utterly failed to implement the agreement they had made. The world should know that we have implemented the pledge we gave and Pakistan has not.

When in 1950 this agreement question was discussed in this House, our leader the Prime Minister said there was no other way but to have negotiation with Pakistan. The alternative was war. We did not want war, so we accepted negotiation. We negotiated and made an agreement for peace. The Prime Minister was then pleased to say:

“Pakistan is a foreign Government. One deals with a foreign Government, roughly speaking, in two ways. One is the way of negotiation with such pressure as can be exercised through negotiation, whatever the pressure may be, political, economic, diplomatic, but fundamentally it is the way of negotiation. The alternative is war.”

Then, he said:

“There may be, of course, an intermediate stage, that is neither war nor peace, but breaking off relations.”

Now, what is the position at present. Instead of the flow of refugees decreasing, they are coming to West Bengal in incessant numbers. They are entering the border of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Manipur in incessant numbers, and they will continue to come. I would request the Government to take to the alternative which the hon. Prime Minister indicated to us in 1950. It is the Government's duty to take to whatever alternative is available except war.

We the unfortunate people of West Bengal have been burdened with 37 lakhs of people. What are we to do? Can we hope to live, or shall we die? Can you imagine the density of population in West Bengal? Can you imagine how not

only the refugees who have come to West Bengal but the inhabitants of West Bengal also are living at the present moment? What is the cause? The cause is partition. Partition was accepted not by Bengal only, it was accepted by the whole of India. Then, why should not the burden of the partition of Bengal, the result of the partition of Bengal, be shared? My friends will say: "We are giving money". Money will not do. Money cannot do everything. Where is the space? They must have some breathing space. In order to have some breathing space, 4,000 people have been sent to Andamans. Up till now only 4,000 people have been sent to Andamans for rehabilitation. I had been there. I found them to be happy to some extent. They are contented there. Why should not avenues be found to settle these displaced persons in Andamans? Northern Andamans is being reclaimed by some Ray & Company. Let at least a lakh of people be rehabilitated in Andamans. Let every State come forward and share the burden that is dragging West Bengal to ruin. Can we not justly claim it? Where is the difficulty? I know 12 States have come forward to take charge of the rehabilitation of some displaced persons. How many can be rehabilitated? How can they be rehabilitated?

People accuse these East Bengal refugees that they go to a State and come back. I would request you to go into the matter very deeply. Where facilities have been given to live only, no more facilities but only to live, they are living contentedly. I have seen. I told you just now that in Andamans they are living peacefully. So, conditions should be created before taking them to different places. The hon. Rehabilitation Minister, in consultation with Members of Parliament and others, is trying to establish big industries, form towns there and take these refugees there and rehabilitate them. He has taken up so many schemes, eight or nine schemes. They are not proceeding well. Why? Where is the difficulty?

This question of rehabilitation of refugees has been taken up by the Government as a normal thing. Is it a normal thing? It never can be a normal thing. People are coming. They have to be fed, they have to be lodged, but there is no place, nothing of the kind. About 1,000 persons are coming every day to our territory. Is that a normal thing? So, this abnormal thing must be dealt with abnormally. It should be taken up on a war basis. The hon. Minister should be

given power to take decisions on the spot. If necessary, the Finance Minister should send a committee which will help him in taking decisions on the spot, so that we will not come here in the House and accuse the hon. Minister: "What are you doing with this scheme? What are you doing with that scheme?" My friends there accuse him that he has done nothing. But I come from West Bengal. I know what enormous benefit the refugees have received by the hon. Rehabilitation Minister being there most part of the year.

My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was grudging the Minister of Rehabilitation being in West Bengal, whilst the people here are suffering. May I respectfully put this before him that for full nine years, the Rehabilitation Minister remained in Delhi, and what was happening to the East Pakistan refugees for all those nine years? Even now, the Minister is not staying in West Bengal for the whole year. For more than six months in a year, he is in Delhi. So, am I not to implore him to be so gracious enough as to remain there for a major part of the year?

The problem of exodus is very immense. Everybody knows it, and everybody has talked about it. It has to be dealt with in the near future. At present, the situation is that there is an exodus of nearly a thousand persons per day. But the time is near when more than a thousand persons will be coming per day. If that is the position, then what is to be done? Are we to shake off our responsibilities? No, we cannot. So, let the Minister of Rehabilitation with all his vigour think of the other courses that he and his Government can adopt.

But we have to meet the present situation. Let us therefore strengthen the Ministry. If you cannot strengthen the Ministry, then how can you move on? By strengthening the Ministry, I mean that the constitutional and legal difficulties that stand in the way of the Minister to take immediate decisions to carry out the works should be removed. Am I not right in saying that? There are so many places where industries should have been established long ago. Again, in the twelve States where sites have been selected, was it not necessary that those sites should have been reclaimed long ago? And yet why have they not been reclaimed? It is because there is no money, and there is no financial sanction. For want of financial sanction,

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

everything is lagging behind. On the other hand, more and more people are coming and adding to our difficulties.

I would request my friends in this House to be good enough to come to West Bengal and see the conditions of the refugees there, of those who are to be rehabilitated or those who have been rehabilitated. Pakistan says that India is drawing refugees from Pakistan by giving them so many things. I invite anyone from East Pakistan also to come and see what benefits we have been able to give to these displaced persons, to these unfortunate persons who lost so much there, and who have come here and are eager to live here by accommodating themselves somehow with us. Whatever that may be, let Pakistan think about it. The other day, the Prime Minister was telling us that Pakistan had made a mistake in that they had let go the skilled and technical persons. Should I not request my Government to utilise those skilled and technical persons to exploit the resources of our independent country to the full and thereby derive lasting benefit?

Finally, I offer my heart-felt congratulations to the Ministers of Rehabilitation, both at the Centre and also in my State, because they are working so hard. When they go amongst the refugees, they take them as their own. During the last eight years, only occasionally could the refugees find the Rehabilitation Minister. But now the Minister here as well as the Minister in my State go there frequently, and give them some mental comfort, though physical comfort can be given to them to a greater extent. I heartily congratulate both of them.

شری ایس. سی. کے۔ (زمینی) (-۱۹۵۶) : میں

ورودہی پارٹی اور وہ بڑا کی ورودہی پارٹی کا ممبر ہوتے ہوئے حکومت کے ساتھ کوئی بے انصافی نہیں کرنا چاہتا میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اچھے کام کی سراہنا کی جائے لیکن یہ دکھ کی بات ہے کہ بہت کوششوں کے بعد بھی بہت کھوجنے کے بعد بھی میں سچائی اور ایمانداری سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ آج تک مجھے اس حکومت کی زندگی میں کوئی ایسا کام نہیں ملا جس کی سراہنا اور تعریف کی جاسکے۔ جب حکومت کے کاموں کو دیکھا جاتا ہے تو اس کے کاموں کے ان نتھنوں

کو دیکھا جاتا ہے جو دیہے میں ابھرتے ہیں۔ ان نتھنوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے مہری سچے میں یہ آتا ہے کہ شاید ہمارے ملک کی قسمت دوستوں کے ہمدرد ہاتھوں کی بچانے دشمن کے بیہرحم ہاتھوں میں چلی گئی ہے۔ یہ بات حکومت کے کسی ایک وبھاک کے لئے نہیں کہی جا سکتی لیکن اگر اس کی کوئی بدترین مثال ہو سکتی ہے تو وہ یہ (Rehabilitation) بحالیات کا محکمہ ہے۔ اس بارے میں صرف نیشنل لیول (National level) پر ہی نہیں جانا چاہئے تھا بلکہ اس مسئلے کو انسانیت کے نکتہ نگاہ سے حل کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ اس معاملے میں کانگریس گورنمنٹ کی ذمہ داری اور بھی زیادہ تھی۔ اس لئے کہ جتنے بھی بھاری رفیوجی بچے ہیں جنہوں نے اپنے گھربار چھوڑے ہیں انہوں نے اپنی مرضی سے ہندوستان اور پاکستان کی تقسیم کو قبول نہیں کیا تھا ہمارے نینٹوں نے ہمیں یہ یقین دلایا تھا کہ چاہے کچھ بھی ہو جائے لیکن ہندوستان کی تقسیم قبول نہیں کی جائے گی لیکن تقسیم قبول کی گئی اس لئے کہ جب ہم تقسیم قبول نہیں کر رہے تھے تو اس وقت ہم جیل خانوں میں تھے اور تقسیم جب قبول کی گئی تو حکومت کی گدیوں پر بیٹھ کر کی گئی اسکے نتیجے میں آج لاکھوں آدمی تباہ ہوئے یہ ہماری اخلاقی ذمہ داری تھی کہ ہم ایمانداری کے ساتھ رفیوجیوں کے مسئلے کو حل کر لیں لیکن نہیں کیا یہ ہم نہیں کہتے ہیں بلکہ ٹریڈزوں بلچز پر بیٹھنے والے ساتھیوں نے بھی کہا ہے کہ آج دس سال گزرنے کے بعد بھی رفیوجیوں کا مسئلہ ویسا ہی الجھا ہوا مسئلہ ہے جیسے کہ شروع میں تھا اور اس نے ایسٹ بلنگال میں بڑی خطرناک صورت اختیار کر لی ہے اس محکمے نے ہندو اور مسلمان دونوں کو تباہ کیا ہے۔

تو دوست کسی کا بھی متمگر نہ ہوا تھا اوروں پر ہے وہ ظلم جو مجھ پر نہ ہوا تھا

تم نہ ہندوؤں کے دوست ہو نہ مسلمانوں کے۔ حکومت کے سامنے تو کچھ خاص طرح قہلگ ہیں۔ اس نے انہی طریقوں سے کام لینے کا فیصلہ کر لیا ہے وہ کہہ ہی اس بات کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں کہ کسی بھی مسئلے کو انسانیہت کے نکتہ نظر سے یا ذیمہ کرپٹنگ طریقے سے جس کے کہ وہ اپنے آپ کو چسپھیں کہتے ہیں حل کریں مہیں آپ کو ایک ایسی مثال بتانا ہوں جس کے مقابلے کی بات آپ کو کہیں نہیں ملے گی ہمارے پرائیم منسٹر صاحب کی کو تھی کے باہر کچھ ریفریجری بہتھے ہوئے ہوں وہ لوگ کئی دن سے وہاں پڑے ہوئے ہیں مہیں پوچھتا ہوں صداقت اور ایساں کا واسطہ دیکر پوچھتا ہوں کہ کوئی بھی انسان جس کے دل میں ذرا بھی انسانی عظمت ہے وہ اپنے دل پر ہاتھ رکھ کر کہہ کہ اگر اس کے مکان کے باہر ایک آدمی مصیبت زدہ پڑا ہوا چلا رہا ہو تو کہا وہ کسی طرح ہی اپنے گھر میں اعلیٰمان سے بہتہ سکتا ہے چاہے اس کی ذمہ داری ہو یا نہیں مہیں کہتا ہوں کہ ریفریجیوں کے مسئلے کو جس طرح سے لینا چاہئے تھا اس طرح سے گورنمنٹ نے نہیں لیا جتنا روپیہ خرچ کیا گیا مہیں آپ سے کہتا ہوں کیا وہ روپیہ تقریباً سب برباد ہو گیا وہ ریفریجیوں پر صرف نہیں ہوا اس سے ریفریجی تو نہیں آباد ہو سکے ہاں خرچ کرنے والوں کے بہت سے ریفریجی ضرور اس روپیے سے آباد ہو گئے ہیں۔

آج بھی بہت سی سکیمیں آپ کے سامنے ہیں ان سکیموں پر آپ کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کرنے کا وچار رکھتے ہیں آپ بہت زیادہ روپیہ ریفریجیوں کو ٹریڈنگ دینے پر خرچ کر رہے ہیں لیکن آج ٹریڈنگ پائے ہوئے لوگوں کا کیا حال ہے کیا اس طرف بھی آپ کا دھیان گیا ہے آج ان کو نوکری یا روزگار نہیں مل رہا ہے وہ لوگ بھٹکتے پھرتے ہیں کوئی انکو پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے کس طرح کی

زندگی یہ لوگ بسر کر رہے ہیں بھوپال مہیں بلنگال مہیں دھلی مہیں اور دوسری جگہوں پر کیا اس کی طرف، ہی دھیان گیا ہے اگر ٹریڈنگ پائے ہوئے لوگوں کا یہ حال ہے تو دوسروں کا کیا ہوگا کئی لوگوں نے مجھ سے آکر کہا ہے کہ کوئی روزگار نہیں مل رہا ہے کیا کریں ان کو ان کی قسمت پر چھوڑ دینا ٹھیک نہیں ہے آپ کو چاہئے کہ جو لوگ ٹریڈنگ پائے ہوئے ہیں انکو روزگار دینے کا بندوبست آپ کریں اگر آپ نے ایسا نہ کیا تو انکو دوسرے طریقے اختیار کرنے پر مجبور ہونا پڑے گا اس لئے مہری آپ سے پرازیہا ہے کہ آپ انکی طرف دھیان دیں۔

اب جو مائل ٹائون شہس کی حالت ہے وہ بھی آپ سے چھپی ہوئی نہیں ہے کئی جگہوں پر آپ نے ٹائون شہس بسائے ہیں بھوپال مہیں فریدآباد مہیں نیلوکھڑی مہیں یہ سب کچھ ہو رہا ہے لیکن بیروزگاری ویسی ہی وہاں پر ہے جسے کہ پہلے تھی ریفریجیوں کی تکلیفوں مہیں کوئی فرق نہیں آیا مہیں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ان سے ہمدردی سے پیش آئیں مہیں آپ کو ایک بات بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک شخص جس نے بڑی مشکل سے میٹرک کیا وہ بھوپال مہیں ایک سال نوکری کے لئے بھٹکتا پھرتا رہا ہے لیکن اسے نوکری نہیں مئی آخر مہیں وہ میٹرے پاس آیا اور اس نے ساری بات مجھے بتلائی اس نے کہا کہ کیا کروں کچھ سمجھ مہیں نہیں آتا اس نے مجھے بتایا کہ اب میٹرے سامنے دو ہی راستے ہیں ایک تو یہ کہ خوردکشی کر لوں دوسرا یہ کہ مہیں بھوپال چھوڑ کر چلا جاؤں بھوپال مہیں چھوڑ نہیں سکتا کیوں کہ میٹرے پاس روپئے نہیں اور خوردکشی کا راستہ ہی باقی رہ جانا ہے اس لئے مجھے یہ بھی بتایا کہ مہیں نے سات درخواستیں دی ہیں لیکن کوئی پوچھتا نہیں مہیں نے اس سے کہا کہ ایک چارٹ بنا کر لے آؤ اس نے ایک چارٹ بنایا جس مہیں ساری قہلگ دی گئیں مہیں نے اس چارٹ

[شری ایس - کے - رزمی]

کو چھٹ کمشنر کے پاس بھیج دیا چھٹ کمشنر صاحب نے اسے نوکری تو دے دی لیکن، ساتھ ہی یہ بھی کہہ دیا چونکہ تم سوشلسٹوں کے پاس کئے ہو اس لئے بہت خراب آدمی ہو اس نے جواب دیا کہ میں پہاڑ کانگریسیوں کے پاس گیا لیکن کسی نے مہری مدد نہیں کی ہار کر میں سوشلسٹوں کے پاس گیا تو مجھ پر یہ الزام لگایا گیا ہے اس طرح سے آپ ریہیبوجیوں کو ریہیبایٹمنٹ (Rehabilitate) نہیں کر سکتے۔ فلانس منسٹر صاحب نے ایک سکیم تیار کی ہے کہ دس سال کے اندر اندر سب لوگوں کو روزگار دے دیا جائے گا لیکن ان دس سالوں کے اندر کیا ہوگا یہ کوئی نہیں جانتا کیا یہ لوگ جو بے روزگار ہیں زندہ بھی رہ سکیں گے ان ریہیبوجیوں کا ایک ایک دن بڑی مشکل سے گذر رہا ہے میں تو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے افسر چند ایک کو چھوڑ کر ایمانداری سے کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں جس جذبے کے ساتھ انہیں کام کرنا چاہئے اس جذبے کے ساتھ وہ لوگ کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں یہ طریقہ اور یہ بے روزگاری ان لوگوں کو تباہ کر دینگی یہی بلکال میں اور یہی دوسری جگہوں پر ہو رہا ہے۔

میں مانتا ہوں کہ آج جو لوگ پاکستان سے آ رہے ہیں یہ پاکستان کے لئے تھیک نہیں ہے اس سے نہ پاکستان کا اور نہ ہندوستان کا بہلا ہونے والا ہے یہ بہت خراب چیز ہے لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ بھی یاد رکھنے کی بات ہے کہ اس کے بہت سے کارن ہیں جن کا اگر آپ دتہ لگانے کی کوشش کریں گے تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس مائیگریشن کی صرف یہی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ پاکستان بد معاشی کر رہا ہے اس کی بہت سی وجوہات ہیں آپ بھی کہیں نہ کہیں فاطمی پر ہیں آپ کی فارن پالیسی کی بہت تعریف کی جاتی ہے اور آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ

آپ کی فارن پالیسی تھیک ہے جب یہ پالیسی یہاں پر تسکس ہوتی ہے تو یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جس پالیسی پر چلا جا رہا ہے وہ ہی سہی ہے جب ایسی ہی بات ہے تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ آپ اپنی پڑوسی ملک کے ساتھ کوئی سہتمسکت نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں یہ اسی کا نتیجہ ہے کہ مائیگریشن کی رفتار تیز ہو رہی ہے اور آپ اتنا روپیہ خرچ کرنے کے باوجود بھی ریہیبوجی پرابلم کو سولو (Solve) نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں اور مثلاً روز بروز مشکل ہوتا جا رہا ہے یہ پرابلم تھپی حل ہو سکتی ہے جب اسے نیشنل لہول کے ساتھ ساتھ انسانی حیثیت سے ہاتھ میں لیا جائیگا آپ جس طرح سے ان معاملات کو سلسلہتے ہیں جس طرح کا برتاؤ آپ ان لوگوں کے ساتھ کرتے ہیں اس سے تو ایسا معلوم پرتا ہے کہ آپ میں کوئی اخلاقی اور انسانی جذبہ ہی باقی نہیں رہ گیا آپ ریہیبوجیوں کی ہمدردی حاصل کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کرتے ہیں ابھی مکانوں کے بارے میں آپ نے کہا پالیسی اپناتی ہے راجینڈر نگر میں ان مکانوں کے بارے میں کتنا ہی شور مچا ہے آج گورنمنٹ ریہیبوجیوں کے ساتھ بڑنس کر رہی ہے اور یہ بڑنس بھی اسی قسم کا ہے جس طرح کا کسی زمانے میں ہمارے قبائلی بھائی یہاں آکر کیا کرتے تھے اس طرح سے یہ معاملے سلجھائے نہیں جا سکتے ہیں اس سے تو ریہیبوجیوں کے دلوں میں آپ اپنے لئے کوئی ہمدردی پیدا نہیں کر سکتے ہیں آپ کو اسے انسانی پہلو سے دیکھنا ہوگا اور تب حل کرنے کی کوشش کرنی ہوگی آپ کو ان کا کوآپریشن حاصل کرنا ہوگا آپ پاکستان کو گالیاں دیکر جو کچھ وہاں ہو رہا ہے اور انکی برائیوں کو گڈتے رہ کر اس پرابلم کو حل نہیں کر سکتے آپ کو اپنی فطلہاں بھی درست کرنی ہونگی آپ کو کوئی تجویز اس کو حل

کرنے کی تہونڈنی ہوگی پاکستان کو ہی گالیاں دیتے جانا درست نہیں ہے ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم یہ بھی دیکھیں کہ ہم کہاں پر غلطی پر ہیں ہمارے سامنے جو لوگ اب بھی پاکستان سے آ رہے ہیں انکے یہاں آنے پر روک لگانے اور پاکستان سے نہٹارہ کرنے کے دو ہی راستے ہیں آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ سوال پیس فل طریقوں سے حل ہونا چاہئے ایک تو یہ ایہروچ ہے اور دوسری ایہروچ جو ہو سکتی ہے وہ ہے پاکستان کے خلاف ہتھیاروں کا استعمال۔ جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ہوں آپ پاکستان کے خلاف لڑنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں اور ہتھیار اٹھانے کے آپ خلاف ہیں۔ ظاہر ہے کہ ایک ہی راستہ رہ جانا ہے اور وہ ہے پیس فل ایہروچ کا۔ اب سوال یہ پیدا ہوا ہے کہ جو پیس فل ایہروچ ہے وہ کونسی ہے اور کیسے کامیاب ہو۔ اس کے راستے آپ کو کھوجنے ہونگے۔ یہ چیز ہے جو آپ کو طے کرنی ہے۔ یقینی طور پر آپ کی فارن پالیسی کہیں نہ کہیں کسی غلط ہے اس میں کہیں نہ کہیں کسی غلطی ہے جسے آپ کو تہونڈنا ہو گا۔ خالی اتنا کہہ دینے سے ہی کہ پالیسی بہت اچھی ہے وہ اچھی نہیں بن جاتی۔ دیکھنے کی چیز یہ ہے کہ وہ پالیسی جس پر کہ ہم چل رہے ہیں کامیاب ثابت ہو رہی ہے یا نہیں۔ مہری رائے میں آپ کی فارن پالیسی کا ہی نتیجہ ہے کہ نہ صرف بلکال ہی بلکہ کشمیر میں چالیس لاکھ انسانوں کا رینہوجی کھمپ کھلا ہوا ہے جس پر آپ اربوں روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ کو اس مسئلہ پر کانگریسی ہونے کے ناطے ہی غور کرنا نہیں ہو گا بلکہ پورے دیہے نے اور انسانیت کے ناطے دیکھنا ہو گا۔ اور اس کے لئے دیہے کے اندر اور باہر خوشگوار فضا پیدا کرنی ہوگی جو لوگ یہاں لمبی لمبی

تقریریں کرتے ہیں ان سے بھی میں اپیل کروں گا کہ وہ اس مسئلہ پر ہمدردی کے ساتھ سوچیں۔ ہمدردی کا جذبہ اپنے اندر پیدا کریں اور ایمانداری سے کام لیں۔

اب میں بنگال کے ان بدنصیب ڈسپلینڈ مسلمانوں کے بارے میں تھوڑا سا کہنا چاہتا ہوں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ انکی آبادی وہاں پر سات لاکھ اور دس لاکھ کے بیچ میں ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انکی دس لاکھ کی آبادی ہوگی۔ یہ لوگ ہمیشہ بنگال میں ہی رہے اور کہی پاکستان نہیں گئے ان کو ان کی جائداد سے محروم کر دیا گیا ہے اور آج بھی ان کو ان کی جائدادیں واپس نہیں کی گئیں آج یہ لوگ بھٹکتے پھر رہے ہیں یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جن کو بنگال کے فسادات نے اپنے گھروں سے بدر کر دیا ان کو پوچھنے والا کوئی نہیں ہے ان کو مکان اور جائداد وغیرہ دینے کی بات (seriously consider) نہیں کی جا رہی ہے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری کوشش یہ ہونی چاہئے کہ انکو جلدی سے جلدی بسایا جائے ان کو یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ وہ اپنے کامیوں کی عرصیاں اتھارٹی کے سامنے پیش کریں جب تک ان کا تصفیہ نہیں ہو جاتا تب تک کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا جا سکتا اس کے ساتھ ہی سائہ یہ قانون بھی پاس کر دیا گیا اور انہیں یہ کہ بھی دیا گیا کہ تصفیہ ہو جانے کے بعد تب تک انکو قبضہ نہیں مل سکے گا جب تک دوسروں کے لئے جو انکی جائدادوں اور مکانوں پر قابض ہیں کوئی الٹرنیٹ ایکموتیشن نہیں مل جاتی اس کے ساتھ کوئی الٹرنیٹ ایکموتیشن تہونڈنے کی کوشش نہیں نے جا رہی ہے یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جن کی پاکستان کے ساتھ کوئی ہمدردی نہیں ہے پاکستان کے لئے کوئی محبت نہیں ہے۔

ایک آنریبل ممبر : پاکستان جا کر یہ لوگ واپس آئے ہونگے۔

شری ایس۔ کے۔ رزمی: جی نہیں یہ لوگ پاکستان گئے ہی نہیں۔ یہ لوگ تو بلکال میں ہی ہمیشہ سے رہتے آ رہے ہیں ان کی حالت بہت دردناک ہے برسوں بہت گئے لیکن ان کی جائدادیں ابھی تک واپس نہیں دی گئیں ہیں حالت راجستھان کے میہوں کی ہے جن کی عرضیوں کا فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے ان کو سرٹیفیکٹ نہیں دئے جا رہے ہیں انکا کتنا ہی روپیہ شاید لاکھوں کروڑوں روپیہ اس تصدیق کراے میں خرچ ہو چکا ہے اور اب انکو سرٹیفیکٹ لینے میں خرچ کرنا پڑ رہا ہے آپ اپنے اسٹاف کے آدمیوں کو تو بڑھاتے جا رہے ہیں یہاں تک کہ صرف چھوڑی سادھے انیس ہزار سے زیادہ ہو گئے ہیں جیسا کہ پرائم منسٹر نے کہا ہے لیکن کام پہلے کے مقابلے میں اتنے تیزی سے نہیں ہو رہا ہے ابھی ایک بھائی نے مسلمانوں کے بارے میں کہا ہے میں کہتا ہوں کہ پہلے آپ فیصلہ کیجئے اور یہ طے کیجئے کہ آپ کو پاکستان کے ساتھ کیا طریقہ اختیار کرنا ہے آپ جو قدم اٹھائیں گے اس میں ہندوستان کے مسلمان آپ کے ساتھ رہیں گے مسلمان کسی سے پیچھے نہیں رہنے والے ہیں مسلمان ہر طرح سے تیار ہیں پہلے آپ اندرونی طور پر طے کر لیجئے کہ آپ کو کیا قدم اٹھانا ہے پاکستان کی کیا پالیسی ہے اس کا ہم پر کوئی اثر نہیں ہے پہلے آپ طے کیجئے کہ آپ کو کیا کرنا ہے جس کام نے کرنے کی آپ کی تیاری ہوگی اس میں مسلمان برابر آپ کا ساتھ دینگے لیکن آپ کو جو یہاں کے حالات شائع کرتے ہیں ان سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہندوستان جلت ہو رہا ہے۔

ہمارے کچھ بھائی پنجاب گئے تھے وہ لوٹ کر آئے انہوں نے کہا.....

[English translation of the above speech]

Shri S. K. Razmi (Schore): Being a member of the Opposition Party, I do not want to be unjust to Government. Rather I would like to appreciate its good

work, but I am sorry to say that in spite of trying my best, I have not been able to find anything done during the life of this Government which may be called praise-worthy.

The activities of the Government are judged by the results which appear in the country. Seeing the results, I begin to feel that the reins of our country instead of being in the hands of sympathetic friends have passed into the cruel hands of enemies. This cannot be said about any particular Department of the Government, but its worst example is the Ministry of Rehabilitation. The problem of rehabilitation should have been solved not only at the national level but from the point of view of humanity. In this matter the responsibility of the Congress Government was all the greater because the refugees, who left their hearths and homes, did not accept the partition of India of their own accord. Our leaders had assured us that come what may, the partition of India would not be agreed to, but it was agreed to, because of that time we were in jails and it was accepted while occupying the *gaddis* of office. As a result, lakhs of people were ruined. It was our moral responsibility to solve the refugee problem honestly and sincerely, but we did not do it. It is not only we, but the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches also say that the refugee problem is as complicated to-day as it was in the beginning some 10 years ago and it has assumed very alarming proportions in East Bengal. This Department has ruined both Hindus and Muslims alike. You are neither friends of Hindus nor of Muslims. Government, have their own way of doing things and they are determined to follow that way. They are not at all prepared to solve any problem from the humanitarian point of view or democratically, of which they call themselves to be the champions. I shall give you an example of which it will be hard to find a parallel. For the last so many days some refugees have been sitting outside the bungalow of our Prime Minister. In the name of truth and honesty, I ask whether any person, may he be responsible for that or otherwise, outside whose house a miserable person be lying and crying, can sit in peace inside? I say that the Government have not tackled the refugee problem as it should have been tackled. All the money spent by the Government has been wasted. It has not been spent on the refugees. The refugees have not been rehabilitated, but, of course, the families of the persons handling that money have reaped the advantage.

To-day there are many schemes before you and you propose to spend crores of rupees on them. You are spending a lot of money on giving training to refugees, but what is the plight of the trained people? Have you ever paid attention to this matter? They can get no employment or livelihood. They are wandering from pillar to post. Have you ever seen how these people are living in Bhopal, Bengal, Delhi and other places? If the plight of the trained people is like this, you can well imagine the plight of others. Many people have come to me with the complaint that they cannot get any employment. It is not proper to leave them to their fate. It is your duty to provide employment to trained people. If you do not, they will be forced to adopt other methods.

The condition of the model townships is not unknown to you. You have established townships at many places, e.g. at Bhopal, Faridabad, Nilokheri. But unemployment is as rampant there as before, and the hardships of the refugees continue unabated. I want you to treat them with sympathy. A person who passed Matric with great difficulty kept hunting for a job in Bhopal for one year, but in vain. Ultimately he came to me and relating his tale of woe told me that there were only two ways open to him now—the first, to commit suicide and the second, to leave Bhopal. He said that he could not leave Bhopal as he had no money. Therefore, only the alternative of suicide remained for him. He told me that he had applied for a job at sixty places, but nobody had called him. I asked him to draw up a chart with all the details. I sent that chart to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner gave him a job, but at the same time told him that as he had approached the socialists, so he was a very undesirable person. He told him in reply that he had approached the Congressites first, but as none of them helped him, he had to go to the socialists. You cannot rehabilitate the refugees in this manner. The Finance Minister has prepared a scheme for providing employment to all persons within 10 years. But nobody knows as to what will happen during these 10 years. Will these unemployed people, these refugees, who are passing their days with great difficulty, be alive after 10 years? I can say that barring a few officers, all the rest are not working honestly and with the required zeal. This policy and this unemployment will ruin them. This is happening in Bengal and other places.

I agree that the exodus of people from Pakistan is neither good for Pakistan nor for India. This is extremely undesirable. But at the same time, it should be remembered that there are many reasons for it. Pakistan is making mischief is not the only reason. There are many reasons for it. You have also made some mistake or the other. Your foreign policy is praised very much and you think that your foreign policy is right. When this policy is discussed here, it is said that the policy which is being followed is the only policy which is correct. If it is so, how is it that you have not been able to arrive at a settlement with your neighbouring country? The pace of migration has been quickened due to this very thing and you have not been able to solve the refugee problem in spite of spending so much money. The problem is becoming more and more complicated day by day. The problem can be solved only if it is tackled not only on a national level but also from a humanitarian point of view. The way you deal with these matters and the treatment you mete out to these people show that you are devoid of all moral and humanitarian feelings. You do not try to win the sympathy of the refugees. What is this policy which you have adopted recently in regard to houses? A great hue and cry has been raised in Rajinder Nagar regarding these houses. The Government are today carrying on business with the refugees and this is the same kind of business as our brethren, the tribals, used to carry on here sometime ago. These problems cannot be solved in this way. In this way you cannot win the sympathy of the refugees. You must look at this problem from the humanitarian point of view and then alone you should try to solve it. You will have to win their co-operation. You cannot solve this problem by hurling abuses at Pakistan or by harping on what is happening there or by recounting its misdeeds. You will also have to rectify your own mistakes. You will have to find out a way out of this problem. It is not right to go on hurling abuses at Pakistan. We should also try to find out what mistakes we have committed. There are only two ways to stop the exodus from Pakistan and to deal with Pakistan. You want to solve this problem by peaceful means. This is one approach. The other possible approach is to take up arms against Pakistan. So far as I think, you do not want to wage a war against Pakistan and you are against resorting to arms. It is evident that there is only one alternative left and that is of peaceful approach.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

Now the question arises as to what this peaceful approach is and how it can succeed. You will have to find ways and means for it. This is a matter which you have to decide. Certainly, something or the other is wrong with your foreign policy. There is some flaw in it which you have to detect. The mere statement that the policy is good does not show that the policy is really good. What we have to see is whether the policy which we are following is proving successful or not. I am of the opinion that it is the result of your foreign policy that not only in Bengal but also in Kashmir, there are forty lakhs of refugees living in refugee camps. You are spending hundreds of crores of rupees on them. I think you have to consider this problem not only as Congressmen but also in the interests of the whole country and from a humanitarian point of view. For solving this problem, you will have to create a favourable atmosphere both inside and outside the country. I shall also appeal to those who make lengthy speeches here that they should consider this problem sympathetically, create feelings of sympathy in their hearts and act honestly.

Now I want to say something about the unfortunate displaced Muslims of Bengal. It is said that there are seven to ten lakhs of Muslims there. I think their number is 10 lakhs. These people have always lived in Bengal and never migrated to Pakistan. They have been deprived of their properties and up to this day, their properties have not been restored to them. Today, these people are being driven from pillar to post. These are the people who have been rendered homeless due to the Bengal riots. There is none to look after them. The question of restoration of their houses and properties to them is not being seriously considered. I want that we should try to rehabilitate them as soon as possible. They were told that they should submit their applications for their claims to the authorities concerned and that no action could be taken unless their claims were settled. At the same time, a law was passed and they were told that even if their claims were settled, they would not get possession of their houses until alternate accommodation was provided to those who had occupied their houses. But no effort is being made to find out alternate accommodation. These are the people who have neither sympathy nor love for Pakistan.

An Hon. Member: These people must

have migrated to Pakistan and come back.

Shri S. K. Razmi: No Sir. These people did not go to Pakistan at all. They have always lived in Bengal. Their condition is very miserable. Many years have passed but their properties have not so far been restored to them. Similar is the case with Meos of Rajasthan. Decision on their applications has been taken but certificates are not being given to them. They have spent much money, perhaps lakhs and crores of rupees, in securing a decision regarding their applications and now they have to spend money to get certificates. You go on increasing your staff so much so that the number of peons has risen to 19,000 as the Prime Minister has said, but the pace of work has not increased proportionately. Just now, an hon. member referred to Muslims I say, you first decide as to what attitude have to adopt towards Pakistan. The Muslims of India will support whatever step you take. The Muslims will not lag behind any body else; they are prepared for every step you want to take. What policy is adopted by Pakistan is none of our concern. First decide as to what you have to do. The Muslims will support whatever action you want to take. It appears from the reports you publish about this country, that India is becoming a paradise.

Some of our brethren went to Punjab. When they came back, they said.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

श्री अजित सिंह (कपुरथला, भटिंडा, रक्षित, अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सबसे पहले मैं गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है हम उजड़े हुए लोगों को बसाने के लिये। गवर्नमेंट ने जो पालिसी लोगों को बसाने के लिये बनायी है उसका भी मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जो पालिसी हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने हम रिफ्यूजीज के बैटरमेंट (भलाई) के लिये बनायी उसको इम्प्लीमेंट (क्रियान्वित) करने में एजीक्यूटिव आथारिटी (कार्य पालिका अधिकार) ने पूरा गौर नहीं किया और उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंकने की कोशिश की। सबसे पहले मैं अपने वर्दी (योग्य) प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कोट करूंगा जिन्होंने अगस्त सन् १९४८ में कहा था :—

“Besides the humanitarian reasons it was necessary for the wel-

fare of India that the refugees were settled in life quickly."

मुझे इस बात से बहुत खुशी हुई है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने के लिये बहुत उत्साह रखते हैं और हमेशा चाहते हैं कि हमें अच्छी तरह से बसाया जाये। लेकिन जो पालिसी आज चल रही है मैं कुछ उसकी तस्वीर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमने पिछले साल यह पास किया था कि जिस प्रापर्टी (सम्पत्ति) की कीमत दस हजार या उससे कम होगी उसको नीलाम नहीं किया जायेगा। बल्कि उस प्रापर्टी को उसमें रहने वाले के वेंडीफाइड क्लेम (प्रमाणित दावे) के अग्रेन्ट (विरुद्ध) उसको दे दिया जायेगा। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने भी सन् ५४ में कहा था :

"The present occupants of government built houses shall not be removed provided they want to live in them and are prepared to buy them. Displaced persons occupying these houses but having no claims would be enabled to own the houses on payment of proper price in easy instalments."

तो मैं आपको यही बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस इन्स्टालमेंट (किस्त) के बारे में श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना जी की हुकमत ने क्या किया है। उन्होंने यह तै किया है कि मकान की जो कीमत हो उसका एक तिहाई या एक चौथाई एक किस्त में ले लिया जाये और जो बाकी साढ़े सात हजार या आठ हजार हो उसको तीन साल में ईक्वल इन्स्टालमेंट्स में बसूल कर लिया जाये। यह ठीक है कि उन रुल्स (नियमों) को हमने ही बँठ कर बनाया है मगर मैं आपसे अम्बली दरखास्त करता हूँ कि उनको अमेंड (संशोधित) किया जाये। आपने राजस्थान के लोगों को १५ साल में रुपया भ्रदा करने की छूट दे दी है इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां भी आप लोगों को २० साल में रुपया भ्रदा करने की छूट दे दें। मैं ऐसा इसलिये यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो किस्त आपने मुकर्रर की है वह लोग दे नहीं सकते। यह किस्त करीब २०० रुपये के होगी, अगर ठीक से बर्क आउट (अग्रणन) किया जाये तो यह १७५ रुपये महीने होगी। अब जो आदमी मुश्किल से महीने में १५० रुपया पैदा करता है वह इतना रुपया हर महीने कैसे भ्रदा कर सकता है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या मैं आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछ सकता हूँ

कि क्या इन किस्तों के असूल का हाउसेज पर भी लागू किये जाने का कोई प्रास्पेक्ट (सम्भावना) है ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : Sir, do you want me to make a statement just now? I can intervene in the debate just now for a short time. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wanted a certain amount of explanation.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Minister may answer it in the end or if he wants he may do it just now too.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : But, if you like, I can give an answer just now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Just as it is convenient to him.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South) : Let the hon. Member finish his speech.

श्री अजित सिंह : मुझे आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब के चेहरे से मालूम होता है कि वह मेरी तजवीज को मंजूर कर लेंगे और इससे मुझे खुशी है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मुझे नहीं मालूम था कि आनरेबुल मेम्बर ज्योतिषी भी हैं।

Mr. Chairman : If the hon. Minister is inclined to answer this particular query, he may do so and the hon. Member may continue his speech later.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हमने जो अपने शरणार्थी भाइयों को राजस्थान में और बाहर बसाने के लिये जमीनें दी हैं उनके बारे में हमने यह फैसला किया है कि उनको जो इन जमीनों की कीमत देनी है उसको वह १५ साल में दे सकते हैं। इन भाइयों की तादाद ५८,००० फैमिलीज (परिवार) है। पहले जो हमने इनके लिये मुद्दत मुकर्रर की थी वह तकरीबन चार या पांच साल थी। करीब दो महीने हुए कि हमारे एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के कुछ रक्तों (सदस्यों) ने और कुछ दूसरे भाइयों ने यह मामला हमारे सामने रखा। राजस्थान में जो हमारे शरणार्थी भाई बसे हैं उनमें हरीजनों की बड़ी तादाद है। उनके २५ या २६ हजार कुनबे वहां बसे हैं। उनको जब यह दस दस एकड़ जमीनें मिली थीं तो उन भाइयों का यह स्थला था कि यह उनके बसाने के लिये मिली थीं और उनके दिमाग में शायद यह बात थी कि इन जमीनों की कीमत उनको नहीं देनी पड़ेगी। सन् १९५० में जब कि क्लेम मांगे गये तो इन लोगों से भी क्लेम मांगे गये मगर उनको तस्वीक नहीं किया गया।

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ता]

ऐसा इसलिये किया गया कि यह समझा गया था कि चूँकि इनको जमीनें मिल चुकी हैं इसलिये इनके क्लेमस की जरूरत नहीं है। अब हमने यह फैसला किया है कि जो उनके क्लेम भाये थे, और जिनको हमने तस्वीक नहीं किया था उनको बैरीफाई (सत्यापित) करेंगे और उसके एवज में जो कुछ भी उनको कम्पेन्सेशन स्केल के मातहत मिलता है हम उनको मुजरा देंगे, और जो जमीन उनके पास है उसकी जो कीमत है उसको हम मुजरा देंगे और जो रकम कि हमने उनको फुड खोन (खाद्यान्न ऋण) के बतौर दी थी और जो कि भनकरीबन ३५ लाख रुपये है वह माफ कर देंगे।

3 P.M.

अब जो सवाल आपके सामने आया है वह यह है कि आया वही सहुलियतें हम उनको भी दें जिनको रहने के लिये मकान मिले हैं और वह मकान के मालिक बनना चाहते हैं। जो सवाल आपके सामने है वह यह है कि एक आदमी को तो जमीन मिली बसने के लिये तो अगर आज वह आदमी जमीन से निकाला जाये तो उसका जो रिहैब्लिटेशन है वह मेरे खयाल के मुताबिक ही नहीं बल्कि आपके खयाल के मुताबिक भी खत्म हो जाता है। दूसरी तरफ एक आदमी वह है कि जिसका पाकिस्तान में मकान नहीं था, हिन्दुस्तान में वह मालिक मकान बनना चाहता है तो उसके लिये जो गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है वह यह है कि वह उसकी कीमत दे और मालिक बने। अगर वह आज उस मकान में बसा है और उस मकान को मैं फरोस्त (विक्रय) करता हूँ और उसका कोई दूसरा मालिक बन जाता है, तो जहाँ तक उसके मकान में रहने का सवाल है वह तो खत्म नहीं हो रहा है।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : सिर्फ २ साल के लिये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ता : आप भी ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड की मेम्बर हैं और जो मैं ने इन्स्टालमेंट्स मुकरर किये हैं वह ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड के कंसलटेशन से मुकरर किये हैं। पं० ठाकुर दास भागव भी ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं, यह तो हो सकता है कि उन्होंने ५ के लिये कहा हों और मैंने ४ माना हो, इतना तो फर्क हो सकता है, लेकिन मेरे और उनमें कोई अटीरियल डिफरेंस नहीं है।

शाला अशित राम : आप दोनों गलती कर सकते हैं।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ता : आप जरा ठहरिये। अब सवाल है रिहैब्लिटेशन का और दूसरी तरफ सवाल भोनरशिप (स्वामित्व) का है। अब जहाँ तक रिहैब्लिटेशन का ताल्लुक है, उसमें तो जमीन से हर एक आदमी जो उजड़ता है या उखड़ता है तो उसका रिहैब्लिटेशन बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाता है तो हमने इसलिये कि उन भाइयों का रिहैब्लिटेशन खत्म न हो क्योंकि वह जमीनें उनको रिहैब्लिटेशन के लिये मिली थीं तो बावजूद इसके कि रूल्स इसकी इजाजत नहीं देते, मैं रूल्स का एमेंडमेंट हाउस के सामने लाऊंगा और वह जल्दी ही आने वाला है और हमने सोचा कि उनकी मियाद १५ वर्ष कर दी जाये। लेकिन जो आदमी एक मकान का मालिक बनना चाहे तो उसको अपने मकान के मालिक बनने के लिये कीमत भदा करनी पड़ेगी और अगर आज वह मालिक नहीं बन सकता क्योंकि वह एक साथ इन्स्टालमेंट्स नहीं दे सकता तो उसको दो वर्ष का स्पेशल प्रोटेक्शन (विशेष संरक्षण) है, बतौर किरायेदार के, और उसके बाद जो आडिनरी प्रोटेक्शन (सामान्य संरक्षण) है वह उसके लिये मौजूद है। जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट का खयाल है गवर्नमेंट का कोई इरादा नहीं है कि उन आदमियों के लिये जो कि मकानों में बस रहे हैं और जो मिलकियत चाहते हैं, उनके लिये जो इन्स्टालमेंट मुकरर हैं, उनको तबदील किया जाये या उनको बढ़ाया जाये। इसकी पूरी बजाहत जब मैं अपनी जवाबी तकरीर करूंगा उसमें बयान कर दूंगा और इसको और भी साफ कर दूंगा। यह नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट को उनके साथ हमदर्दी नहीं है। हम तो इस मुल्क में सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न का सामाजिक ढांचा कायम करना चाहते हैं, इसको बेलफेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) बनाना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क के हर एक आदमी के पास मकान हो और वह बसे लेकिन मैं उसका यह मतलब नहीं समझा था कि बैसे तो 'ग्रलिफ़' मकानों में और 'बे' की जो मिलकियत थी उसे खत्म कर दिया जाये और 'बे' बिना मकान के सड़क पर हो जाये और 'ग्रलिफ़' जिसका कि कोई मकान नहीं था, उसका मालिक बन जाये, इसकी बजाहत साहबे सदर में अपनी जवाबी तकरीर में करूंगा।

Mr. Chairman : Shri Ajit Singh will continue on the next day. I now call upon Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury to move her motion.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1956."

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: FIXING A
TARGET DATE FOR PROHI-
BITION

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan on the 2nd March, 1956, regarding fixing a target date for Prohibition.

Out of 3½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 2 hours and 31 minutes have already been taken up and 59 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh may continue his speech. Before that, may I know how long the Minister would like to take? 4

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): About 30 to 40 minutes (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: The position is this. There are only 59 minutes. The Mover would like to have a few minutes for his reply.

An Hon. Member : He wants five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Does the Minister want 40 minutes?

Shri Keshavalengar (Bangalore North): Even in Private Members' Resolutions, the Minister takes away all the time. . . .

Mr. Chairman: There is another Member who is on his legs and he must be given his chance. Kripalaniji also wishes to speak and I suppose the House will be interested to hear him. Therefore I would request the Minister to tell me if he will be satisfied with 30 minutes.

Shri Nanda: I will be satisfied even with less than 30 minutes if the hon. Members do not wish to hear the Government's point of view in the matter.

Some Hon. Members: We want to hear the Government view.

Mr. Chairman: The only other alternative will be that we shall have to extend the time further. Let us see about it.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted :

"This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and effectively."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and effectively."

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur): I was saying on the last occasion about the target date for prohibition. I have my own misgivings whether it will be effectively applied. I agree in principle but I want that prohibition should