

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE-ARMY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,19,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'".

**DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE-NAVY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,86,67,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'".

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,81,13,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'".

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
NON-EFFECTIVE-CHARGES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,03,60,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective-Charges'".

**DEMAND No. 109—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,82,50,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'".

**Ministry of Rehabilitation**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion on Demand Nos. 72, 73 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are in order.

**DEMAND No. 72—MINISTRY OF  
REHABILITATION**

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,21,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

**DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DIS-  
PLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES**

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,05,08,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'".

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,51,87,000 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, 1950, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): The discussion of this Ministry is the discussion of the destiny of some nine million or so of uprooted humanity who have come away to this country in search of shelter and livelihood of a nature that is at least near the border line of decency. The story of this Ministry should be the story of happiness which it has brought in the lives of these hapless people, but in reality it is almost always the story of their misery, and very rarely the story of their happiness.

This, at least, is the picture in the eastern region, and from the complaints we receive, the picture can be said to be only somewhat better, a little better in the West.

I shall make some reference to the West at the conclusion of my speech. But, I am naturally concerned more with the East. Some hundred crores of rupees of the poor tax-payers' precious money has been spent over displaced persons in the eastern region. One would have expected results at least remotely approaching in vastness this vast expenditure. But, no one will deny—and, perhaps, the hon. Minister, least of all—that so far there has been complete failure.

16 hrs.

Differences exist between us and the Government—I mean not us, the leftists but us, the people of West Bengal and the Government about

the causes of failure. But, no one will, I am sure, deny that failure there has been. The wastage has been colossal and if there is anything to match it—and, in fact, if it has been surpassed—it has been surpassed by the even more colossal failure that has resulted from this wastage.

Now, why this failure? Who is responsible for it? Blame is, of course, conveniently laid on the shoulders of the refugees themselves. I shall deal here mostly with the question of rehabilitation of camp refugees because this is a problem which is most urgent. Why have the camp refugees not been rehabilitated yet after years? Even today you will be surprised to know that there are refugees rotting in camps for 10 or 12 years, even though the committee of Ministers in 1954 recommended that all refugees living in camps in June 1954 must be rehabilitated by March 1955. Yet, even today, out of the 18,000 odd families then in camps, about 10,000 still remain in camps in doleful indolence, an indolence rendered inhuman by the doles they suffer and the doles they receive. Blame, of course, as I said, is conveniently laid on the refugees. It is said that they want to live on doles. No Bengali can be happy about this accusation. In fact, no true patriotic Indian can be happy about this accusation because it shows up a brother of his as a sub-human being.

For myself I must confess to a deep sense of pain at such accusation because I have known these people in their homes. I have seen them at their pursuits in scorching and sweltering heat as well as in blinding rain and in waist deep water for the whole day at their different pursuits, before their anvils, with the potter's clay at the wheel, at the loom or at some other simple pursuits that the villager has. I am not a refugee, yet I belong to East Bengal and have dear memories of the land to which I shall never return. I have the closest ties with its people who toiled and sweated only to earn a miserable pittance,

with its cultivators, with its artisans, its potters, its weavers, its teachers and even its small landholders. Would you have me believe that these people want to live on doles? I have here a mass petition from the inhabitants of one of the camps. I am going to read a few extracts, translated from Bengali, which will show how eager they are to get out of these camps and what anguish they feel in remaining in them. It says: 'The undersigned refugees of Basudevpur transit camp No. 1 in Bankura district are extremely eager to get rehabilitation in the Herobhanga Government project in the 24 Parganas district.' Then, it goes on: 'Let the amount of land in the Harganga project be increased and let us be employed in developing the land. We are ready to develop the land allocated for rehabilitation by clearing the land and constructing embankments.'

Then comes the part which reflects their anguish. 'We are not at all willing to lead a life in a half-dead condition by depending idly on government doles in the camps.' This only expresses in words the inarticulate anguish of thousands of their hapless brethren in every refugee camp in West Bengal.

The failure has been due not to the refugees nor even to the leftists, who are often blamed for it, but due to the inefficiency of the Government. For this I shall not rely on my own opinion; I shall not rely on the opinion of any leftist leader either. We might both be suspects. I shall quote from the gospel. I shall quote from a Congress paper, from a paper that is the bitterest enemy of the communists, who are by far the most important leftist force in Bengal, a paper which has contributed to the Congress benches of this House a gentleman who was until the other day its editor, and the virtual proprietor of which died as a Congress member of the Rajya Sabha. I am now going to quote the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, or rather an English translation of it. It says: 'If the Govern-

ment had accepted the refugee problem as an urgent problem, a national problem and by placing it above party politics and after gaining the confidence of the opposition parties'—mark the words 'after gaining the confidence of the opposition parties'—from the very beginning applied itself earnestly to solving this complex problem through an All-Party Rehabilitation Advisory Board and had undertaken a proper plan for making permanent arrangements and could have given shape to that plan through the active efficiency that is born out of co-operation between official and non-official agencies, then, by this time, the refugee problem would have vanished. If this were done, the hundred crores of rupees that have been spent during the last 10 or 12 years in bringing down the refugees to the level of beggars and in crippling their enthusiasm and industry could have been spent on more fruitful activities.'

These are strong words. It is not from leftist sources; it is from Congress sources. It only shows the unanimity and the strength of feeling in every section of the people of Bengal about the failure to rehabilitate these camp refugees. It continues: 'The Government had no lack of funds; there was no lack of good will among leftist leaders'. This is what the Congress paper says—that Government had no lack of funds nor was there lack of goodwill among leftist leaders. Even then if uptill today the refugees' problem in West Bengal has not been solved, is it because of the want of eagerness on the part of the refugees to set up homes? Will anyone in his senses believe it? This is what this paper says.

16.00 hrs.

[SRI BARMAN in the Chair]

We have the greatest differences with the policy of this paper. But, it has pin-pointed the two requisites for

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

the success of the rehabilitation programme, earnestness and all party co-operation by placing the problem above party politics.

Now, let us see how this has been done. I will take the second thing first—above party politics. How was it kept clear of party politics? How was the confidence of the opposition gained?

You know, certain decisions were arrived at last July. There was a convention attended by the Central and State Ministers. I have no quarrel with that. But the sole exception, as an invitee from outside, was the then President of the West Bengal P.C.C., who is neither a refugee himself nor—the Minister will agree,—will be not?—a person who could in any manner deliver any goods on their behalf.

Let us now take the question of earnestness. This has been rightly pin-pointed not only by this paper but was stressed by the report of the Committee of Ministers. As is well-known, this committee was of opinion—and I would quote here:

“Experience has shown that large-scale rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in these States—that is to say, the States of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh etc. is not possible and we do not think the matter should be further pursued.”

That was in 1954, by a committee consisting of the then Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh, the then Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Jain and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Roy.

Now, for the rehabilitation of agricultural refugees, this committee advocated schemes of irrigation and land reclamation in West Bengal and also schemes for establishing industries. Now, as regards irrigation and

land reclamation, the committee reached this conclusion. They say:

“We feel that if the various measures suggested above are earnestly pursued, it may be possible to solve the difficult question of land for the resettlement of the displaced persons.”

The camp refugees naturally want to remain in West Bengal. The practicability of this may be questioned. I shall demonstrate to the hilt that it is practicable. All will agree with their desire to be in their own homeland. It is perfectly natural that a plant grows best in its natural surroundings. Besides this obvious emotional reason, there have been other reasons which have contributed no less to the strong desire of the camp refugees to remain in West Bengal. One reason is the tragic experience of rehabilitation outside West Bengal. Selection of wrong sites, failure to provide gainful occupation even for agriculturists, failure to provide timely assistance, unsympathetic attitude of the officers, indifference and callous attitude of the Central and the State Governments concerned as to the grievances of the refugees, repressive measures—and all these in an environment where popular sympathy cannot be drawn to their just cause due to language and other difficulties—all these have shattered the confidence of the refugees. The recent firing in Betiah and the repression in Char Betiah have certainly not improved the situation. The committee of Ministers, as I have shown, found it useless to plan large-scale rehabilitation outside West Bengal. There might have been an influx of refugees after that but that certainly does not alter the situation from the point of view of practicability of rehabilitation outside West Bengal. Nevertheless, we are told of an El Dorado Dandakaranya. The way this project is moving raises the gravest apprehensions as to its success. Already the original plan of settling the first batch

at Balimela in Malkaganj Taluk has been given up for Farashgaon in Narainpur Taluk. The quantity of land which was required in Farashgaon which is needed for the lay-out of the villages according to the plan is, I understand, not forthcoming and the method of work had therefore to be changed. The hon. Minister has stated on 23rd January that 2,25,000 acres had already been reclaimed at Farashgaon.

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** I am being misquoted; I have never said like that anywhere, either in Parliament or outside.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I am referring to the Press report.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I was asked this question and I took trouble to tell in this House or the other House that only 1400-1500 acres had been reclaimed. We were hoping to reclaim about two lakhs of acres during the course of the next three years. That is my programme which I have mentioned in this House and outside.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I have had it from the Press reports. I am sorry if it was a mistake. I have the press report dated 23rd January when Parliament was not in session. Anyway, whether he made that statement or not at the time of the report in the Congress paper I quoted, there were only 1200 acres reclaimed out of which only 600 acres were fit for cultivation. Now, according to the same report the water supply arrangements are inadequate and I understand from another report that even medical arrangements are inadequate even for the small number of refugees that had been taken there. Also the same report in the same paper says that single ply tents have been provided and these tents used to get heated up even in winter. A refugee according to that paper had remarked that "if Mr. Fletcher's dog can remain in that tent for two hours in Baisakh,

I will live there for the whole of my life". Fortunately, Mr. Fletcher's dog has been saved the trouble because an air-conditioned mobile house, I understand, has been found for him. When officials were asked why these three ply tents were not provided, the answer was that the character of the refugees was such that they would sell away the other two plys. With such happy relations between the refugees and the officers and such confidence in them, is there any doubt that the project will be a thundering success?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** May I know from the hon. Member the name of the paper?

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I am quoting from the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*—a very bitterly anti-communist paper, a Congress paper.... (*Interruptions.*)

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** The Minister does not read it.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** There are even more fundamental objections to be met. As far as I know the soil investigation has not been carried on by any expert in Dandakaranya area. The Gazetteer of Koraput district and the Orissa Census report which I quoted last year show that the soil will not retain its fertility after being exposed to three or four summers which will eat away the humus. It is inevitable if the refugees are sent there in large numbers there must be conflict with the local population of the particular State concerned, apart from the population of the locality itself. There is a large landless population both in M.P. and Orissa and they would feel aggrieved at being deprived of what they would consider their prior right to have lands developed in their own State. A difficult law and order situation would arise and a feeling of insecurity among the refugees is bound to result.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I just tell the hon. Member that the time allotted

[Mr. Chairman]

is only four hours and accordingly the Opposition have to apportion their share. There are Members from the Opposition who are willing to speak and I propose to give him 20 minutes. But he has already taken 19 minutes and so he may finish in 25-26 minutes—that is, five or six minutes more.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: An impression has gone about that West Bengal has reached saturation point and it is impossible to rehabilitate these refugees in West Bengal. The picture is conveyed that out of 42 lakhs of displaced persons from East Bengal, 32 lakhs are in West Bengal. How can such a large number be possibly rehabilitated in West Bengal. Let us understand that the problem is not to provide occupation for 32 lakhs nor even to one lakh but just to about 45 thousand families, comprising some 1,72,000 persons who were in camps on 28th February. Let us put it at 50,000. 70 per cent of them being agriculturists, the number of agriculturists would be 35,000 families. Let us remember that after ten or twelve years in camp, many agriculturists would have lost the hereditary inclination and will be eager and able to change their occupation. But let us take it to be 35,000 at the highest. Out of this I could show the mathematics of it. Some will be settled through bairanama schemes. All the mathematics I could go into but I have no time. But after that only 27,000 agriculturists have to be settled and another 2,700 non-agriculturists could be absorbed in the agricultural schemes. As for the rest fisheries may be started, industries may be started and cottage industries may be helped by assistance and medium and small-scale industries can be started by the Government.

Now, ample land is available. The crop survey report shows that 9,80,000 acres are available and that land could be made cultivable. A part of it which is described as unculturable waste could be made cultivable by

suitable irrigation schemes. Let us remember that the description unculturable waste only applies to the land in their present State. West Bengal is a place where almost every bit of land can be provided with irrigation if suitable schemes are undertaken. Therefore, it may not be impossible to rehabilitate 27,000 agricultural families. It would require about 1,25,000 acres of land. All that is explained in the memorandum of the UCRC and I am taking even higher figures. That can easily be found.

As regards industry, only 15,000 will have to be provided and what is the prospect there? "Sir Biren Mukerjee stated before the convention of industrialists and businessmen that in a State like West Bengal the scope for such expansion is very vast. We have here many major industries in the State and we are blessed with abundance of raw materials and skilled labour. In the coming months opportunities of expansion will be immense in view of the increased supply of pig iron, steel, coal, electricity and other new materials." Shri Bijay Prasad Singh Roy, in the same convention said:

"Fortunately for us, West Bengal is rich in material resources and over a period of years a number of industries have been built up within the State. In recent years, the engineering industry particularly has made greater strides and ventured into new lines of production. The big industrial complex which is rising fast in Durgapur offers a splendid opportunity for the establishment of several new industries, specially that of ancillary type. It is in this field of ancillary and medium and small scale industries that a new vista has opened up."

So, at least in the matter of industries, if the Government is earnest, then, an immense field exists. But this earnestness has been lacking. The Committee of Ministers recommended this

earnestness, but we have found it absent. For instance, in taking up the Bainsama scheme a ceiling of Rs. 2,500 was put as a limit for a family, but for Rajasthan the ceiling is raised to Rs. 5,000 or more.

The industrial schemes also have not prospered, because the Government has refused to establish small and medium industries in the public sector on the plea of the industrial policy. But when it comes to rehabilitation, outside West Bengal, small and medium industries are being established by Government in the public sector. For West Bengal, a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has been set up under a person who has been exposed as evading lakhs of rupees by way of sales tax, and I do not know what the refugees can expect from him by way of bettering their prospects of employment. There is no difficulty in rehabilitating the camp refugees in West Bengal. Now, I have a few words to say about the western region.

Mr. Chairman: The time is over. Anyway, the hon. Member should finish in two minutes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Regarding that aspect, the Minister proposes to commit suicide regarding the western region, at 12 o'clock on the 31st March, 1960!

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I have extended it by three months!

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Still, I would ask him not to commit suicide. There are so many problems which still seem to be unresolved. For instance, take the Purana Quila residents. They have not been provided for yet. They were proposed to be given a site at Jungpura. The site is now being denied to them on the plea that the Defence Ministry has objected to rehabilitation of refugees there for strategic reason. There are already squatters residing there. How can the refugees be more

strategically dangerous than the squatters? Then there have been plots in Lajpatnagar. But even there they could not be given either houses or loans. How can the refugees be expected to build for themselves if they are not provided with at least loans if not houses?

Then, in Faridabad there is no elected administration. An elected administration must be set up. More than 50 per cent of the employable people there are unemployed. Industrialists have received facilities by way of loans, allocation of buildings, etc., on condition that they would employ 75 per cent of the staff from among the refugees there. The employment of refugees differs from industry to industry. You will be surprised to know that the proposition is from 50 per cent to none at all; no refugees at all are being employed in some industries. All this must be settled before the Minister proposes to commit suicide!

Shri V. F. Nayar: The House is very thin; there are less than 25 Members in the House.

Mr. Chairman: We will see.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I have had the good luck or bad luck of criticising this Ministry ever since this Ministry was created and ever since I have been a Member of this House. But I should say recently there has been a turn for the good. Particularly this year, some important changes and effective changes have been made. I shall limit my observations solely to East Bengal refugees. I have not much to say about the West Pakistan refugees, except that before closing his shop for the West Pakistan refugees, the hon. Minister may kindly make a proper assessment; one or two small complaints here and there should also be looked into by the hon. Minister before he decides to close the establishment for the West Pakistan refugees. We should not leave some small petty complaints uncared for.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

With this observation about the western side, I will concentrate my observations on the East Pakistan refugees. Last year, there was a conference in Calcutta and certain policy decisions were taken. One of them was that the camps would be liquidated by 1st July this year. I think there need not be a very fixed, unrelaxable target date as 1st July; there is nothing sacred about that date. Only, an attempt should be made to liquidate the camps as soon as possible. The hon. Member who preceded me referred to the long stay in camps of these refugees. I am glad at last they have realised the point that the refugees should not have been kept in those camps for so many years. If that realisation had come to them earlier, the solution of this problem might have become easier.

I find in this report four new features adopted. One is shift in emphasis from relief to rehabilitation. I think last year also, I had to criticise this Ministry for huge amounts being spent on relief and that is more or less a complete waste from the point of view of the total national economy. Anything that has been given in relief gives no return to the nation. If that amount had been spent on rehabilitation, those refugees would have added to the national wealth by their productive labour. So, I should that this shift in emphasis from relief to rehabilitation is a good change.

Another good change is the integration of the rehabilitation schemes with the general development schemes of the country. That also, I feel, should have been adopted years ago. One result in the Government's policy in treating the refugees as a separate category was to create some vested interests. Though I am not technically a refugee, socially I am also a refugee as I come from East Bengal. I had occasion to go to the refugee areas perhaps more than most of the Members of the House. I told them frank-

ly that it would be wrong on their part to make themselves another sort of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, keeping themselves separate or aloof from the totality of the national existence. They must merge themselves with the local people, among whom they have been put in the rehabilitation areas. This new feature also I very much welcome. Rehabilitation scheme should be integrated with the general development schemes of the country or of the particular area. No school should be particularly or exclusively earmarked for the refugees, no tube wells should be exclusively earmarked for the refugees. Any assets, created out of these rehabilitation department grants, should also be available to the local people who may not be refugees but who have been generally residents there, and who also lack many social amenities being provided by the Rehabilitation Department. Of the 4 new features, these two new features I welcome cordially, and I hope these two things will be pursued with vigour and with some imagination.

According to the policy adopted last year schemes have now been formulated for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees outside Bengal. The predecessor of the present Minister, Shri A P Jain, several times mentioned on the floor of this House that East Bengal refugees did not like to go outside Bengal and so no schemes could be formulated for rehabilitation outside Bengal. The hon. Member who preceded me quoted from the report of the Ministers' Committee, based on that impression and that information. During these years on several occasions I protested against that statement. And I am glad now the Minister agrees that such a statement is rather calumnious to the people who have suffered much and who have been put in a great difficult situation. Now schemes have been properly formulated and properly executed and the rehabilitation schemes in

several places outside West Bengal have been functioning quite well and they have become quite popular also.

Only a few months ago I went to a camp, rather a big camp, and a very bad camp too as regards amenities. I met a number of refugees in that camp. They protested against any attempt to take them outside Bengal. They even said: we would court death rather than go outside Bengal. But after a few months one of those who was so vigorous in protesting against taking them outside Bengal himself went to the U.P. Scheme or Rajasthan Scheme, I am not sure which. Then he wrote to his colleagues in the camp: I was a fool not to have accepted these schemes earlier; now I find I have got a new phase of life and I am quite happy. He also asked his other colleagues to join him.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** What effect had it?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I think the Minister will agree that there is hardly any opposition from the refugees to go even to the Dandakaranya or even to the Betuah scheme. Their offer to go now outstrips the capacity to observe.

About the Dandakaranya scheme, I think it is too early to make any public criticism of that scheme. I have also heard many complaints and some of them I have passed on to the Minister. There have been some changes in the scheme also, and I do not think that is anything quite bad. There should be no sanctity that once a scheme is formulated or adopted it should not be changed even if on further examination found to be defective. But only I request the hon. Minister that whenever he finds any complaint about the Dandakaranya scheme he may personally enquire into those complaints and may not leave those things only to the enquiry or the report of the officers concerned. It sometimes happens that the complaint is sent to the same batch of officers

against whom the complaint is made. So, I think the enquiry of any such complaint should be done through some independent machinery and the hon. Minister may personally look into those things. I wish the Dandakaranya scheme complete success and I am sure that it will be success provided it is executed with proper care and consideration.

But I do not like that ten thousand families from the camps should be retained in West Bengal. I have some knowledge of West Bengal even before the attainment of independence and also after the attainment of independence. You, Sir, also must have some knowledge, at least of the northern districts of West Bengal. I can say with confidence that West Bengal from the point of view of rehabilitation of refugees has reached more than the saturation point. I would request that even of the 32 lakhs who are claimed to have been rehabilitated in West Bengal some of them should also be taken out of those rehabilitation sites and re-settled either in Dandakaranya or in some other scheme outside West Bengal.

In the Ministers' Conference last year it was also agreed that "after the needs of the camp population from West Bengal had been met and lands and other avenues of employment made available in the Dandakaranya project, the partially rehabilitated families may also be considered for assistance"—i.e. in the Dandakaranya scheme. I think that is the meaning of this whole sentence. I pleaded with him on other occasions also and again I plead for the partially rehabilitated refugees—he is smiling; I do not know whether his smile is for rejection or for acceptance, but I will still press that even these partially rehabilitated refugees should be given some scope for rehabilitation in some other areas outside West Bengal preferably in Dandakaranya.

It is now admitted that the rehabilitation schemes in West Bengal have

[Shri A. C. Guha]

not proved very much of a success, most of them. The hon. Minister himself knows and the Bengal Government also admits that. If these 22 lakh of refugees or a considerable portion of them have not been properly rehabilitated that is no fault of theirs. That is the fault of the Government. I do not like to bifurcate the Government into State Government and the Central Government. Government is one before the refugees and before the public. The schemes were not properly formulated. Money was doled out in dribbles and there are many other administrative defects due to which these schemes have not been successful. For that these refugees should not be penalised. If the hon. Minister feels that whatever amount is to be given to them, under the present procedure, has been given and so no further relief is to be given to them, I think that would be treating the cases just in a routine manner. Recently, I referred four cases of one particular area to the Minister in charge of Rehabilitation in West Bengal. He sent me a copy of the official report which has been submitted to him in these four cases. I do not like to read out the whole thing. In the end, it is stated in the report that it will be found that all the four families have been given all kinds of admissible rehabilitation loans and as such there is no further scope to help them from this department. A majority of the families resettled under this scheme cannot be considered to have been economically resettled. There is little scope for employment in that area. In some of the cases, it has been stated in this report that they have been trying to get day labourer's work and they cannot get it on more than two days in a week. The wage is Rs. 1-4-0. per day. This is the state of rehabilitation. I hope he will consider the cases of these refugees who have not been properly rehabilitated on account of administrative failures, hardly any failure on the part of the refugees themselves. These schemes should be re-examined for further help.

Another point that I would like to stress is about the *Bainama* schemes. I find 3500 families have been given loans on the *bainama* schemes. That is a premium on dishonesty and political agitation. That is a premium on corrupt practices of the officials. That is a premium on the corrupt practices of the touts and middlemen and that leads to the moral degeneration of the refugees themselves. I beg of the Minister to cancel this *bainama* scheme. I can say with some authority, with some personal knowledge, that these schemes cannot be successful. These 3500 families will not be rehabilitated. They will give him further trouble; they will give further trouble to the State of West Bengal. They will be a burden on the economy of West Bengal. These marginal lands, either under Government scheme or *bainama* scheme may be available, but will not be suitable for rehabilitation. With sisal and sabai grass cultivation, no family can be rehabilitated. It is better that the Minister takes a bold step of taking them out of West Bengal and settling them in Dandakaranya or some other places which are becoming more and more popular with the refugees themselves.

Coming to the question of the so-called rehabilitated refugees in West Bengal, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a portion of my constituency, Ashoknagar-Habra township. This is a big township with hardly any civil or urban amenities. The other amenities may wait for some time but not the avenues for earning livelihood. The hon. Minister has provided money for many primary schools, girls schools, boys schools, all sorts of schools. That would complicate the problem further. It is better not to have these schools if he cannot provide new occupations for them. I would request him that he may just consider the question of starting a polytechnic in Habra, near about Habra, I think, or in the Habra police station, there will be at least two lakh refugees. It is

a fit place to have a polytechnic to give some sort of technical training to the refugees.

The training-cum-production scheme should be thoroughly revised. I hope the hon. Minister will agree that this training scheme is just a sort of giving maintenance subsidy for six months to the trainees. After that,—

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

Shri A. C. Guha: I should like to have a few more minutes, there are not so many speakers.

Mr. Chairman: There are so many speakers.

Shri A. C. Guha: After getting training, they go back to their homes. They do not take to the avocation in which they have been trained. Government should take up the initiative of putting up some co-operative small-scale industries. By small-scale industries, I do not mean small-scale industries according to the Government definition of Rs 5 lakhs as total investment. There should be industries with Rs. 25,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs 50,000, not beyond Rs. 1 lakh. With that, I think they can provide employment to a number of people and these will be labour incentive, not capital incentive industries. There are also semi-agricultural productive units like poultry, dairy etc. I sent one such scheme to the hon. Minister. This has been sanctioned sometime back, but it will be put into effect in the next two or three years, in Gobardanga. About three thousand refugees have been rehabilitated in a small town. Small loans may be given to the families so that they may set up poultry-farming. Instead of having one big scheme, we can have small schemes in this respect.

In the matter of rehabilitation of refugees, we should not leave it entirely to the individual initiative of the refugees themselves. Now, Government have taken up the scheme of

taking initiative themselves for rehabilitating the refugees. It is a good thing. But my point is this—we may not go to the other extreme of discouraging individual initiative. We have set up the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation. To what kind of industrial units are they able to render help with investments? Are they able to help in matters relating to semi-agricultural production units like dairy, poultry, fishing and such-like things? There should be, I think, some organisation to organise such types of productive units which may engage a number of refugees in small places.

Mr. Chairman: About these matters the hon. Member may have written to the hon. Minister in detail.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will deal with only two points more. I find that there is a Home of unattached women and orphans in Bombay. I think this probably refers to the Saurashtra Home I thought that it had been abolished. If it is not so, I would request the hon. Minister to bring the Home to Dandakaranya or to U.P. or in some place where the Bengali refugees are being rehabilitated. My appeal is this. Please do not keep them in Saurashtra. That has a bad beginning. Their condition even now is not quite proper.

There are about five lakhs of refugees in Assam. Recently the hon. Minister has initiated a policy of not giving loan to pre-1953 refugees except in very deserving or hard cases. There are similar cases in Bengal also where they are living with friends and relatives. These cases should not be ignored. Because they had not so long added to the burden of the Government, Government should not ignore their claims to be rehabilitated. Pre-1953 refugees of Assam or the non-camp refugees of West Bengal numbering eight lakhs are staying with friends and relatives. They should be given proper rehabilitation facilities.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadhi (Ludhiana):**  
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wonder if this debate is going to be the last debate on the western wing of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. But I do hope that the speeches today are not going to be funeral oration on the expected demise of the western wing of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Funeral orations are of two kinds. One kind is on the demise of an old man who has settled his children well, has left something for them for the rainy day, has done his duty in life and is going to depart amidst the chanting of the hymns, surrounded by his dear and near ones who are grateful to him. There is another kind of funeral oration also, where the death is due either to an accident or due to natural reasons, and the individual has not done his duty, is leaving his children stranded and even his wife abuses him saying 'Why was I married to him?' I am confused, if really this debate is going to be the last debate, what kind of funeral oration it should be

When I look at the last eleven or twelve years, and the achievements this Ministry has gained in the matter of relief, rehabilitation and compensation to the refugees from the West, when I look at the zeal and the honesty of purpose of the Minister in charge and the personnel of the Ministry, I feel I must congratulate them that they have tried to do their utmost. In fact, I was a very close observer of the efforts of this Ministry, because I too as a displaced person came to a place and settled at a place where I could closely observe the doings of this Ministry, particularly in relation to the rural population.

The problem was a colossal one, and the problem was quite different from the one which we were confronted with in the east, that is, migration of population from East Pakistan. It was a sudden migration of nearly 47 lakhs of people, coming to this side absolutely stranded and penniless, without anything to fall back upon,

and all of them coming together. I congratulate the Ministry on the way in which this problem was dealt with. It was due to the efforts of this Ministry and the personnel of the Ministry in the Punjab that we find the rural population settled there, and we find that the production of food has not slackened down, because the land was soon allotted to the people; and they were made to sit down, and there was not much of a disruption in the Punjab economy.

In this connection, I would be failing in my duty if as a Punjabi, I do not compliment those, including the Minister, and also the personnel of the Ministry, and particularly those who were in charge at that time and much later in the matter of rehabilitation of the rural population. I am reminded of the work of particularly Sardar Tariok Singh, the Director-General then, Shri P N Thapar, and Shri Randhawa, who exerted their utmost, and who did their best in rehabilitating the people on the land. I recapitulate the days when I saw hundreds of people surrounding their houses, sitting there in the lawns, following them at all hours of the day, and with all this, they bore with them. This is so far as the achievements of the Ministry are concerned.

But when I look at the condition of the displaced persons, these 47 lakhs of population that has migrated from West Pakistan, when I go amongst them, and see the difficulties, I must confess I feel very much dejected and depressed. Despite the profession of this Ministry that rehabilitation has been achieved, that this 47 lakh population has been settled, and that they must now fit in with the normal economy of the country, I beg to differ from this claim of the Ministry.

Therefore, I submit at the outset that it would be in the fitness of things

if, in the circumstances, a small committee is appointed, comprising some Members of Parliament and some notable personalities from outside to look into this question, to tour the country, to hear complaints and then come to a conclusion as to whether the rehabilitation of these 47 lakhs of people who have come from West Pakistan is complete or not. The problem has been so colossal, so big, that after eleven years of the efforts of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation it is but fair that there should be a proper assessment whether the rehabilitation is complete or not.

You will recollect that at the beginning the Ministry had an advisory body, both of Members of Parliament and persons from outside, to advise on different matters pertaining to proper rehabilitation. I am glad that the hon. Minister himself for years, up to 1954 or 1955, was the Adviser to the Ministry and contributed a great deal to the achievements of the Ministry.

Subsequently also, when compensation was going to be given, there was an advisory body for the purpose. So, is it not fair that the hon. Minister should now, in his wisdom, appoint a committee to look into the question?

At the moment the hon. Minister is depending on reports from different parts of the country. The people of West Pakistan, as you know, have not settled only in Punjab, Delhi and the northern districts of U.P., but on their own initiative they have spread throughout the country, to each and every corner of the country, and you find them trying to fit themselves into the normal economy of the country. If that is so, certainly you will agree with me that the question is vast and wide. In the circumstances, it is but fair that a committee be appointed to find out whether further rehabilitation is necessary, because even now they have got another twelve months left.

I concede that a Ministry of Rehabilitation is not a normal feature of the administration of a country, and it should not be the normal feature of the administration of a country but you owe a duty to the people who have come here. They have suffered not because of their faults; they had to leave their hearths and homes not because they had done something; they were martyrs of freedom, they were victims of circumstances. They had to come because of the partition of the country, and they left everything. You gave them a promise at one time to compensate them fully, and I remind the hon. Minister of what Shri Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar, the first Minister of Rehabilitation, said. My recollection is, and I feel that I am correct in interpreting his words properly, that he promised the refugees that they would be fully compensated for every loss they had incurred. That is an old story. I know that my pleading with him would cut no ice now, and so it is neither here and there. But at the same time I might request that there should be a proper assessment whether there has been rehabilitation before the shop is closed, before the Ministry liquidates itself or commits suicide as the hon. Member from Calcutta has said.

Having made this submission to which I hope the hon. Minister will give due consideration, I come to the facts as to whether there has been proper rehabilitation or not. Firstly, I deal with the agricultural section.

Mr. Chairman: I would just request hon. Members to take as little time as possible. I propose to give 15 minutes to each hon. Member, because there are so many hon. Members are wanting to speak, and each hon. Member may confine his remarks to as little time as possible.

17 hrs.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad: I submit there will be very few Members from Punjab who will be speaking.

Mr. Chairman: I know how many Members are wanting to speak.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I have taken only 10 minutes. I may be given 25 minutes—another 15 Minutes.

Mr. Chairman: No, no. Members who are given a chance should also consider the claims of other Members. There are so many Members who want to speak. The total time allotted is four hours. That is the difficulty.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: You will appreciate that this Ministry is going to be liquidated. But we have got to say something about its performance.

Mr. Chairman: Other Members also want to do the same.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: You will give another 10 or 12 minutes.

I was just coming to certain facts from the report handed over to us. Is the work of rehabilitation complete? Seeing the figures—I said I would be dealing with agriculturists first—I find that we have got nearly 477 lakh displaced agricultural claimants to whom 24.49 lakh acres of land were to be distributed. The report claims that by 31st December 1958, nearly 2,60,091 sanads, that is, conferment of permanent rights of the land, have been given covering an area of 19,11,718 acres. This means that they have yet to confer permanent rights on nearly 2,17,000 covering an area of 5 lakh acres. We do not know why in such a long time these permanent rights have not been conferred when those allottees had also quasi-permanent rights. They were sitting there. The rehabilitation machinery of the Rehabilitation Ministry has been working. The men and officers are there. Is there any dispute? I understand that exchange of lands is not allowed. So there must be some reason why this is persisting so long. Will it be finished in the next twelve months?

Then there is another thing. According to the report, there are 4 lakh rural houses, out of which permanent

rights that might be conferred pertain to about 83,424 houses. 50,000 have been given to Harijans on a concessional basis. This brings it to 1,30,000. What about the rest, 2,70,000 rural houses? Obviously, when they are rural houses—the report indicates them to be rural houses—their value would not be much. The value is no more than Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 10,000. What has been done about those houses? How are they going to be disposed of? The report does not say anything about that.

Then I come to the next figure. I say there are also people who did not settle down in the Punjab. They went outside. We do not know in how many cases permanent rights have been conferred. I ask: why should there be any discrimination in their cases, if they are allottees of the land, and particularly those who have settled down round about Delhi? If the land is agricultural land—and it is not in urban areas and it was given for agricultural purposes, for the purpose of cultivation, I fail to understand why permanent rights should not be given to them also.

There is another aspect to which I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. I am grateful to him for having sympathetically considered the claim of the agriculturists who had lands in urban areas in West Pakistan. He has been kind enough to evolve a formula whereby plots are given to them which are of value less than Rs. 10,000, and they have adjusted against their claims.

I am grateful for that. I am also grateful that the plot as it is being considered to be a khasra number. But, I would ask him to reconsider this. As I said at an earlier stage for agriculturists who are not industrialists the limit should be Rs. 50,000 to constitute an economic holding. I know I am not going to succeed to that extent. But I do say that in case

you do make it a khasra number, why not give that much area to an individual concerned which would make it of the value of Rs. 10,000. That would not make much difference. But that will eliminate a certain discrimination that exists at present whereby a particular khasra number is constituted a plot. It may be a little less than a khasra number. You know that when partition takes place between brothers, the khasra numbers are divided and they have particular numbers. I say this can possibly be done.

Then, coming to the urban refugees, I find from the report that up to the end of February the total number of urban refugee claimants who had verified claims are 4.68 lakhs and the latest report says that up to the end of February 1950, 2.89 lakhs have been given compensation either in cash or by adjustment or by grant of property. I am not sure whether the Rehabilitation Ministry considers the question of giving accounts itself as payment. My feeling is that in most of the cases the giving of the accounts sheets means that it brings him in the category of 'paid'.

But even leaving this aside, we have got a large number still left, about 1,77,000. Whereas Rs. 100 crores of property has been given the Ministry of Rehabilitation has got about Rs. 85 crores of property for distribution. Besides these Rs. 85 crores Rs. 10 crores of property has come from the composite property. Therefore, there is really Rs. 90 or Rs. 95 crores of property to be distributed yet.

From the report I see that the Rehabilitation Ministry claims that they would be able to dispose of nearly 12,000 claims every month. Even if you take that as it is—or even if you accelerate it—I have got my own apprehension that you will be able to finish it by the end of the financial year.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should finish now.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** If you give me two minutes I will just skip through.

There are so many things to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. But I must tell him one or two things. I must particularly draw his attention to displaced institutions. He knows very well that he has not been able to secure from Pakistan anything in lieu of the properties of the institutions left behind by the displaced persons. There are two kinds of trusts, religious and non-religious trusts. We deal now only with non-religious trusts. We have not been able to get the properties left behind by non-religious institutions. They are thriving here on their own initiative. There has certainly been government assistance. I am sure the hon. Minister is practical and he will see that before the Ministry liquidates itself it gives them sufficient grants so that the institutions which have not found roots till now will do so and are able to stand on their own legs, and bless him.

The most unfortunate aspect has been this. Pakistan has not co-operated with the Rehabilitation Ministry. He concedes that there are several problems that stand unsolved. These problems pertain to many things. They relate not only to the evacuee property that is there, to trusts that are there but also problems relating to movable property. It is admitted that in the matter of contractors, they have preferred claims of Rs. 18 crores that are realisable from Pakistan. I am pained to find out of the total number of claims of 14,000 only 467 have been satisfied whereas nearly 7,000 have been rejected. Out of the claim of Rs. 18 crores, the net demand that has been made, a paltry amount of Rs. 38 lakhs has been accepted whereas nearly 7947 claims of contractors are shut up. We do not know what has happened. Similar is the case about other moneys closed there, particularly the joint stock companies whose amounts are there with the

[Shri Ajit Singh, Sarhadi]

Pakistan Government which has appropriated them and which is not being given. These are the few points which I think the Ministry should look into. With these words, I congratulate the Minister and the Ministry for what they have done and I do hope that before they depart they will do some thing so that they may be blessed.... (Interruptions).

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee (Contai): Mr. Chairman, with a heavy heart, I join the discussion on the Rehabilitation Demands because the question of rehabilitation arises for India's Partition. Otherwise this question would not have come. I have seen the Partition in my young days when Bengal was partitioned and at that time there was an agitation. The British Government then took up the challenge and said that the partition was a settled fact and that it could not be unsettled and all Bengal took it up as a challenge and that settled fact was unsettled. I did not think at that moment that it would be partitioned again when Independence was brought to India. I did not think that at the fag end of my life in the independent India I shall have to see the partition of Bengal and not only of Bengal but of India. The east and the west of India had been partitioned and the exodus of people from the east and the west was stupendous. The Government and the people of this country also could not think of what to do. Bengal which was already an overpopulated province was partitioned and about 50 lakhs of refugees came to Bengal. The burden was so great that Bengal's social, fiscal and political life was at stake. From the Government report I have come to know that the problem of resettlement of refugees from Western Punjab has somehow been solved. I have seen that most of the crucial problems of Punjab refugees have been solved and only a small portion remains to be solved. But the question of rehabilitation of Bengal is still a crucial problem. Three sorts of refugees came to West Bengal: one

was the rich and the higher middle-class; the other was the middle-class and the lower-middle-class and the third was the labour class. The higher middle class and the rich rehabilitated themselves with the money they brought with them. The middle classes also rehabilitated themselves by taking to Government services and by entering the law courts, services etc., to maintain themselves. But the question was about the labour classes and the lower middle classes. With the lower middle classes the question is very crucial, because they have still to settle themselves though I think a greater number of them have entered the services. From the Government report I see that more than two lakhs of middle class people have entered the Government services.

Of the labour classes, I can say they are of two kinds. One is skilled labour and the other is non-skilled labour. Skilled labour has become an asset to West Bengal. Those were the agriculturists, fishermen and masons, etc. They have found rehabilitation easily. The agriculturists have begun agriculture and I know that the vegetable market of Calcutta has been supplied by them. The price of vegetables has come down due to the exertion of the East Bengal agriculturists. The fishermen of East Bengal are better than the fishermen of West Bengal. I have known, and I know, that they can even go fishing in the depths of the Bay of Bengal and they do some deep-sea fishing. They supply fish to the nearby markets. They are sturdy and resourceful, and they would be of great help to the fishermen of West Bengal who could learn the art from them.

According to the Government's own admission, the question of rehabilitation comes to this. West Bengal is overpopulated. Therefore, the large number of refugees who are still to be rehabilitated are to be sent outside West Bengal. I agree with the proposal of the Government. I agree with Shri Guha who said that

the question of refugee settlement has become very acute and it has come to the saturation point. I do not agree that all these displaced persons can be settled in West Bengal, because I know that the West Bengal population, especially the people of Midnapore, who are cultivators, do not find ample land in their own district. They have gone to the Sunderbans and in the Sunderbans they do not find ample land for their cultivation. So they have gone to Orissa and have settled there for cultivation. I do not know why the displaced persons who went to Orissa came away from Orissa now. I think they were not cultivators and they did not like it. I know that the people of West Bengal like to settle wherever they get cultivable land. I hope that the scheme of Dandakaranya should prove of very valuable help for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal. In

17.21 hrs.

[*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair*]  
 regard to those who are thinking that by taking the refugees to Dandakaranya, they will be put to difficulties, I request the hon. Minister that if Dandakaranya is open also for the people of West Bengal who are not refugees, I can say with confidence that some 50,000 people from West Bengal will go to Dandakaranya and settle there, because after the exodus of the East Bengal refugees, the whole structure of the society of West Bengal is going to break down.

I do not grudge Government giving help to the refugees for the education of their children, marriage of their daughters and also for their services. But I know that there are people in the education department who demand from the schools in West Bengal that no teacher should be taken in the school who is not a refugee. What will become of the West Bengal people? They are not getting any job anywhere though they are educated. They do not grudge help being given to the refugees, but self-preservation is the first thing and they also want to live. While I do not grudge Govern-

ment giving amenities to the refugees, I want that equal amenities should be given to the sons of West Bengal who are now suffering because of large exodus of people from East Pakistan.

I do not like to take much time. I hope that the Government will take much care about the resettlement of the refugees in Dandakaranya in such a way that no corrupt practices develop, as was the case in the first instance, when nothing was very clear, so that the Dandakaranya project should be a very successful one and it will add to the glory of Bengal. If Dandakaranya is inhabited by the people of Bengal, the culture of Bengal will spread and the people who were suffering as a result of the exodus, will no more suffer because they will get agricultural land, good habitation and good help from Government.

My last request to the hon. Minister is, this. If you do not think that the East Bengal people are willing to go there, you may extend it to the whole of the West Bengal people and then you will see that Dandakaranya will be populated.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar):  
 I thought I would just confine myself to certain points which would normally arise in this discussion. But my mind was deflected by the burden of the speech on the cut motion. I thought that the old thing would not raise its head, but it has raised its head all right, namely, the cry that the refugees must not go out of Bengal, they must remain there. Now, whenever this cry was raised many people not belonging to a particular party smelt a rat. No one who knows Bengal, none who knows the population pressure of Bengal, will consider this cry to be anything but ludicrous or *mala fide*. In unpartitioned Bengal the population pressure was already too high. By partition we lost more than three-fourth of our arable land; barely one-third remains with us. And we never thought that the entire Hindu population

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

would be squeezed out of East Pakistan. But that lamentable thing has happened. It has been a one way traffic. The Mohammedans have not left West Bengal only the Hindus have come from East Bengal.

Not only that. Many Mohammedans of East Pakistan have surreptitiously occupied some regions of Assam which we could have utilised. Also, the few people who went away from West Bengal came back in greater numbers. Now, to say that all these refugees are to remain in Bengal would mean that the intention is not to rehabilitate them, but the intention is to keep them in misery for all times to come. We know that certain things thrive on misery; certain ideologies thrive on poverty, thrive on hunger. Is it the move to perpetuate this state of things?

I do not know what is the idea behind it. 41 lakhs or 42 lakhs of people have come away—that is the figure we have been supplied. My suspicion is that the number is greater. Those people are mostly in West Bengal squeezed or scattered just with a heaven of safety—nothing else and we are in the complacent mood of thinking that half of them have been rehabilitated.

My hon. friend, Shri Guha, has stated that they are partially rehabilitated. They are not even partially rehabilitated. Anyone who has first-hand knowledge about their life, how they are huddled together, how they live almost in pigsties without any adequate means of bare livelihood will never consider that they are rehabilitated.

Now the pattern of these refugees, these expellees from Bengal is quite different from the pattern with which we are acquainted in respect of West Pakistan. There it was a two-way traffic—50 per cent of the refugees walking into the empty houses and

lands vacated by the Mohammedans. Just look at the figure—50 per cent. They came; they are rehabilitated and townships have sprung up. I congratulate the Government for this—their approach was objective. They have imagination and they had a certain plan.

I do not say that everything has been done. It is always a great tragedy when people had to go away from their hearths and homes. Now look at the other side of the picture the picture of East Bengal. They had to leave behind all what they had and every bit of land. There is, in their case, no question of compensation. So far as the West Punjab refugees are concerned. I believe about Rs. 100 crores of compensation have already been paid to them. In East Pakistan practically the wealth was with the Hindus—not one pie who can claim as compensation; not one pie as compensation will ever be paid to us. You must have come across newspaper reports about Rajas and Maharajas and big zamindars—their big houses, their big zamindari-ries are going to be auctioned, their properties are going to be forfeited. They won't get a pice as compensation—they or anybody. That is the tragic state of affairs.

One of my hon. friends said that the middle class people have been rehabilitated. Well, many middle class people, not all, got some shelter, but they did not remain as middle class people. They were brought down, most of them, almost to the last rung of poverty. That is the tragic state of things about their rehabilitation.

I congratulate the Ministry that at last they have faced the question with a realistic approach. Formerly there was no attempt for rehabilitation. When thousands and thousands, when hundreds of thousands of people poured into the borders of West Bengal, went into Tripura and went into Assam, they, no doubt, got some relief

but none considered in terms of rehabilitation. There was a sentimental outburst at that time. We gave them relief. We gave them help. Some months after or a year or two after they began to be considered to be as undesirable. They became misfits in society.

Now, a temporary relief is good because at the time of distress you must give it and must take some temporary measure to meet the calamity. But if this relief is continued, if you continue paying doles you do the greatest mischief to them. You insult their humanity. You damage their self respect. You may make them something sub-human. That is exactly what has happened in many of these cases. By the continuance of the dole the greatest mischief which the Government could do has been done to these people. Many of them are now out of their balance. They cannot look at things from a normal point of view. Nothing can be more tragic. A very large number of these half a crore of people have been more or less somewhat abnormal. They are now too sensitive. They are not even reasonable and it is extremely poignant memory for those who knew them at their homes, at their ploughs. I claim such knowledge. They were the finest peasantry. The middle class of people supplied persons who sacrificed their lives for the attainment of our independence. Many of them went to the gallows with smiling faces. That was the type of spirit they had. Now many of them, their brothers and their children have now come over here and look at them! What poverty, what continued misery and frustration have done to them. This tragic uprooting how much havoc it can create on human-beings. That is the state of things—the tragedy we must face with sympathy and gentleness.

I am not going to make any comparison because comparisons may be fallacious. Comparisons, sometimes, are invidious but sometimes pin point and high light the position. In the

case of West Punjab refugees you immediately started constructing some townships. Practically no township worth the name was even thought of when refugees from East Bengal poured into West Bengal, wave after wave. The Government never thought of it. Some townships have been afterwards constructed but they are merely apologies for townships.

Then, let me look at other figures. I find that two lakh tenements have been constructed for the West Punjab refugees. What have we done here? I am basing my remarks on the report which the Ministry has circulated. After a passage of ten or eleven years, we have almost constructed—look at the word “almost” constructed—500 tenements and we have taken up the construction of 816. In comparison with the pitiable condition of those people who are now huddling themselves up in the suburbs of Calcutta, is it a good performance? I am quite sure because I know the hon. Minister is sympathetic, he has got imagination and he has done much for us, he has seen these colonies, these so-called colonies, some of which have been legalised or regularised. What are those colonies? Some *dalals* came to those people. The unfortunate refugees were ready to catch at a straw—these *dalals* came on the scene took Rs. 10, Rs. 20 or Rs. 100 from each of them, and at their instance they forcibly occupied some valuable vacant land or some Bagan Bari in Calcutta and its suburbs without any plan or even thought and the so-called colonies grew up. They constructed tiny sheds, flimsy sheds, sheds not worth the name on a few square yards of land each. This is the picture of many of these colonies. They have been regularised and they have been clothed with some legal title. But there was no plan, there was no imagination on the part of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. All these years, what were they doing? These people have no means of sustenance. They cannot maintain themselves properly. Hungry people, discontented people are a source of trouble. They have been in some cases easily

[Shri N R Ghosh]

caught hold of by some political party and my suspicion is that that is the reason why they refuse, they put all sorts of obstacles in these people being rehabilitated outside Bengal That seems to be the object

We could have done much We could have shown a better performance We could have sent a lakh or two lakhs of people to Andamans—a congenial and suitable climate It is as big as the district of Tripura Tripura land, where many refugees took shelter as the nearest heaven, is not very suitable for cultivation, because it requires terrace cultivation Assam land was quite good Assam land was perfectly suited for us—no language problem there, but sympathy was lacking We could not do it There was opposition with regard to Andamans from one of the political parties I am not going to name it The cap is there Any one is welcome to wear it if it fits him I would submit, now, the only realistic attitude on the part of the Ministry which can solve this difficulty, which can take these people out of this hell, is the Dandakaranya scheme It is unfortunate that when we tried to send these people to different camps, to different parts outside Bengal, we forgot that they were human beings, we forgot that they had a social life and a social culture and that they were rooted from their homes for hundreds of years from where they have now been driven out They were sent out not in big groups, but in dribblets, in small numbers They could not develop any social life there They found themselves misfits They found themselves strangers in a strange land From that unsympathetic climate, many of them came away It is now admitted in the report of the Ministry that actually it was a wrong policy In Dandakaranya, if they send people in big groups, their social life will not be disturbed They will be amongst their own friends amongst their own relations There will be not only rehabi-

litation in the other sense of the word, there will be psychological rehabilitation too That will keep them contented. That will keep them in their places.

I would make a request to the hon. Minister, in this connection, that, to make rehabilitation easier, he should consider whether the Government personnel who will be employed there for rehabilitating these refugees in Dandakaranya should be as far as possible, such whose mother tongue is Bengali That would make the task of rehabilitation easier for him There is a large number of people who are now in charge of the camps I do not say that they are all good But, I would submit that if these people are used there he will find that his task will be much easier This is my submission to him Let him take this into consideration I want that the rehabilitation should be a success, that the rehabilitation should be smooth These are the two suggestions which will make it a success, which will make it smooth This bogey that they will not be happy there, that there will be this difficulty, and that difficulty—the power of that bogey is now gone—it has been exercised It will no longer play upon these refugees I submit I have also met some of these people They are now quite eager to go there, to go out of this hell, to go to any station, to go out of this place where they are huddled together with no amenities They have not got sufficient to eat They are not able to lead even the semblance of a life to which they were accustomed They led a very good cultured life May be, that most of them were poor They were never used to this sort of life Hundreds and thousands of people who are now in the suburban area of Calcutta have to be rehabilitated

Regretfully I have to refer to another matter I do not attribute any intention to the Ministry, but there was an unfortunate mention of one fact, namely, that some of the refugees

are getting remittances from Pakistan. Let me concede for the moment that it is true, even then, I am sure a very small amount of money was involved and there was no necessity of mentioning it. They might have themselves taken steps departmentally reduced the dole, as they did. They should not have forgot to visualise the repercussions that would follow on the other side of the border when we start saying that money is flowing from Pakistan to India. I am sure the hon. Minister did not take this particular aspect of the matter into consideration.

I understand that about six thousand acres of the Char lands in the river Teesta in North Bengal are to be provided for rehabilitation purposes. I live only a few hundred yards away from that place. It is a good attempt, but the Char land is subject to erosion. You can grow paddy there, but all of on a sudden you will find that the whole land is submerged under water. That is the state of things there.

There is another scheme relating to sub-marginal Danga lands in Midnapore district for the promotion of Sisal and Sabai grass plantation. I cannot congratulate the West Bengal Government for taking this responsibility of rehabilitating the people there, rather develop this land for the landless local people or partially rehabilitated refugees there. I say this because by this scheme the refugees will not be able to maintain themselves. It will only keep those people in constant poverty. Those people who will be rehabilitated there will not be able to keep their body and soul together. That scheme may be welcomed by some party, but that is not in the interest of the nation. Sisal and Sabai grass will not maintain them. As a matter of fact, I do not know whether you can grow Sisal and Sabai in a manner which will be economic.

I would like to refer to one other matter, namely, the scheme for reha-

bitating the fishermen. When they left their homes they left their rivers, Padma, Jamuna, Brahmaputra and Dhabeswari and others. How would these fishermen find their livelihood? I do not find any steps having been taken by the Ministry in this direction.

My hon. friend on the other side who just now spoke before me said that these people are very good fishermen but where are the rivers in West Bengal where they could fish? Even Damodar is going to be dried up. I know that after they came to Calcutta they fished in the river Bhagirathi. What quantity of fish they could get there? We have got no river worth the name where fishermen can actually have their living.

I have no time and I must finish. I would only request the Rehabilitation Minister, whom I very highly respect, to take into consideration the few suggestions that I have offered so that our rehabilitation scheme would be a success. He should not rely much on the Herobhanga and Midnapore schemes. Though I say, the schemes should be explored because we have no lands, But he should be prepared to rehabilitate all these people in camps and even the ten thousand families which are still there, in the share of West Bengal Government in Dandakaranya. I should emphasise that the 31 lakhs of people who are here and who have huddled themselves in Cooch-Bihar Jalpaiguri and other places are not really rehabilitated. They cannot maintain themselves. That is the poor state of things to which we have actually brought these refugees; their condition is pitiable. We should do something for them. Our approach should be different. We should remember that these people practically sacrificed themselves—died so that India could live; it is not, therefore, a question of concession or sympathy towards them; we should consider that it is our duty and it is our debt to

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

them; we must take the entire responsibility and share with them the afflictions and burdens which the partition entailed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation which may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
72	1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945.
128	1796.

*Failure to establish industries in suitable areas in West Bengal for creating employment opportunities for displaced persons*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Corruption in the administration of displaced persons camps*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move.

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

*Unsatisfactory procedure for the grant of the house building loans to displaced persons*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Irregularities in the matter of granting loans to displaced persons*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Sending of camp refugees outside West Bengal without utilising the State's industrial and agricultural potential for rehabilitation*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Under taking of Dandakaranya Project without adequate investigation of all its aspects*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Delay in payment of industrial loans*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to provide refugees with house-building material*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to liquidate camp refugees*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to rehabilitate the refugees properly*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Need for expeditious disposal of Bamapuras*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Deplorable condition of camp refugees of West Bengal*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Reclamation of land in West Bengal for refugees*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Need for more industries in West Bengal for refugees*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Misuse of professional loan*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Misuse of business loan*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

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

*Miserable condition of Cooper's camp*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Want of proper inspection of camp refugees outside West Bengal*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Grant of rehabilitation loans to nearly nine lakhs refugees from East Pakistan who did not demand or apply for loan at the time of partition.*

Shri S. M Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Discrimination between the rural and urban refugees in the matter of payment of compensation*

Shri S. M Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Dandakaranya*

Shri S. M Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Failure to provide alternative accommodation to the displaced persons of Purana Qila*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Construction of residential quarters for the displaced persons in Jangpura Delhi.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need to establish more small industrial units in Govindnagar, Kanpur*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Procedure of auctioning of houses and adjusting the cost against claims.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need for payment of loans to refugees from West Pakistan now in Uttar Pradesh for starting shops*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Abolition of refugee camps*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need for expeditious payment of compensation*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need for rehabilitation of displaced persons now in Sealdah Station*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Proposed auction of evacuee property in Delhi*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Failure to regularise the so-called squatters colonies and particularly those in the Tollygunj area of Calcutta.*

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

*Failure to persuade the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to continue to recover loans from displaced businessmen of Gauhati by instalments and to stop certificate proceeding against them.*

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

*Slow progress of land reclamation in Dandakaranya*

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

*Inadequacy of water supply and medical arrangements for displaced persons in Dandakaranya*

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

*Unsatisfactory condition of housing in Dandakaranya owing to the provision of singleply tents for displaced persons*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to set up a democratic administration for the Faridabad Township.*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Insanitary conditions of the Faridabad Township*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Huge loss incurred every month in running the Faridabad Power House and failure to transfer it to the Punjab Government*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Widespread unemployment among displaced persons in Faridabad Township*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Non-employment of displaced persons residing at Faridabad Township by industrialists who have secured various facilities and concessions for their industries established in the Township*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to provide suitable residential accommodation to the displaced persons now residing at Purana Qila*

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I beg to move:

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

*Need for development of Dandakaranya*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All these cut motions are now before the House.

श्री म० बं० जैन (कैथल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिफ्यूजी भाइयों को आबाद करने के लिये रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने जो शानदार काम किया है, उस की जितनी भी तारीफ की जाये, उतनी थोड़ी है।

मैं ईस्ट बंगाल से जो भाई भाये हैं बंगाल में उन की समस्याओं के बारे में तपसील से तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लिहाजा उस की तरफ तबज्जह न दिलाते हुए मैं उन्ही भाइयों के बारे में कुछ कहूंगा जो कि बैस्ट पाकिस्तान से भाये हैं।

मगरिबी पंजाब से भाय हुए पुढ्यार्थी भाइयों के बारे में जितना काम हुआ है, गो अभी तक कुछ कसर बाकी है जैसा मेरे एक साथी ने कहा है लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम ने उन के बारे में जो काम कर दिखाया है और जिस ढग से उस को आबाद किया है और ईस्ट पंजाब की इकोनोमी मे एडजस्ट किया है, तारीख में उस के लिये जगह होगी और घाने वाले हिस्टोरियन इस बात के लिये हमारी प्रशंसा करेंगे कि कितनी धान और कितने इमेजिनेशन से हम इतनी बड़ी समस्या को हल कर पाये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जैसा अभी

[बी नू० बं० जैन]

कहा गया है कि ईस्ट बंगाल से इस तरह घाने वाले रिफ्यूजियों की समस्याएँ भी उसी इमेजिनेशन से, उसी तरह से जिस तरह से वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान से भाये हुए लोगों की सुझाई गई हैं, सुझाई जानी चाहियें और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो वह समस्या भी बड़ी घासानी, से हल हो जायेगी। जैसा मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा और मैं भी इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर जो परसनेल है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव परसनेल है उस में ज्यादा तर बंगाली भाई ही हों, उन्ही के द्वारा सारा काम चलाया जाय तो ज्यादा घासानी के साथ इस मसले को हल किया जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं इस पर ज्यादा न कहने हुए मगरिबी पंजाब के घाने वाले जो रिफ्यूजी हैं, उन्ही की समस्याओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

उन की समस्याओं की तरफ मैं गाहे बगाहे महकमे की तबज्जह दिलाता रहा हूँ इस बास्ते ज्यादा तपमील में न जा कर सिर्फ़ मोटी मोटी बातों का ही उल्लेख करूँगा।

मैं जाती तौर पर बजीर साहब को बचाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी उन की सेवा में इन भाइयों की समस्याये रखी गई हैं, चाहे वे छोटी नवैयत की हो या बड़ी नवैयत की, उन्हीं ने हमदर्दी के साथ उन की सुना है और हल करने की जहा तक हो सका है कोशिश की है। अब जो बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उन को एक एक कर के मैं उन की खिदमत में रखता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि जो काम वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान में कांटेक्टर्स ने किया है उन को उस के बँक्स भी मिले हुए हैं, उन के कुछ द्यूस बाकी रह गये और बारह बरस हो गये हैं, उन को उस की रकम नहीं मिली। उन्हीं ने ब्लेन्स भी दे दिये थे और

वे अभी तक तड़प रहे हैं, उन को उन का पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मिनिस्टर साहब या उन का कोई बिगार्ड-मेंट उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं रखता है इसलिये उन को पैसे नहीं मिल रहे हैं। लेकिन यह बीच बीच में पड़ती है कि चूँकि पाकिस्तान से नो-पेमेंट सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिले हैं, इस बास्ते उन को पेमेंट नहीं की जा सकती है। कही ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि कांटेक्टर एक ऐसा मनुष्य है, उस के पैसे के बारे में यह सोचा जाता है कि इसी तरह से वह क्या लिया गया था, इस बास्ते अगर न भी मिले तो भी कोई बात नहीं है या उन के साथ कोई षिड़ सी तो नहीं हो गई है? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होगी। उन में से कुछ के पास बैंक्स हैं जिन को वे कैश नहीं करवा सके हैं। उन के बारे में तो कम से कम आप यह कर सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का जवाब भाये बगैर चाहे एड-हाक ग्रांट दे दी जाय या एड-हाक तौर पर मामला तय कर लिया जाय। वे डिप्रब करते हैं कि उन को रुपया मिले। उस के वे मुस्तहिक हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस तरफ आप अवश्य तबज्जह देंगे।

इन के बाद मैं टीचर्स का मामला आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इन लोगों ने लाहौर यूनिवर्सिटी में काम किया था बतौर एग्जामिनर्स के या सब-एग्जामिनर्स के या किसी और हैसियत से और इन का एक साल के करीब का क्लेम है। इस को सैटल करना मैं समझता हूँ आप के लिये कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब की कलम से यह मामला हल हो सकता है।

श्री सो० बं० जर्ना (गुरदासपुर) : यह जरूर तय हो जाय, मुझ को भी पैसा मिलेगा।

श्री नू० बं० जैन : टीचर्स की यह क्लेम ऐसी क्लेम है जो सांस्कृतिक तौर पर

घौर कलचरल घौर पर हमारे द्वारा इज्जत बखशी जाने के काबिल है और हम इन को बुर सम्झते रहे हैं। वे हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं और इन को बहुत ज्यादा तनक्याह भी नहीं मिलती है। चूंकि यह बहुत थोड़ी ही रकम का बलेम है, मैं भ्रष्टा करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस को भ्रष्टा जल्दी से जल्दी सैटस करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

मुनशील तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (जी मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : प्रोफेसर साहब की बिरादरी के हैं।

श्री यू० चं० जैन : तीसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह एग्रिकलचरल रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में है। इसके बारे में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह दिलाता रहा हूं। जो एग्रिकलचरल रिफ्यूजीज छोटे छोटे कसबों में आबाद किये गये उनकी यह कहा गया कि तुम जिन मकानों में आबाद हो गये हो, वे मकान तुम को मुफ्त दे दिये जायेंगे। मैं बाकी जगहों के बारे में तो ज्यादा नहीं जानता हूं लेकिन जिद्द नरवाना, सदों इत्यादि जो छोटे छोटे कसबे मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएंसी में हैं, उन में रहने वाले छोटे छोटे एग्रिकलचरल रिफ्यूजीज को यह कहा गया है। उनसे कहा गया था कि जिस तरह से बाकी सारे पंजाब में आबाद होने वाले रिफ्यूजीजों को वे मकान दे दिये जायेंगे जो अपनी जायदाद पाकिस्तान में छोड़ करके भाये हैं और मुफ्त दे दिये गये, उसी तरह से तुम को भी दे दिये जायेंगे उन मकानों के बदले जो तुम पाकिस्तान में छोड़ भाये हो। लेकिन जिन जगहों का मैंने नाम लिया है वहां के मकानों की नीलामी की जा रही है। उन लोगों को कम्पेंसेशन भी नहीं मिला है उसका जो बैस्ट पाकिस्तान या बैस्ट पंजाब में जायदाद छोड़ भाये हैं। इस बास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से जो एग्रिकलचरल रिफ्यूजीज हैं जोकि जीन्द, नरवाना, सफीचों इत्यादि में

आबाद हुए हैं, उनके साथ भी वही सलूक किया जाये, उनको भी वही सलूलियतें दी जायें, जोकि गांवों में आबाद होने वालों को दी गई है और इनके मकानों की नीलामी न करवाई जाये।

अब मैं नीलोखेड़ी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वह भी मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएंसी में पड़ती है।

एक माननीय सभस्य : फरीदाबाद के बारे में भी।

श्री यू० चं० जैन : फरीदाबाद के बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं क्योंकि मैं तफसील से उसके बारे में कुछ जानता नहीं हूं।

पिछले दिनों मिनिस्टर साहब से एक डेपुटेशन मिला था जिस में मैं भी शामिल था। मुझे खुशी है और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का बड़ा मसकूर हूं कि उन्होंने बड़े ध्यान से सारी चीज को सुना और जितनी भी समस्या उनके सामने रखी गई उसको हल करने की उन्होंने कोशिश की। लेकिन मशीनरी कुछ इस तरह से चलती है कि मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से हुकम जारी हुआ भी लेकिन अमल करते करते वह चीज फेल हो जाती है। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। वहां के जो सरकारी मकान हैं उनके बारे में यह कहा गया था कि इनको नीलाम न किया जाये और जो मकानों की कीमत मुकरर की गई है उसको हम भ्रवा कर देंगे बीस किस्तों में या जितनी भी किस्तें रखी जाती हैं। इसके बारे में हुकम जारी हुआ लेकिन कहां बीच में हुकम रह गया, पता नहीं और हुकम पहुंचते पहुंचते उन मकानों को नीलाम कर दिया गया। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की बातें न हों, इसकी तरफ भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और जो हो चुकी है उन पर फिर से विचार किया जाये।

लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा एक गहरे मामले की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना।

[बी यू० नं० जैन]

चाहता हूँ। नीलोखेड़ी में शुरू-शुरू में श्री डे साहब इनचार्य थे। वहाँ पर कई इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू की गईं। लेकिन उनमें से बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल पाईं। जब वे नहीं चल पाईं तो कहा गया कि आप इनको कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलायें। उन लोगों ने कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना ली। इन इंडस्ट्रीज के तमाम के तमाम जो एसेट्स थे, तथा उनकी जो बुक वैल्यू थी, वह तमाम की तमाम इस कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी के नाम कर दी गईं। कुछ दिन के बाद वे सोसाइटी फेल हो गईं। अब यह जो सारी की सारी रकम है, जो बुक वैल्यू है, उसे सोसाइटी के मمبرों से बसूल किया जा रहा है। नीलोखेड़ी एक भ्रष्टा कसबा है लेकिन इस चीज की तरफ कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। यह जगह मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएँसी में पड़ती है और जब मैं वहाँ जाता हूँ तो लोग मेरे पास आते हैं, मेरे सामने घासू बहाते हैं और मैं नहीं जानता कि मैं उनको क्या जवाब दूँ। इस वास्ते मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह या तो कोई इंडिपेंडेंट कमिशन या कोई इंडिपेंडेंट प्राइमी वहाँ भेजें जो इस बात का पता लगाये कि क्या जो बुक वैल्यू थी, उसको उन लोगों से बसूल करना मुनासिब है।

साथ ही साथ मैं वह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक मंडी चलाई जा रही है। वहाँ आबाद शरणाधियों से यह कहा गया कि तुम्हें मुकरंरा कीमत पर प्लाट्स मिलेंगे और उनमें से कुछ ने पैसा जमा भी करवा दिया और उन के पास रसीदें हैं और वह रुपया उन्होंने चार पाच बरस पहले जमा कराया था। लेकिन आज महकमा की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है—पता नहीं वह आपका महकमा है या पंजाब का या आपकी हिदायत पर कहा जा रहा है—कि ये नीलाम किये जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ज्यादाती है जो उनके साथ की जा रही है। उन प्लाट्स को नीलाम नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जिस कीमत पर

वेने का उनके साथ वादा किया गया था, उसी कीमत पर वे उनको से दिये जाने चाहियें।

एक बात के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जो गरीब हरिजन से चाहे वे लोकल से या उधर से आये थे, वे जिन इवैन्वी हाउसिज में आबाद थे और उनकी तादाद शायद ५०,००० थी, २० रुपया के करीब मलबे की कीमत लगा करके मामूली कीमत पर जो मकान उनको दिये जा रहे हैं, वह एक निहायत धानदार काम है और उसकी जितनी तारीफ भी जाए, थोड़ी है।

अब मैं बड़े पार्टी क्लेम्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे क्षमा करेंगे कि जहाँ तक लोगों को आबाद करने का सवाल है, उसके लिए तो उनकी जितनी तारीफ की जाए, थोड़ी है लेकिन जहाँ तक लोकल प्राइमियो के साथ सलूक करने का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि उनके साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती हुई है, जो लोकल टेनेंट मुसलमानों की जमीन पर बैठे हुए थे, उनको किस तरह से उजाड़ने की कोशिश की गई और किस तरह से पंजाब में फाइट हुई और किस तरह से उनमें कुछ मुश्किल से बच सके, वह मैं आज बतलाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यह एक बात रही।

इसी तरीके से यह जो कम्पोजिट प्रापर्टी के सेपरेशन का ताल्लुक है उस के बारे में है। इस कम्पोजिट प्रापर्टी को भलग करने में, जिस में लोकल आबमी भी मालिक थे और मुसलमान भी मालिक

थे, कितनी बेदर्दी से महकमे के आफसरो ने काम किया है ? नोटिस जारी किये गये । वह तामील हुए या नहीं, एक तरफा कार्रवाई हुई अगर आप इस सब के फिगर्स को लें तो एक बड़ा अजीब समाप्ता नजर आयेगा । लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा ताज्जुब की बात यह पार्टी क्लेम की है । सन् १९५४ में जब डिस्प्लेस्ट पर्सन्स रिहैबिलिटेशन ऐंड कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट पास हुआ, उस वक्त भी यह सवाल उठा था इस हाउस में । मैं तो उस वक्त मेम्बर नहीं था लेकिन यहां जब यह सवाल उठा था तब श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन मिनिस्टर कसन्ड थे । उन से पूछा गया था कि जिन के इन्सिक्वर्ड डेट बगैर जायदाद की गिरवी बगैरह के सादे कर्जे मुसलमानों की तरफ थे, उन लोकल आदमियों के कर्जों की बसूली के लिये आप क्या इन्तजाम करते हैं ? क्योंकि अगर वह मुसलमान चले न जाते, पंजाब में ही रहते तो जो कानून उस वक्त रायज था उस के मुताबिक हम उन से उन कर्जों को वसूल कर सकते थे । लेकिन वह तो अब चले गये, कस्टोडियन बे उन जायदादों पर कब्जा कर लिया । ऐसी हालत में कस्टोडियन कैसे जिम्मावारी हो सकता है । जो मौजूदा कानून है, उस की रू में वे कर्जे नहीं देते । क्लेम बनाये गये उन क्लेम्स को रजिस्टर किया गया, उन के लिये लोगो ने कोर्ट फीसे भ्रष्टा की । जब कानून बनने लगा अब इस का पार्लियामेंट में जिक्र किया गया । कुछ मेम्बरों ने इस का सवाल उठाया तो श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने एज रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर इस हाउस में ऐम्प्लोयेन्स दिलाया था कि हम उन कर्जों को चुकाने का कोई न कोई इन्तजाम करेंगे । फिर वह बिबल सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द हुआ । उस में एक सदस्य ने एक तरमीम पेश की । वह सारे का सारा मसला प्रोसीडिन्स

में दर्ज है । उस वक्त जैन साहब ने ऐम्प्लोयेन्स दिया था कि आप अर्नेबमेंट वापस ले-ले, हम कुछ न कुछ इन्तजाम करेंगे । आज उस को चार पाब साल हो गये । जो ऐम्प्लोयेन्स हाउस के सामने दिया गया था उस से यह महकमा मुकर गया । मैं ने अन्दाजा लगाया कि एक लाख ऐसे क्लेम थे जिन की मालियत ५ करोड ६० है । मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उन को ५ करोड रुपया दें, जो अभी ही उन को कम दें । उस में आप ग्रेडेड कट लगायें, लेकिन १ करोड रुपया तो दें । गवर्नमेंट को कैसे यह बात शोभा देती है कि वह अपने ही अल्फाज को नापाम कर के भीर इन तरीके से फ्लोर आफ दि हाउस में जो ऐम्प्लोयेन्स दिया है उस को पूरा न करें । मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि हम एक करोड रुपया चाहते हैं । आप ने कई करोड रुपया अपना छोड़ा हुआ है । अगर आप रिसोर्सेज को टैप करे तो आप को कई करोड रुपया मिल सकता है । पंजाब में मुक्तलिफ देहात हैं, हम कई बरसों से इस बात को कह रहे हैं कि कुछ तो उन में ऐसे देहात हैं जिन से मुसलमानों की अक्सरियत थी, वे चल गये और उन की जगह पर पुरुषार्थी भाई आ कर आबाद हो गये, लेकिन बहुत ऐसे देहात भी हैं जिन में अगर एक हजार घर हैं तो उन में से सिर्फ ५० घर मुसलमानों के थे जो कि नोहार बगैरह में । उन को हिन्दुओं के गावों में रहने दिया गया । आबादी की रू में तो वह सिर्फ ५० घर थे । आगे चल कर उन पर मुकामी लोगो ने कब्जा कर लिया । अब कि उन्होंने उन को छोड़ दिया । कमजोर लोग तो कब्जा नहीं कर सकते थे, जो तगडे आदमी थे उन्होंने कब्जा किया । वह इक्की प्रापर्टी है पटवारियों के रजिस्टर में वह इक्की प्रापर्टी दर्ज है । उन में से कई मकान

[श्री मू० बं० जैन]

तो फिर गये हैं, सिर्फे प्लांट्स कायम हैं, लेकिन जो बाकी हैं अगर उन को नीलाम किया जाये तो १ करोड़ २० से ज्यादा धाय पंजाब से वसूल कर सकते हैं। हाल में तो वह कानून नहीं बदला है, लेकिन कानून अगर बदल भी गया है तो भी मुंजाइसा है। मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर ध्यान दे सकते हैं।

इसके बाद आखिर में एक बात कहकर मैं खत्म करता हूँ और वह करप्शन के मामले में है। बीसे चौधरी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस ने हमारी आँखें खोल दी है कि आखिर महकमे के इन अफसरों ने क्या किया है। पंजाब में तो महकमा बन्द हो रहा है। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर तबज्जह दें। रीजनल सेंट्रलमेंट कमिश्नर के दफतारों के अलावा जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में दफतार हैं उन में बेहद करप्शन बढ़ गया है। शायद वह अफसर ऐसा समझते हों कि हो सकता है कि वह कल न रहें इसलिये जितना भर सके उतना भर लो, हाथ रंग लो। मैं ने अपने पड़ोसी सरहदी साहब से कहा कि आप कैसे इस चीज को मूल गये, यह तो बड़ी भारी तकलीफ है। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा टाइम्स खत्म हो गया इस लिये मैं कह नहीं सका बरना प्वाइंटस में लिखा हुआ था। आज टेन टाइम्स करप्शन बढ़ गया है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह महकमा

बाइन्ड अप हो रहा है तो कम से कम इन अफसरों को कुली छूट तो नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वह इस तरह से करप्शन करें। इस में पुश्तार्थी भाइयों के क्लेम का तबाह है। वह मानवून कर रोकते हैं, पुश्तार्थी भाई चीखते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

18 hrs.

इन शब्दों के साथ मुझे विदाता है कि जो सजेसन मैं ने दिये हैं उन की तरफ मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे। आपने पुश्तार्थी भाइयों के लिये जो कुछ किया है, उस के लिये जरूर मैं धाय को बचाई देता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय लगभग समाप्त की ओर है और मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि आप शीघ्र ही इस की घोषणा करेंगे। पुनर्वास मंत्रालय भी लगभग समाप्त की ओर है। हमारे देश की पुरानी परम्परा है कि जब समय . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next day. The House is now adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Saturday.

18-01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday April 11, 1959/Chaitra 21, 1881 (Saka).