12039 Business of the CHAITRA 21, 1881 (SAKA) Demands for Grants 11040
House

जपान्यका महोदय : मुझ को आपका पन शिक्षा था । सगर उसमें यही था कि आप बाह्ये हैं कि आप कोई मोशन करें । जब मोशन बेरे सामने होगी तमी मैं कंसिडर कर सकता हैं।

बी बुक्तवस्तं रावः सनुमति. वाहता हूं । उपाध्यक्षं महोदयः प्रापं जव नोटिस देने तव होगा । वव धापने नोटिस नहीं दिया तो मैं किस को कंसिडर करूं । वब धाप नोटिस नेवाँगे, तो उस पर विचार करके मैं उस चीव को धापके सामने साऊगा ।

12.10 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND
MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AC1

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 349 dated the 28th March, 1959. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1349|59.]

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): With your permission, and on behalf of Shri Satys Narayan Sinha, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 14th April, 1959, will consist of:—

- (i) Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation;
- (ii) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, and Finance;
- (iii) Submission to the vote of the House of the outstanding Demands for Grants; and
- (iv) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1989.

RE: DISCUSSION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Shri Frank Antheny (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I know from the Home Minister whether he is going to lay on the Table of the House the report of the Committee of Parliament on the Official Language, and if so, when, and what time will be given to the Members of this House to study it, and above all, what time will be allotted for the discussion of this rather controversial report?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I propose to lay the report on the Tables of both Houses, after the Rajya Sabha has started its session, on the 20th or 21st or 22nd instant or about that time.

As to whether it will be taken up for discussion, and when, it is for the House to decide and for the Business Advisory Committee That does not rest with me.

12 12 hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Ministry of Rehabilitation-contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Out of 4 hours alloted for these Demands, 1 hour and 56 minutes now remain.

What time does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): About 45 minutes or up to 1 hour I shall start at quarter past one of the clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I shall call him at 1.15 p.m. Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may continue his speech.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Moved with the recommendation of the President.

बी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (ुर्गाव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहली बात में यह निबेदन करना बाहता हूं कि सब तक जिस प्रकार की परम्परा रही है कि किसी भी मंत्रालय के धनुवानों पर जब चर्चा घारम्म होती है तो उस में जहां बहुत से माननीय सदस्य शंग्रेजी में भपने भाषण देते हैं वहां हिन्दी में बोलने वालों का चनुपात भी पर्याप्त रहता है। परन्तु माननीय मंत्री महोदय की भोर से उत्तर दिया जाता है तो वह प्रायः अंग्रेजी में ही होता है। मैं भापके द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से पिछले प्रधिवेशन में एक बार हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने विदेश मंत्रालय पर हुई बहुस का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में भी दिया वा केंकिन जिन सदस्यों ने हिन्दी में चर्चा की थी, उनका उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया था, उसी तरह से ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय : क्या माप यह चाहते हैं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन की डिमाइस पर भी ऐसा हो ?

भी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : इतना कह कर के भव में रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की जो डिमाइस हैं, उन पर चर्चा भारम्भ करता हूं ।

मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि क्षत्र पुनर्वास विभाग की भीर से यह सूचना इस सदन को भीर बाहर भी दी गई कि श्रवभग एक वर्ष के पश्चात् इस मंत्रालय को समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा । लेकिन घारचर्य इस बात का है कि जो दायित्व इस मंत्रालय को सौंपे गये थे उन दायित्वों को वह सभी क्षक पूरी तरह से निमा नही पाया है और जो विस्यापित माई उचर से इचर माये हैं उनकी श्वमस्यायें ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी हुई हैं। मै जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हुं बड्डा पर कुछ स्थान इस प्रकार के हैं जहां पाकिस्तान से घावे हुए विस्थापित माई रहते 🧗 । पूनवास मंत्रासय की भोर से जो तीन चार

टाउनशिप बसाबे मर्चे हैं जैसे राजपुरा है, हस्तिनापुर है, करीदाबाद है और कुछ दूसरे इस प्रकार के टाउनशिप हैं, वहां पर बसे हुए विस्वापितों के बारे में शासन की नीति वह है कि वहां पर कुछ भौद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाये जायें, जिससे कि उन लोगों को रोबी देने का प्रबन्ध हो सके और उनके परिवारों के भरणपोषण की व्यवस्था सुगमता के साथ हो सके।

जहां तक राजपुरा टाउनशिप का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में मुझे बहुत प्रधिक विस्तृत बानकारी नहीं है, परन्तु इतना में भवस्य जानता हूं और यह इस आधार पर कि मुझे दो तीन बार वहां जाने का धबसर मिला है कि वहां पर एक बिस्कुट का बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है जो वहा पर पहले से ही चालू था । उसके ग्रतिरिक्त ग्रभी तक राजपूरा टाउनशिप को कोई भौद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाने की दिशा में विशेष प्रगति नही हुई है।

जहां तक फरीदाबाद का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर ३५,००० के लगभग विस्थापित भाई रहते हैं । हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने फरीदा रद को भौद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाने का पर्या त प्रयास किया है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य वहां के निवासियों का यह है कि इन फैक्ट्रियों में या इन कारखानो में जिन लोगों को रखा गया है उसमें फरीदाबाद के लोगों का धनुपात जितना भ्रमेक्षित था उस भनुपात से नही रला गया है भीर सब से बड़ी कठिनाई की बात यह है कि फरीदाशद का प्रबन्ध करने वाला जो एक डिवेलेपमेंट बोर्ड है, उस बोर्ड में कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति विठाये गये है कि जो पैशन यापता लोग थे । उनको बहां पर नियुक्त करने की दिष्ट से भगर शासन का सीवा हस्तमेप वहां पर होता तो इस प्रकार के लोग बीच में नहीं मा सकते वे मीर उनके द्वारा सोमों की जो समस्यायें हैं, उनको सुलझाने में को कठिनाइयां उत्पक्ष हो। रही हैं, वे हमारे माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय के सामने हैं।

सब से बड़ी फठिनाई इस समय वहां के कियापितों के सामने यह है कि उनकी साने के सिए जो बवार्टर बनाये गये हैं, जैसा कि शासन का कहना है कि ७० बाई ३० फुट का को इवार्टर है, उसकी लागत कीमत २६०५ इयवें ते की गई है लेकिन जो विस्थापित भाइयों से कीमत ली जायेगी तीस वर्षों में सब-दर-सद लगा करके वह कीमत ४२७५ के अवभग बैटती है। इस विषय में मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन यह है कि जो भाई बंजाब से या कंटियर से या सिंध से या बंगाल से उबड कर भाये हैं. यदि देखा जाये तो उन्होने यह तपस्या, उन्होने यह बलिदान भीर उन्होने बहु मुसीबत देश की स्वामीनता के लिए ही मोल ली है भीर हमारी नैतिकता का यह सकाबा नही है कि जो क्वाटेंर हमको २६०० में पडा है. उसकी कीमत हम सुद-दर-सुद लगा करके वसूल करे। वे लोग इतनी कीमत घदा करने की स्थिति में भी नहीं है। ४२७५ रुपये उन से सिये जायें, यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी समस्या जो फरीदाबाद टाउनशिप की है वह यह है वहां एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रस्पताल है जिस को बादशाह क्षां अस्पताल कह कर पुकारा जाता है। १५० के लगभग वहा बैड्स 🖁 । लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भापको यह जान कर ग्राश्चर्य होगा कि भभी तक इस इतने बडे घरपताल वें किसी भी विषय का कोई स्पेशलिस्ट वहां नही रसा गया है। कुछ समय पहले बहां एक सर्जन था लेकिन घव बहत समय से कोई सर्जन भी वहां नहीं है। इसका सभिन्नाय यह होता है कि जहां सर बालीस के लगभग कैंक्टियां हैं, भगर उनमें से किसी फैक्ट्री में किसी मजदूर की हड़ी ट्ट बाती है या और इस प्रकार का कोई सीरियस इक्सिडेंट हो जाता है तो उसके इलाज के लिए, उसके उपचार के लिए, उसको दिल्ली मागना पहला है। इसरी भाषा में यह कहना होगा कि फरीदाबाद का विस्थापित शगर गरना भी बाहे तो वह दिल्ली में धाकर मर सकता है, करीदाबाद में उसके मरने की भी गुंजाइस नहीं है । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहां के प्रस्थताल में है । हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री महोवय सब्बी तरह से जानते हैं कि फरीदाबाद में रहने वाले ३४,००० इन विस्थापितों में से लगमग १०,००० विस्थापित इस प्रकार के हैं कि जिन के परिवार वालों को एक समय का ही केवल भोजन मिल पाता है । जो प्राधिक दृष्टि से इतने दुवंल है वे अपना इलाज करवाने के लिए अगर अस्पताल में जाते है तो परची देकर ववाई लेने के लिए उनको बाजार में विया जाता है । इतना बड़ा अस्पताल है और इस पर सरकार लाखों रुपये व्यय करती है, फिर भी वहां पर से बीमार व्यक्तियों को निराश हो कर जौटना पड़े, यह हमारे शासन के लिए कोई श्रेयस्कर स्थित नहीं है ।

फरीदाबाद में फैक्टियों पर गवर्नमेंट ने बहत वैसा लगाया है। १८-२० लाख स्पये के करीब विकंग कैपिटल के रूप में दिया है भीर बित्रित कैपिटल के रूप में लगभग २६ लाख रुपया फरीदाबाद को दिया गया है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले निवंदन किया है, भौद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाने के पीछे शासन की नीति यह है कि जो लोग डेहरा इस्माईल खां घीर फंटियर से बाये हैं, उनको उन फैक्टियों के अन्दर क्षपाया जा सके । लेकिन ग्रभी तक फरीदाबाद के अन्दर इस प्रकार की जो फैक्टियां हैं जनको धिक से धिषक रुपया दिये जाने के पश्चात भी एक भी मजदूर उनमें ऐसा नही है, जोकि करीदाबाद का रहने वाला हो । उदाहरण के लिए मैं डोगरा स्टील वर्क्स का नाम लेता हं । इस फैक्ट्री को ८६,००० रूपया वर्तिंग कैपिटल के रूप में दिया गया है लेकिन इतना , रुपया देने के बावजूद भी भ्रमी तक कोगरा स्टील बनसं के धन्दर एक मजदूर भी फरीदाबाद का रहने बाला नहीं लगाया जा सका है। इसी तरह से फरीदाबाद क्वेरी वर्क्स को जिले ३०,००० रुपया दिया गया है गवर्नमेंट की भोर से, उसमें एक भी मजदूर इस प्रकार का नहीं है जो फरीवाबाद का रहने वाला हो। क्य प्राप भीषोगिक क्षेत्र बनाते हैं भीर [बी प्रकाश चीर शास्त्री]

शासन की घोर से जनको पैसा विवा काता है तो वह कहां तक उचित है कि वहां के रहने बातों में से एक को भी मजबूर की नौकरी पर म समाया जाये घीर बाहर के नोनों को बहां सपाया जाये !

बहु पर फैक्ट्रीज में जो निवृक्तिया की मी जाती है, उनका तरीका यह है कि प्राय वनको धस्थायी रूप से, टैम्पोरेरी रूप से रका जाता है भीर तीन महीने के पश्चात उनको दुवारा नौकरी के लिए, सर्विस के लिए प्रार्थनापत्र देने पड़ते हैं। फैस्ट्री के मालिक नीकरों के साथ यह इमलिए करने हैं कि जो केवर के लिए ग्रापने कानून बनावा हुगा है, छन पर वह लागू न हो सके भीर उस कानून के जन्तर्गत जो सुविधायें लेबर को उन्हें देनी पढ़ती हैं, जो सरक्षण देने पहते हैं, वे लेवर को न मिले । इसलिए हर तीन महीने के बाद छन को फैक्ट्री मालिक के दरवाओं पर जा करके उसी प्रकार ने प्रणाम करना पडता है, उसी प्रकार एक दयनीय स्थिति में जा करके खडा होना पडता है भीर यह उन की कृपा पर निर्भर करता है कि उन को रखेयान रखे। बहु रहा लेते हैं लेकिन रखने के पदचात् लेबर कानून के धनुसार उन को जो सुविधायें प्राप्त हानी चाहिये वह नहीं प्राप्त होती । इर तीसरे मास में उन की वैम्पोरेरी सर्विस बुबारा प्रारम्भ कर दी जाती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि उन की नौकरियो के सम्बन्ध में बुख स्थायित्व भ्राना चहिये भीर इन को बोडी मजबूती मिलनी बाहिये जिस मे इन को जीवन के सम्बन्ध में ग्रीर भी कुछ द्मावस्थक सुविधाये प्राप्त हो सकें।

फरीवाबाव के अन्वर एक फैक्ट्री है ईस्ट इंडिया काटन मैनुफैक्चरिंग क० (प्राइवेट) सिमिटेंड । उस फैक्ट्री के अन्दर जो कार्य होता है उस पर एक्साइज ब्यूटी लगती है । बहुके यह फैक्की एक फैक्ट्री के रूप में सगठित हुई और अचर वह एक फक्ट्री के रूप में काम करती पहली तो हमारी वननेमेंट को = आक्र, ३ हजार, ८८० ६० एक्साइय दृष्टी के इप में मिलते । लेकिन उन्होंने एक्साइब इय्टी को बचाने के लिये घाने चल कर इस फैस्ट्री को दो हिस्सों में बाट विया । बाज उस से ववर्गमेंट को केवल ६ लाख, ६५ हजार, ८२० व० ही मिसते हैं । इस तरीके से इस फैक्ट्री के मालिकों ने भीर मान्यको ने १ लाख, ३८ हजार ६० म० एक्साइज इयुटी के बचाये । मेरा .निवेदन यह है कि अब उमे घौद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाया वया है तो यह धाशा की जाती है कि इस मीधोपिक क्षेत्र से प्रधिक से प्रधिक धाय हो सकेगी लेकिन इस प्रकार से फैक्ट्री के विभक्त होने के पश्चात प्राप्त शासन को पूरा पैसा नही दिया जा रहा है। ऐसी दशा में हमे बहुत मावधान हो कर कार्य करना चाहिये।

मै जो विशेष बात कहना चाहता ह भपने पुनर्वास मत्री से वह यह कि फरीदाबाद के लोगो की सराव स्थिति को देखते हुए बहा पर क्लेम्स मेटलमेंट दफ्तर फरीदाबाद में म्बोला गया था फिर न जाने क्यो उस क्लेम्स सेटलमेंट झाफिस को यहा बला लिया गया । फरीदाबाद के विस्थापिती की इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि वह बार बार दिल्ली धायें घीर यहा घा कर प्रतीक्षा करे, फिर धगली तारीस दे दी जाय, फिर द्वारा वहा मार्ये भीर फिर भगली तारील दे दी जाय। इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति में चन लोगो के साथ बढा धन्याय होता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह क्लेम्स सेटलमेंट का प्राफिस दुबारा फरीदाबाद के धन्दर स्थापित कर दिया जाय जिस से वहा के गरीब लोगो की परेशानी दूर हो सके ।

इस फरीदाबाद के सम्बन्ध में एक बात चौर कहना चाहता हूं। फरीदाबाद के पांच बाडों में से न० ४ बार्ड हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने इसलिये खाली खोडा था कि जो उन की

स्वाम स्केम इंडस्टीच की बीचना है उस के जिवे बोटे कोटे रहीन घारम्म किये वायेंगे ! वरीय धारमियों की उस के प्राचार पर कहा बोडी सी राहत मिल जायेगी । लेकिन सभी तक, इतने वचीं के बाद भी नं० ४ बाई सामी पड़ा हवा है भीर सब उद्योगों की स्वापना के मिये पुनर्वास मंत्रासय के बारा कोई भी पन नहीं उठाया जा सका । जो बुस्तिका भाप की भोर से प्रकाशित की गई है चस में घापने स्माल स्केल इंडस्टीज के लिये 'कुद्ध राशि निर्धारित की है। इस मामार पर नेरा निवेदन है पनवास मंत्री जी से कि करीदाबाद के लोगों को राहत देने के लिये ४ में के बार्ड में. जो कि धमी तक रिक्त पड़ा हमा है, खोटे खोटे उद्योग प्रारम्भ किवे बायें जिस से फरीदाबाद के परिवारों की वेवियां और जो मजदर है वह जा कर भ्रपनी क्षचापति के लिये वहा पर काम कर सकें और घपने निर्वाह में सपर्य हो सकें।

इम के बाद मैं कुछ शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हं। प्रमी तक ३५ हजार की बाबादी की उस बस्ती में केवल मैटिक तक शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध है । मैटिक के पश्चात कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं पनवींस मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये घन्यवाद दगा कि मैं ने एक बार उन में मिल कर निवेदन किया तो उन्होंने मेरे धनरोध को स्वीकार करते हुए हमारे सांस्कृतिक मत्री को यह लिखा कि एक टेक्निकल स्कल फरीदाबाद में बोल दिया जाव । हमारे सास्कृतिक मंत्री ने इस विषय में बोड़ी सी सहान्मृति भी दिखाई । पंजाब के लिये बब हम ने लिखा तो गडगांव, स्वीकृत तो हमा, लेकिन फरीदाबाद के सोगों का दुर्भाग्य है कि वहां पर गुड़गांव के एक मिनिस्टर बे वह बजाय फरीदाबाद के उसे रिवाडी में सीच कर ले गये जबकि सगल में सिसी में इतरा टेक्निकल स्कल सल रहा है । इस बम्बन्ध में लोगों को राहत देने के लिये भगर टेक्निकल स्कूल सोला जाय तो प्रण्या है. नहीं तो फिर उच्च विका के नये दिगरा कालेज श्री खोल विवा जाव ।

इस के बाद में एक विशेष बात देवेसपमेंट बोर्ड के सम्बन्धमें कहना पाहता है। यन धपने प्रवास मंत्री महोदय को लिखा भी वा कि वेचेलपर्येटबोर्ड में काम करने बाले जो लोग है जनः की सर्विसों की गारंटी है। यब इस वर्ष पहले नेह विभाग स्थापित हथा या तो इस विभाग की स्वापना भी पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की मोर से हर्ड थी. घव तक जो ६ करोड ४० इस फरीडा-बाद की उन्नति पर सर्च किये गये है वे भी इसी विमाय की घोर से सर्व किये गये हैं। नैकिन इस इम वर्ष पश्चात यहा पर कार्य करने वासे कर्मचारियों के धगसे जीवन का जब सम्बन्ध द्याता है तो न पंजाब सवर्शमेंट इस दायित्व को लेने के लिये तैयार होती है भौर न सेंट्रम गवर्नमेंट ही तैयार होती है। हेपारे पनवसि मंत्रालय का कहना है कि जब हम फरीदाबाद का पूरा चार्ज पंजाब गुत्रनंगेंट को शर्षि तो हम उनकी सर्विस के सम्बन्ध में भी यह निवेदन करेंगे कि प्रायरिटी उनको दी जाय । लेकिन प्राथमिकता देने के साथ साब दस दस वर्ष तक जो उन्होने दयानसदारी के नाच सेवा की है उसके सम्बन्ध में चाप न्या गारन्टी देना चाहते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में में श निवंदन है कि दस वर्ष की सर्विस के लिये उन्हें कुछ इस प्रकार की सुविधायें धवस्य निलनी चाहियें जिससे ग्रागे चल कर उनको रिक्कत न हो । धगर किसी भादमी को २४० रु वेतन मिलता या उसको नये मिरे से भारम्भ करके १०० ६० बेतन दिया जाय तो चिक्त वह २५० रु० के बेतन में धपने बच्चो को बिका देने का भ्रम्यस्त है इसलिये १०० रु में ऐडजस्ट करने में उसे कठिनाई होगी।

चय जो कुछ में कहना चाहता हूं वह इस इलाके की ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे पजाब की संभस्या है भीर वह खुराक की तकावी के सम्बन्ध में है । जो वहा के विस्थापित उजह कर कैम्पों में भाकर बसे थे. इस सम्बन्ध मे उनको थोडा सा घाटा वगैरह दिया जाता ना। बहुत से सोगों को देहातो में फैलाने के शिये पुनर्वास मचालय की घोर से कहा गया या कि प्रगर वह वहा चले जायें तो वह

[बी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

उनको योडा सा सोन देगा । हर घादनी को साहे तीन ६० के हिसाब से भीर छोटे बण्वों को यौने बो॰ र॰ के हिसाब से। उस समय यह सहयोग दिया गया या जोकि घव वापस सिया जायगा । हालांकि इस तरह की कोई सिका पढ़ी उस समय नहीं हुई थी कि यह ऋण है, लेकिन श्रव श्राण वह रूपया वसूल किया जा रहा है। धकेले गुडुगांव जिले में २ लाख ६० इस तरह का है जो वसूल कया षायगा । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब वह सहयोग के रूप में दिया गया या और दुसी क्विति में दिया गया था तो या तो उस रपये को छोड ही दिया जाय या फिर भगर लिया जाना है तो ३० वर्ग में तकावी की शक्ल में क्षिया जाय । भाज तहसीलदार भीर पटवारी **छन के घरो पर घरना दिये बैठे हैं भीर उनकी** कुकिया चल रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी सहलियत उनको झाज प्राप्त होनी चाहिये ।

श्रव जो लोग पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भागे है जनके बारे में थोड़ा सा भ्रापका भ्यान दिला कर मै समाप्त कर दूगा । भापकी पुस्तिका में लिखा हुआ है कि १ अप्रैल, सन् १६५८ के बाद पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से प्रवाजन करने वालों को पूनर्वास की सुविधार्ये नही क्षी जायेंगी । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि दूसरे देशों के लोगो को तो हम अपने देश में सुविधा दे सकते हैं तब जो हमारे अपने हैं जो वहा की परेशानियों से तंग झाकर यहां झा रहे हैं उनको यह स्विधा न दी जाय तो यह कहा तक ठीक होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जिस प्रकार सरदार पटेल ने यह कहा था कि शव जब हमारा बटवारा हो चुका है तो जो लोग यहा पर रह गये हैं उनकी विस्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है और जो उबर हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी भाप के ऊपर है। इसके बाद भी झगर वहां से लोग धाले हैं भाग भाग कर तो उनकी भरती भाग हमें दें ताकि हम धाने वाले लोगों को बहा सकें। उसी तरह से बेरा निवेदन हैं कि बी सोग बहा से धपले जीवन की समस्या से परेशान होकर धामका बरवाजा सटलटा रहे हैं उनकी घोर क्यान दिवा बाय। हम शरणायत को शरण देने, में सदा से निपुण बसे घाये हैं। इससिये इस प्रकार का घावेश निकालना हमारे लिगे धमानवीय बात होगी।

सब मैं विशव रूप से उनके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं जोकि पुराने किले के शर-षार्थी हैं, जिनकी इतनी चर्चा हो चुकी हैं। सगर चुनर्वास मंत्रालय उनको वहा से हटा रहा है तो उनके लिये जमीन की व्यवस्था सौर मकान की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, 4 मकान बनाने के लिये उनको बोडा सा ऋण विया जाय।

अब इतना ही निवेदन करके मैं वाहता हूं कि जो हमारे भाई उघर से उज़ इ कर आये हैं उनकी तरफ हमको घवश्य घ्यान देना होगा । हम भने हां इस बात को बढ़ बढ कर घपने भाषणों में कहें कि हमने इस देश की स्वाधीनता के लिये खून का एक कतरा नहीं बहाया, लेकिन वह लोग भी जो घपनी बहनो, घपनी माताग्रो, पुत्रों को छोड़ कर चले माये हैं, ग्रीर भाज भी जिनकी ग्रांसों में ग्रासू सूख नहीं सके हैं, उनको देख करके ग्राज हमारी ग्रात्मा टकरा टकरा कर कहती है कि उनका दायित्व हमारे उपर है ग्रीर जब तक उनको हम ग्रन्छी तरह से नहीं बसा सकेंगे तब तक पुनर्वास मंत्रास्य का दायित्व नहीं समाप्त हो सकता।

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माघोपुर-रिकार-धनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत थोड़े समय में केवल दो चार वार्ते धर्ज करके धपना भाषण समाप्त कक्ष्या । हमारे युक्वसंस मंत्री श्री को यह मनी मांस्रि मासूम है कि मैं उस इसाके से भारा हं वहां एक तरफ वी घरणार्थी बसते हैं, वूसरी तरफ मोकल हिन्दू हैं और तीसरी तरफ उनके हारा बसाये लोग जोकि वहां के रहने वाले हमारे मेव भाई हैं, जो मुसलमान हैं। वह इलाका एक ऐसी जगह है जिसको देख कर बहुत से प्रका उठ खड़े होते हैं। हमारे पनवास मंत्री जी भी दो तीन बार वहां जा चके हैं, यहां पर भी कई बार उसके ऊपर विचार विमर्श हो चका है। उनकी जो भी तमाम समस्यामें है उनको मै छोड़ता हूं केवल भिम सम्बन्धी समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हं। वह श्रमी तक सुलझ नहीं पाई है। वहां के शरणाचियों को जमीनें देने का बहुत बढ़ा सवाल है । जिस समय उनको वहां भेजा गया वहां पर उनको वाजिब तरीके से अमीनें दी गई या नहीं, उनको स्थायी तौर पर बसाया गया या चस्थायी तौर पर. बाज भेरा यह विषय नही है, लेकिन मै साफ तौर से जानना चाहता हं कि जब लोकल काइतकारों को राजस्थान टेनेन्सी ऐक्ट के हिसाब से यह भिषकार दिया जा रहा है भीर जब यह मान लिया गया है कि जो जमीन जोतेगा वह जमीन उसकी होगी. उसको खातेदारी के राइट्स प्राप्त होगे, तो इन शरणार्थियों के साथ यह भेद भाव क्यों बरता बाता है ? मैं इसे धन्याय तो नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन कम से कम इस तरह का भेद भाव उन के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये । जो धिकार राजस्थान टेनेन्सी एक्ट के हिसाब से लोकल कास्तकारों को मिला हुआ है बड़ी उनको भी दे दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उनको यह सर्टेन्टी रहे कि वह जो जमीन बोर्तेने वह उनकी रहेगी।

12.20 hrs.

[SERI BARMAN in the Chair]

वहां तक मालिकाना हक का सवाल है, वालिकाना हक के लिये धापने कहा कि जो वरें निष्यित की गई है उनके हिसाब के धगर वह कुस स्पवा बना करा दें तो उनको मालि- काना हक प्राप्त हो जायेगा । जो लोग शाल-काना हक प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वे उसकी प्राप्त करने के लिये धापके पास कीमत जना करावेंगे उनको तो भ्राप मालिकाना हक दें वेंगे लेकिन जो लोग काश्तकाराना हक लेना चाहते हैं, सातेदारी हक लेना चाहते हैं उनका भी जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला सुना दें ताकि उनको खातेदारी हक मिल जाय भीर वह उस मिम पर डट कर दूसरे काश्तकारों की तरह से कास्त कर सकें। इसके साथ ही वहां पर इसरे नाश्तकार भी हैं लोकल मेव भी हैं। सन १६४७ के पहले जबकि वहां मेव बसते थे तो सारी जमीनों पर मेबों, लोकल कास्तकारों भौर हरिजनों का मालिकाना हक था। सन १९४७ में मेवों के माग जाने के बाद एक मजीव फिजा बनी । वहां पर करणार्थी पहुंचे और वे उन जमीनों पर बाबाद हुए भीर खेतीबाडी करने लगे। बाद में जब मेब बापिस प्राये गये तो उन जमीनों पर साली मालिकाना हक ही नही मांगा बल्कि उन बमीनों का कब्बा भी वापिस मांगा । प्रव लोकल कारतकार जो कि जमीन पर कारत करते थे उन्होने मतालिब किया कि हमारी बमीन हमको मिलनी चाहिये भीर मेव उपर उन पर क़ाबिज होने का मतालबा कर रहे हैं। भव वहा पर लोकल काश्तकार की, मेवीं की भौर इसरे रेफ्यजीक माइयों की समस्यायें हैं उनको ठीक से सुलझाने के लिये और सःल करने के लिये में निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि सरकार कोई एक ऐसी कमेटी का निर्माण करे जोकि इस मामले को ठीक से सुलक्षाये वैसे पहले भी इम बारे में काफी विचार विमर्श हो चुका है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या को भन्तिम तौर पर जल्द से जल्द सत्म करना चाहिये मेरी यह मांग है कि मेवात में राज-स्यान टैनेंसी ऐक्ट के हिसाब से लोकल काश्त-कारान को जो मालिकाना हक या सातेदारी का हक मिला हुआ है वह रेफ्यूजीब को भी मिलना चाहिये।

दूसरा सवाल वहां के लैप्ड धीर मकानों के बड़े हुए किरावे का है। वहां पर उनसे काफी

# [बी पहाविया]

रेंद्र जिया बाता है बोकि सोच समझ कर काविव हरीके पर निया जाना चाहिबे । यहां पर सरपावियों से स्पना किराया लिया जाता 🕯 । इस पर विचार हवा कि दुवना नहीं लिया बामा चाहिये और चंकि करल भी बराब डो गई इसलिये सवाया रेंट लेवा चाहिये बेकिन इस सवाये को यह कह कर प्रमन में बाया वा रहा है कि यह एक कास समय के जिये ही है। धव मेरा कहना यह है कि शरका-वियों की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है भीर वह यह बढ़ी हुई दर का लगान देने की बिल्कुल हैसियत में नहीं हैं। एक बार यह तय भी हमा कि वे अपना ेंट इंस्टानमेंडस में देंगे लेकिन बाद में बह चीज भी पता नहीं क्यों ढीली पढ गई भौर भाज सरकारी मक्तसरान उनको लगान 🗣 भौर रेंट के कारण बहुत परेज्ञान करते 🖁 भीर वे बेबारे भपने दु:सों भीर मसीबती की फ़रियाद लेकर हमारे पास मागे भाते हैं। इसलिये हमें इस बीच को मान लेना चाहिये कि धगर हम रेफ्युजीज को उन पर मालिकाना हक नही देना चाहते तो मत दीजिये लेकिन कारतकाराना हुक या श्वातेदारी का हुक सोकस काश्तकारान को दे देना चाहिये ग्रीर जो सगान भापने तय किया है उसके हिसाब से उनसे वसुल किया जाना चाहिये।

Demands

बहुत से भाइयों को जमीन के साथ में मकान भी मिले ये धौर मकान देते समय उनसे कहा गया था कि जिनके १०.००० से नीचे के क्लेम्स हैं वे भपने क्लेम्स दर्ज न करायें भौर उनको वैसे ही दूसरे रूप में मुधाविका दे दिया जायेगा । लेकिन बाद मे यह मालूम ह्या कि उन माइयों के जिनके कि क्लेम्स १०,०००से नीचे के थे भीर जिन्होंने कि उनको बया नहीं कराया उनको कुछ भी मुझाविजा नहीं मिला भीर वह बग़ैर मुझाविजे के रह नये । धव जिनको भापने जमीन भी दी है मकान भी दिये हैं जो मकान झौर जमीन उनकी धापने एसाट किये हैं उसके बावजुद

न्नी उनको स्थीन भीर मकान महीं जिसे हैं। बीर ने इसरों के क्रम्बे में 🖁 !

भी मेहर चन्य सन्ता : समीनें स्वा शोकस्य के पास 🕻 ?

भी पहादिया : लोकत्स के पास है का त्रेवों के पास है।

वसरी बात मैं जो निवेदन करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि एक एक मकान को जाप ते दो-दो व्यक्तियों को दे रक्का है। किसी भादमी को एक जमीन का टकडा दिया भीर किसी भादमी को एक अनीन का टुकड़ा दिया लेकिन मकान एक ही दोनों को दिवा है। अब होता यह है कि मकान में वह रह पाता है जो लट्ठबाज होता है और कमजोर भीर गरीब झादमी डर कर वहां से भाग खड़ा होता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मकान को दो हिस्सों में बांट दिया जाय भीर पक्का मकान उन को नही दे सकते तो कच्चा मकान उन के वास्ते बनवायें। भाप के वायदे के भनुसार कच्चे मकान का उस का हक है। इसलिये एक ही मकान को जो साप ने २ व्यक्तियों को दिया हुआ है वैसा न कर के या तो उन को मलग मलग मकान दीजिये या फिर उस मकान के क़ायदे भीर कानुनी तौर से दो हिस्से कीजिये ताकि यह रोजमर्ग के उठने वाले झगड़े खत्म हो नायें . . . . .

डा॰ मा॰ थी॰ झले (नागपुर) . ऐसे कितने मकान हैं जहां कि एक एक में दो-दो मादमी बस रहे हैं ?

नी पहाड़िया . उस की सध्या तो मुझे ठीक से मालूम नहीं है। इस का तो मिनिस्टर महोदय को ज्ञान होगा ।

राजस्थान में रिक्वेडिकटेशन मिनिस्टी की को बमीन हैं उस का प्रशन्त वैसे तो राज-

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सरकार के हाथ में रहता भाया है लेकिन हो बह रहा है कि इंतजाम तो राजस्थान गवर्न-मेंट करती है लेकिन घडगा सेंट्र गवर्नमेंट लगाती रहती है घीर इस घड्गेबाजी के कारण बहां के रेवेन्य धाफ़िसर्स काफ़ी परेशान होते हैं और वे बेचारे इस परेशानी में रहते हैं कि किस की एलाट करें और किस को एलाट न करें किम को पट्टा करे भीर किस को पटटा न करे । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन है कि वह मेहरबानी करके ग्रपना पैसा लिये जाये या जो भी कायदे कानन है उन को बरते लेकिन वहा का तमाम इतजाम राजस्थान सरकार को दे दिया जाय जिस से कि कोई निध्यन एथारिटी हो जोकि सब इतजाम करे। भाज हमारे काश्तकार की बढी परेशानी का सामना करना होता है भीर भगर वह कोई पटटा करना चाहता है तो उस को पता नहीं रहता कि वह किस के पास जाय पहले कस्टोडियन ग्रफसर के पास जाय या सेटिलमेंट प्रफसर के पास गाय भौर इसलिये मैं चाहता ह कि काश्त-कारों की इस परेशानी को खत्म किया जाय । न तो मेव कास्तकार को पता लगता है न रेम्यजी काश्तकार को पता लगता है भीर इस परेशानी और दिक्कत को रका करने के लिये कोई एक ऐसी निश्चित एजेंसी बना दी जाय ताकि उन को धपना काम करवाने के लिये ग्रलग ग्रलग टीडना न पडे ग्रीर एक ही एजेंसी पर जा कर वह अपनी दर-स्वास्त दे सके और पट्टे वगैरह का मत्र काम पूरा कर सकें।

Demands

इम के मलावा यह जो प्रापरटीज सेल की जाती है उन के बारे में मैं यह कहना . बाहता ह कि भव्यल तो यह होता है कि १०,००० रुपये से कम मालियत की जो अभीन है भीर जोकि शरणार्थी को एलाट की हुई है वह उन को दे दी जायगी भीर उन को मद्माविज में भर लिया जायगा।

हेकिन प्रमल में हम देखते है कि कुछ भीर ही हो रहा है। एक जमीन पर जिस पर कि शरणार्थी घानाद है उस को धाप के प्रादमी खले तौर पर नीलाम करते हैं भीर चिक उन के पास उस को खरीदने के लिये काफी पैसा नहीं होता है इसलिये वें उस को खरीद नहीं पाते हैं भीर उन को उन जगहों से निकाल दिया जाता है। इस तरह के कितने ही केसेज मेरे नोटिस में ग्राये है भीर उन्होंने दरस्वास्तें भेजी है भीर में समझता ह कि वह दो, तीन रोज में उन नक पहुच भी जायेंगी । मैं चाहता ह कि पूनर्वास मंत्री महोदय भीर उन का मनालय इस समस्या की म्रोर ध्यान दें मौर जो शरणार्थी उन जगहो पर घाबाद है उन को इस तौर पर निकाल बाहर न किया जाय बल्कि उन जगहो और मकानो में जिन में कि वे श्राबाद हो. वे उन को दे दी जायें भीर उन की कीमत उन के मुद्राविजे से काट ली जाय।

भी मेहर चन्द सन्ना मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत ही मशकुर हुगा धगर वह मुझे कोई एसा केस य नायेंगे जिस में कि एक एलीटेबन प्रापरटी जिस की कि कीमत १०,००० से नीचे हो, जिस का कि भाकू-वेधन एथोराइज्ड हो भीर एलीटी उसे खरीदना चाहता हो वह उस को न दी जा कर उस प्रापग्टी को नीलाम करने का हक्स भेरे वहा से दिया गया हो ?

भी पहाड़िया : मै भपना भाषण समाप्त करने के बाद मंत्री महोदय को एक प्लाट का ही नम्बर नहीं बल्कि दो प्लाट्स के नम्बर दुगा जिन में कि ऐसा किया गया है भीर वह उन के बारे में जाच पडताल करवा सकते हैं।

भ्रव प्लाट्स की नीलामी के बारे कें मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उस में बढ़ी घप ने-बाजी चलती है क्योंकि कोई मलग मलग मकान तो बने हुए हैं नहीं जिन की कि नीलामी की जानी है। प्साटस तो मफा चट जमीन पर

# [श्री पहाड़िया]

होते हैं भीर उदाहरण के तौर पर में बाप को बतलाऊं कि नवी मुहम्मद नं० १ प्लाट पर बहैसियत किरायेदार घाबाद है और नम्बर २ प्लाट पर क़रीस मुहम्मद बाबाद हैं अब जब कस्टोडियन मुहक्ते बाले सेल करने जाते हैं तो इस प्लाट्स के क्षेत्र में भी रिष्वत चलती है धीर नतीजा यह होता है कि दोनों प्लाट्स को नक्तशे में एक ही प्लाट दिला कर नीलाम कर देते है भीर उस को तकीमृहम्मद सरीदार को दे देते हैं। भीर वे बेचारे लोकल लोग जोकि उन प्लाट्स के किरायेदार होते हैं ने मुंह ताकते रह जाते हैं बीर उन की बेदखली की नौबत या जाती है। इसलिये में चाहता हं कि आप ने जो प्लाट्स की लिस्ट बनाई है वह भव पुरानी हो चुकी है भौर उस को फिर से रिवाइज करने की बहुत जरूरत है भौर उन की लिस्ट लोकल रेवार्डस से टैली करनी चाहिये ताकि ठीक से पता चल सके कि कौन से प्लाट की नीलामी हो रही है भीर भाज जो यह गडबड चल रही है वह बन्द हो।

धव करप्शन की तो बात ही क्या कहना । वहा के लोकल लोग भौर खास कर हमारे गरीब हरीजन भाई जोकि वहा **पर प्र**पनी जमीनो पर माबाद थे उन से तहरीरी सब्त मागा जाता है कि वह बाक़ई में उन जमीनो पर भावाद होने के हकदार हैं। उन से कहा जाता है कि माप इस की तसदीक़ कराइये कि यह भाप की क्मीन है। यब प्राप ही समझ सकते हैं कि उन बेचारों के पास जसदीक कराने के लिये क्या रक्का है <sup>?</sup> जो कुछ काग्रजात वगैरह थे भी मैं घाग से जल गये या पानी में बह कर नष्ट हो गये। माज हरिजनों को यह कह कर उन जमीनों से बेदलल किया जा रहा है कि यह जमीन कस्टोडियन की है भीर कस्टोडियन को कह कर उस को नीलाम कर वेते हैं इस तरह। इसके कितने ही कैसेफ

सदासत में चल रहे हैं.। सब हरिजन नोयों को इस के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पहले आप ने फ़ैससा किया था कि जो हरिजन नोय बहां पर रह रहे हैं उन-को ही बाजिब तरीक़े पर दिया जायगा और पंजाब में आप ने शायद ऐसा किया भी है तो फिर राजस्थान में क्यों इस सुविधा से लोगों को विवत रंगला जा रहा है? करप्शन की हद हो रही है और आप के कस्टोडियन के अफ़सरान जिस को मरजी चाहते हैं उस से कुछ ले कर उस को तो आबाद रहने देते हैं और बाक़ी लोगों को उन की जगहों को दूसरों को नीसाम कर के बेदलल कर देते हैं। इस तरह की धीगामुहती को रोकना जाहिये।

इस के साथ ही साथ में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से ऐसे प्लाटस है जिन को कि रेलीजस प्लाट्स कह कर ग्राप ने छोड रक्सा है। ग्रब मसलन् वहा पर कोई तकिया या, कच्ची कन बनी हुई थी लेकिन भव तो वहा पर खेत खडा है भौर भाप ने ऐसी जमीनो की नीलामी इस बिना पर रोक रक्सी है कि यह रेलीजस प्रापरटीख हैं। ग्रब मेरा कहना यह है कि ग्रगर म्राप ऐसे स्थानों की नीलामी खुले तौर पर नहीं कर सकते तो ग्राप उन को शिक्षा सस्याम्रो, म्रस्पतालो या मन्य समाजोपयोगी सस्थामो को दे सकते हैं। हम ऐसे प्लाट्स को पंचायतो को दे सकते हैं। प्रव उन जगहो में न तो कोई मदिर नजर बाता है न मस्जिद भौर तकिया वगैरह भौर मै नही समझता कि उन की नीलामी क्यो रोकी जा रही है। सरकारी तौर पर उन जमीनो का इस्ते-माल किया जा सकता है भीर कोई कारण मुझे तो नहीं दिखाई देता कि वे इस तरह बेकार पड़ी रहे। हम से पत्रायतें भीर दूसरे क्लब्स जमीन की माये दिन मांग करते रहते हैं भीर हम इस तरह की जमीन उन पंचायतों, क्लबों और सामाजिक संस्थाओं को बड भासानी से दे सकते हैं भीर मुझे तो उस में कोई विकास नवार नहीं भाती है।

मैं इतना ही निवेदन कर के अपना स्वान बहुष करता हूं कि मेवात की समस्याधी को मंत्री महोदय चीझातिकी झ हल क्रने का प्रयत्न करें।

भी मेहर चन्द सन्ना: जो धार्मिक स्थान उन को नीलाम कर दें?

श्री पहाड़िया . मैं ने घर्ज किया कि वहा पर कुछ इस प्रकार के घार्मिक स्थान बिलकुल बेकार पड़े हुए हैं । वह जमीन ऊबड़ खाबड़ हो गई हैं, मकान वर्ग़रह कुछ, नहीं है बिल-कुल जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है भीर मंत्री महोदय मुझे यह कहने के लिये माफ़ करे कि लोग उन जगहो पर टट्टी व पेशाब करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि पेसी जमीनों को काम में लाया जाय ।

Mr. Chairman: Shr: Bangshi Thakur. Hence forward, hon. Members should confine their remarks to ten minutes.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir. Rehabilitation department is like a foreign body which has been made to thrust in the body of India at the rost of the refugees. Though it is temporary in nature, yet its colossal problems, multiplied by complicated day to day developments, seem to be not within easy reach of solution. In the year 1958-59, the total amount budgeted for rehabilitation is about 9 per cent of the total budgeted expenditure of the Government of India for the same year. This year also, if it has not exceeded the amount of the previous year, it has not been reduced remarkably. The position is that the government tax the people and the Rehabilitation Department tax the Government and, as a matter of fact, the investment gives nothing in return.

Sir, let me concentrate my attention to Tripura. I think no country in the world can be found out where the number of refugees has exceeded that of the local population. What is the position of West Germany, of which it is said that coming of refugees in that part is numberless and unceasing. There also the position is about 1: 4: that is, the refugee is 1 and the local population is 4. But, in Tripura, we find that the local population has been outnumbered by the refugees. In the census of Tripura State in 1350 T.E. i.e., 1940 A.D. we find that the population of Tripura State was 3.82.450 but the number of refugees who are to be accommodated in Tripura is about 4 to 5 lakhs. The purpose of my showing the ratio here is to say that the refugee rehabilitation problem in Tripura is far more difficult than that of any other part in India,

Sir, Tripura is a hilly place. There are five off-shoots of Himalayan ranges which have passed through Tripura from the north to the south. Besides these ranges, there are numerous hillocks scattered almost all over the territory of Tripura. Yet, these are not all; vast areas are covered with dense forest; so, the ploughable plain land available in Tripura is quite inadequate to satisfy the demands of the refugees and the local peasants, who are landless. As far as transport and communications are concerned. Tripura is very backward and underdeveloped so no industry has been established there up till now which can be utilised for the economic rehabilitation of the refugees.

The local Administration has established some industries in Tripura but those are of a limited capacity, rather those cannot be categorised as productive establishments; and those did not come out of the boundary of experiments.

In view of the transport difficulties and in view of the fact that Tripura is nearly blocaded by Pakistan, the local Administration also could not advance [Shri Bangshi Thakur]

beyond the limit allowed by the existing natural facilities in this direction. Moreover, the refugees are the inhabitants of plain areas but they are to be rehabilitated in hills, forests and tilles.

When the refugees came to Tripura first, they had been given doles first; then, they were asked to show that ploughable lands possessed against the security of which housing and other loans could be given to them. It was impossible for them to show that they possessed ploughable lands. Who was going to give them lands? Moreover, they had no money est basel estinent an ebasil vist at local officers also could not go against the rules. But, above all, it had been felt by all that the refugees must be kept alive. So, in papers it had been shown that such and such persons possessed such and such lands: and. following that process, they were given loans.

Now, what I want to say is, that if the situation permits the Government to give 5 kanis i.e., two acres of land to each of the refugee families, then, those who had been given lands or paper but did not get them in 1. 1. should not be deprived.

There are other factors also of the refugees had been allotted lands but when they went to occupy the same and began cutting the jungles. the real owners of the lands filed suits against them and some of them are still pending. The result was that the loans which they received had to be spent for litigation purposes. A fairly large number of refugees are yet to be given loans of various descriptions. The previous loans also, which had been given to the refugees, had been given in 5, 7, 10 or 15 instalments and so the loanees could not utilise the loan moneys in the direction they were meant for.

What about Raima Saima? As far as Raima Saima is concerned, if you could make your plan successful, then, about 20,000 families, that is, one lakh persons could have been rehabilitated there and 80.000 acres of land could be reclaimed and utilised for rehabilitation purposes. Not only that; about 64.000 acres of very fertile lands could have been brought under regular cultivation and the yearly yield would have been at least 30 lakes mds. of paddy. Had it been done, 89 per cent of the rehabilitation problems could have been solved and we could see Tripura self-sufficient in food. But, you could not do that.

When the hon. Minister says that he will close down the Rehabilitation Department in Tripura, within one year, that is, he will complete the work of rehabilitation in Tripura within the specified time, I also cannot but support him in the light of the huge amount sanctioned and spent and going to be spent.

But, let me ask him whether he has examined that the huge sums have been fully utilised to serve the purpose for which they were sanctioned or not. The money has not been fully utilised. So, the hon. Minister is not in a position to close down the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in Tripura within a year Without economically rehabilitating the refugees he cannot do that If he does. then, he will invite troubles from all sides. Under these circumstances, I would like to say that if all his efforts, endeavours and preparations are compared with the problems, which I have said colossal, then, it will be amounting to a pygmy hammering a giant.

So. I request the hon. Minister to consider the matter in its proper perspective and I request him also to form an Advisory Committee consisting of M. Ps. of both Houses, among others, which will study the rehabilitation problems in Tripura and submit its report to him.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last day the hon.

Members who spoke on behalf of the truncated west had mixed feelings of happiness and unhappiness at the same time, happy because some of the probiems had been solved and unhappy because still there were some works to be done But, for the spokemen of the East, they can have no flowers except stones.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Except what?

#### Shri Azrebinde Ghom!: Except stones

This refugees problem is a long and vexed problem no doubt But it as surpr sing that though about a decade is going to pass neither the State Government nor the Central Government has been able to tackle this problem to the satisfaction of both the refugees as well as the other persons

Now, the condition of the camps is horrible and nobody who has not seen how these refugees are leading their lives will be able to imagine that I would request some of the hon Members who advocate the cause of monkeys, cows and buffaloes to see how their fellowmen are living in these camps in West Bengal

Sir, I do not like to go into the question of responsibility. The responsibility of rehabilitating them, the responsibility to assure them the right to lead a human life, and the responsibility of maintaining them lies with you, because you are responsible for readily agreeing to the partition of the country which could have been avoided as it is now given out in the writings of a national leader, Maulana Sahib I shall give some statistics in order to prove the magnitude of the problem and also the inefficiency and incapacity of the Ministry. About 41 lakh refugees have so far come from East Pakistan out of whom 32 lakhs are in West Bengal Out of 32 lakhs again who are in West Bengal, two lakhs are still in camps Both State and the Central Governments

took this problem light-heartedly and as a result of that there has been a miserable failure. Upto 1957 the only thing that the Central Government used to do is to grant a lump sum amount to the State and the State Government used to manage whole affair Up to 1957, the State Government only used to pay doles but it never tried to rehabilitate these refugees who are in these camps A substantial portion of this rehabilitation money that was granted to the State Government again went into the pockets of the contractors and some of the persons whose forefathers were once the people of East Pakistan Upto 1957, there was rarely a single morning when we did not come across a new rehabilitation scandal in West The then Minister of Rehabilitation of my State is now an hon Member of this House and if she likes she will be in a better position to tell these things as to why they were unable to tackle this problem properly from 1954 The Government began to send these refugees to the neighbouring States like Bihar, Orissa, UP and Madhya Pradesh in batches but within a short time there were mass desertions from all these camps. It is not because of any defects on the part of sister States but because of the absence of any plan or scheme to rehabilitate them there, because they were also forced to lead a camp life in those places m the other States and it is quite imaginable that if a refugee has got to lead a camp life instead of being rehabilitated he would naturally prefer the West Bengal camp to a mango grove of Betiah I had the privilege of going to Betiah after the mass desertion to enquire as to what might be the reasons of this desertion found not a single desertion from this group of persons who were rehabilitated in the land in that area That is not my opinion The West Bengal Government has also admitted it on page 20 of their booklet

'The desire of a Bengalee to live in West Bengal is appreciated

## [Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

and is understandable, but economic necessity does and should outweigh most considerations. What is necessary is that displaced persons who have left their hearths and homes should settle down contentedly and happily with an adequate living resources wherever they are. I do not believe that left to themselves displaced persons in camps would prefer to stay in West Bengal within an . inadequate living facilities rather than go out for an adequate living. No question of using force arises. Even at the height of the agitations started in last March against movement of displaced persons to renabilitation sites outside the State, displaced persons from camps did move out to such sites. Others from amongst them went before and some others after. No pressure was brought to bear upon them to leave. Recently several families of non-camp displaced persons left for Rajasthan for rehabilitation. All this indicates that displaced persons in camps would not, under proper leadership and guidance, be reluctant to go to any rehabilitation site outside the State which will offer them an adequate living."

From this it is proved that the West Bengal refugees are not unwilling to go outside but because of the want of proper areas in those refugee camps, there were mass desertions.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When did the desertions take place?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: About three years ago. Besides the doles, a huge amount was given to the refugees as house-building loans. During the years 1956. 1957 and 1958, Rs. 850 lakhs was granted as rehabilitation loans to noncamp families out of which the housebuilding loan alone amounted to Rs. 700 lakhs. But I doubt if more than 25 per cent of these loans went into the pockets of the refugees themselves.

I would like to enumerate the difficulties in this connection. The loan was never based on the costing of the building in sp.te of the plans, etc. It was always less than that amount and it was a compromise amount between the claimed amount and the amount offered by the Government. Secondly. it was paid in driblets and instalments and there was also generally delay extending to 2-21 years. By that time the claimant is settled either in rented houses or in small houses built by h'm. Naturally when he got this loan it was of no use to him and it was spent for other purposes. Thirdly, the procedure was itself bad which encouraged corruption and I have rarely found a refugee getting Ra. 1.000 even if the loan granted amounted to Rs. 2.000. Lastly, instead of paying the amount in cash, the Government should have either built the house through the C.P.W.D. or some such agency or should have supplied the building materials in lieu of cash money. In that case, there was a chance of the loan being used for the proper purpose for which it was granted.

In 1957, in the Darjeeling conference the West Bengal Government agreed to absorb fifty per cent of the. displaced families within the State. In July 1958, it has revised its position and has agreed to take the responsibility of rehabilitating 10 000 families within the State and the Government of India have now taken the responsibility of rehabil tating 35,000 families. So, the scheme of Dandakaranya came into lime-light. Government . has announced that the camps would be closed in July 1959. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the performance till now. Because, there is hardly three months' time. So far as I know, the Government has not been able to receive more than 500 families in Dandakaranya so far and the West Bengal Government has been asked not to despetch any more families to this place. Now, the State Government thought of absorbing 10.000 families by setting up 17 medium industries out of whom there

are seven cotton mills and a few rolling mills. Due to slump in the market, it will not be possible to set up these industries. I would like to know from the hon. M nister if any alternative industry has been selected.

As regards the reclamation of land, I submit that the Government is not prepared to accept the statistics of the report of Ishaque. Still from the crop survey report the available land for reclamation is 1.6 million acres. What steps have been taken to reclaim the land for the rehabilitation of the refugees?

Lastly, as regards Dandakaranya, the public are confronted with two sorts of stories. One sort of report says that parts of Dandakaranya are strewn with petals of roses and another story is that it is a veritable hell. I want to know the real facts from the hon Minister about Dandakaranya and the possibility of the rehabilitation of the refugees within the target date of July 1959 and what steps are being taken to rehabilitate them in the industries of West Bengal and in the lands which are to be reclaimed within the State of West Bengal.

## 13 hrs.

भी नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली— रक्षित —प्रनुसुचित जातियां) · समापित महोदय, मैं पुनर्वास मंत्री जी को चन्यवाद देता हं कि उस काम पर जोकि उन के मंत्रालय ने किया है। लेकिन मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं जिन को मैं भाप के सामने रखना चाहता हं।

सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना बाहता हूं कि बहुत से गावों में पुनर्वास मजालय की मूमि पड़ी हुई जिसे कोई विस्थापित भाई नहीं से रहे हैं, और जिस पर जमीदारों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। धापने पंजाब में हरिजनों को मकान धादि बनाने के लिए जमीन दी है। मैं बाहता हूं कि उसी तरह से दिस्सी में भी धाप हरिजनों को जमीन दें। पिछले दिनों धापने एक प्रक्रम के उसार में पंजाब के लिए यह स्वीकार भी किया था कि वह भूमि पिछडे वां के लोगों को धौर हरिजनों को दी जानी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में भी वही बरताव किया जाये।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक नई कालीनी झील कुरंजा बनायी गयी है। म मालूम वह कालोनी किस विचार से बसायी गयी थी, किस इंजिनियर ने इस को बसाने का सुझाब दिया था। मुझे झत्यन्त दु स के साथ कहना पत्ता है कि वह कालोनी बहुत ही नीची जमीन में है। जरा सी बरसात होते ही वहा पानी उबलने सगता है।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त वहा के किसानों को म्राज तक मम्रावजा नहीं दिया गया है। जब भी मैं ग्रपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के उस इलाके में जाता हं तो किसान लोग मेरे पास धाते हैं भीर रोने लगते है। वह कहते कि हमें मद्मावजा किस कदर कम दिया जाता है। उनको १०० रुपया प्रति बीधा मधावजा दिया जाता है जो कि दस नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज पडता है भीर जिन को उस जमीन पर बसाया गया है उनसे पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ११ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से बसल करता है। माप विचार कीजिये कि एक मोर तो विस्थापित लोगों से ११ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से रुपया वसल किया जाता है भीर दूसरी भोर जिनकी वह भिम है उन किसानो को दस बर्ये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से मधावजा दिया जाता है। यह घसमानता बहुत धनुचित मालुम पडती है। धाप उस पर विकास का खर्च भी लगा लें तो उसे श्राप साढे चार रुपेये. पांच रुपये. साढे सात रुपये या ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाठ रुपये प्रति बर्वे गज पर विस्थापितो को दे। किन्त उनसे ११ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से लिया जाता है भीर जिस किसान की जमीन है, जिसका कि सब कुछ उजड गया है, उसको दस नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से दिया

श्री नवस प्रमाकरो

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जाता है, यह कहां तक न्याय संगत है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहंगा कि उनको इतना कम मुम्रावजा क्यों दिया जा रहा है भीर विस्थापितों से इतना मधिक क्यों लिया जा रहा है। भै चाहंगा कि वह इसका कारण बतायें।

जहां तक की तीन नई कालोनीज. श्रील कृरजा, तहार भौर रमेश नगर का ताल्लुक है. इन तीनों कालोनीज में विस्थापितों को १०० वर्ग गज जमीन भीर ५२० रुपया फी विस्थापित दिया गया था। हमारी बहिन डा॰ सुशीला नायर जो पहले दिल्ली राज्य के घन्दर पूनर्वास मंत्री थी, उन्होंने, सनते हैं, कहा था कि जिस जमीन पर भापको बसाया गया है वह भूमि भ्रापको मुफ्त दे दी जाती है भौर यह ५२० रुपया भी भापको मफ्त दिया जाता है। किन्तू घव उन विस्थापित भाइयों से जिनके कि क्लेम है कहा जाता है कि तुम को पूरा रुपया देना होगा भौर उनसे रुपया वसल किया जाता है भीर उस रुपये की वसूली में भी बड़ी भ्रसमानता है। किसी से १२०० रुपये वसल किये गये, किसी से १३०० वसूल किये, किसी से १६०० वसूल किये गये भीर किसी से १८०० बसल किये गये। मैं मंत्री जी से इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहंगा कि इस तरह की ग्रसमानता एक ही कालोनी में, एक ही जैसे प्लाट के लिए क्यों की जारही है।

जिनके क्लेम नहीं है उनको ५३० रुपये की छट दी गयी है। किन्तू जैसा कि मैं ने मभी बताया, जो जमीन दस नये पैसे प्रति बगं गुज के हिसाब से ली गयी है उस पर भगर भाप ४३० रुपये भीर भी लगा लें तो भी सरकार को लाभ रहता है। मै निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि यह बताने की कृपा की जाये कि यह लाभ क्यों है।

जहां तक इन कालोनीज का सम्बन्ध है उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने बहुत से प्रश्न किये भीर उनके उत्तर में मंत्री सहोदय ने बताया. उन्होंने एक बहुत सम्बी चौडी लिस्ट दी. कि भमुक तारील को यहां विजली पहुंच जायेगी, भन्क तारीख को नल लग जायेंगे. भनक तारील को सीवर जग जायेगा भादि-भादि । किन्त को तिथियां निश्चित की गयी थी उनको तीन वर्ष बीत गये भीर भव पुनर्वास मंत्रालय बन्द होने जा रहा है. पर वह सब काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। मैं ने चार साल पहले एक प्रश्न किया था कि यह जो नई कालोनी झील कूरंजा की है उसमें पानी भर जाता है। उसके उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम वहां पर एक पप मगवाकर लगा देगे और यह पानी बाहर निकाल दिया जाया करेगा । किन्तु मै सभी थोडे दिन हए वहां गया था। वहा पर ब्राज की तारील तक तो कोई पम्प लगा नही है यह मै निश्चित रूप से कह सकता ह और पानी वहां से नहीं निकल रहा है, नालियों का पानी सडता रहता है क्योंकि जमीन नीची है। तो मै चाहंगा कि यदि पम्प लगाना है तो वैसा कह दीजिये और ग्रगर नहीं लगाना है तो वैसा कह दीजिये कि पम्प नही लगाना है, कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं हो सका है, या यह कह दीजिये कि हमने जो भाईर दिया या वह कैसिल कर दिया है, ताकि जो श्राशा रहती है वह तो कम से कम न रहे।

for Grants

मैं एक निवेदन भीर करना चाहता हं। वह यह कि यदि धाप इन कालोनीज का विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं तो भ्राप कूपा करके दिल्ली म्यनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को कहिये भौर उनसे कोई फैसला कर लीजिये, उनको जो कुछ भी भाप डेवेलपमेंट वार्जेस वेना चाहें दे दीजिये. या चाहे न दीजिये. द्याप उन पर कोई नैतिक दबाव डाम दीजिये या कोई बादेश दे दीजिये ताकि उन कालोनीज में किसी न किसी तरह उन विस्वापित भाइयों के लिए विकास हो जाये । मुझे भाषा है भाप यह करेंगे, भीर मैं बहुत ही विनम्प्र भाव से कहता हूं कि इस काम के लिए भापका वायदा है, भीर यह काम हो जाना चाहिए।

एक कालोनी ग्रापने बनायी है कीर्ति नगर। 'जस कालोनी के लिए धापने एक कारपोरेशन बनाया था । उस कारपोरेशन का यह काम था कि जो ज्यादा पैसा दे उसकी प्लाट दिया जाये । उसने ब्रारम्भ में ब्राठ रुपये प्रति गंगज के हिसाब से जमीन दी पर ग्रन्त में उसका दाम ६५ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज तक कर दिया। श्राप देखें कि भारी टेंडरों पर यह जमीनें दी गयी और विस्वापित भाइयों ने प्रपने क्लेम भीर जेवर ग्रादि बेचकर भापको पैसा दिया । लेकिन पिछले ६ वर्ष से वे निरन्तर प्रार्थना करते था रहै हैं कि हमें पटा दे दिया जाये ताकि हम दिल्ली प्रशासन से ऋण ले सकें भीर भ्रपने लिए मकान बना सकें जिसमे रह सकें, किन्तु उनकी इतनी प्रार्थना करने पर भी और उनके पूरा पैसा दे देने पर भी उनको कोई पट्टा नही दिया जा रहा है जिसकी वजह से उनको ऋण नहीं मिल रहा और वे मकान नही बना पा रहे हैं। यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है। इसमें प्रशासन का कोई पैसा खर्च होने का सवाल नहीं है। मैं देखता हं कि इस प्रशासन में ऐसी खराबी मा गयी है कि कोई काम हो उसमें देरी की जाती है। उस कारपोरेशन का यह काम था कि वह प्लाट बेच दे भीर उनका विकास करे ग्रीर समाप्त हो जाये। उस कारपोरेशन ने तमाम प्लाट बेच दिये है भीर भिम का विकास भी हो रहा है भीर वह विकास का काम सी० पी० डब्ल्य० डी० को दे दिया गया है। इस तरह से कारपोरेशन का काम खत्म हो गया है। लेकिन पट्टे देने का काम प्रभी बाकी पडा है भीर इसलिए कुछ लोग धभी भी उसमें विपके हए हैं। मुझे दुःस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पुनर्वास मंत्रालय भीर पूनर्वास मंत्री महोदय से बार- बार प्रार्थना की जा रही है लेकिन वह इस काम को सम्पन्न नही कराते हैं। ६ साल पहले जब कि हमारा

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member is giving details of individual grievances. It is not possible that he can finish all the grievances here on the floor of the House

भी नवल प्रभाकर: इस बात को मै छोड देता हं और अन्त में मै यह कहना चाहता हं कि सरकार ने कुछ मकान बनाए है. लेकिन वे घभी से टपकने खने है, टूट गए है और गिरने वाले हैं। इस तरह के तो मकान बनाए गए है. लेकिन उन के लिए इतनी रकम थोपी गई है। स्वभावत लोग देखते हैं कि हम से इतनी रकम ली जा रही है, लेकिन जो मकान बनाए गए है, वे गिरने वाले है। धगर सरकार कोई इस तरह की चीज को खरीदे, जो कि निकम्मी हो, तो उम के पैसे वह क्यो देगी? मेरा धनरोध है कि इस विषय में एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। पटेलनगर, मोतीनगर भौर तिलकनगर मैं जो ऐसे मकान है, जो कि बिल्कुल अर्जर धवस्था में है भौर जो गिरने वाले है, उन की तरफ़ घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

मकानो की कीमतो में जो असमानता है, उस के विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जो डबल-स्टोगेड मकान है, वे बहुत थोडी जगह में बने हुए हैं, लेकिन उन की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है, जब कि जो मकान २०० गढ के प्लाटम पर बने हुए हैं, खन की कीमत थोड़ी है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मत्री महोदय इस असमानता पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे।

कहने के लिए मेरे पास कई बातें थी, लेकिन समय कम होने के कारण मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

भी पुत्रीलाल (ग्रम्बाना-रक्षित-ग्रनुसूचित जातिया) संभापति महोवय,

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बाप ने मुझे दो सब्द कहने का घनसर विया, उस के लिए मैं भाप को बन्दबाद देता हूं। में इस मंत्रालय और मंत्री महोदय को बुवारकवाद देना चाहता हं कि मंत्रालय ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। इतने लोग यहां पर भाए. उन सब को बशना. उन को रोजगार देना एक बहुत बड़ा काम है। प्रगर देखा आये. तो जो पाकिस्तान से बाए हए माई हैं, वे हर मैदान में हर तरह से यहां के रहने बालें लोगों से भागें ही भिलते हैं। भाज उन की हालत ऐसी है कि उन को विख्डा हमा या बारणार्थी या दुली नहीं समझा जा सकता 🖁 । जितना काम इस मंत्रालय ने पाकिस्तान से माने वाले भाइयों के लिए किया है, उस के लिए वे भाई इस मंत्रालय के भीर खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय के हमेशा मानारी रहेंगे।

इस मंत्रालय ने उन लोगों के लिए दो सास दो लाख के करीब कान बनाए,कालोनी बनाई, जिन में उन को दस्तकारी वर्गरहा की भीर रोजगार की काफी में लियत दी ता के बे बाबाद होने के साथ-साथ बारोजगार भी एह सकेंगे। एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में उन्होते १३ लास स्ट्डेंट्स को फीशिप स्टाइनेंड्ज धीर ग्रान्टस की शक्ल में मदद दी, जिससे बाकिस्तान से धाने वाले भाइयों के व्यव शब्दी तालीम पा सकें। ६६ हजार रोगों को उन्होंने टेक्निकल भीर बोकेशनल टेनिंग देने का इन्तजाम किया। इस मंशलय की तरफ से कई होम्ब भीर इनफर्मरीज भी बोली गई हैं, जिन में मोल्ड परसन्स भीर धन-एटैक्ट घीरतें रसी गई भीर वहां पर उन को इतनी सुविधायें दी गई, जो कि उन को बरों में भी नहीं प्राप्त हो सकती थी। सर्विसिख में भी पाकिस्तान से बाए हुए दो सास से भी ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिलाया गया ।

इस के साथ ही में मंत्राक्षय का इस बात के लिए रहत याभारी हुं कि मंत्री महोदय

ने हरिखनों को गांकों में वे खमीने, जो कि उन के पास थीं, जिन पर वे काविज थे. बहुत सस्ते बार्मो पर बीं। हरिजन उस के लिए इस मंत्रालय के भाभारी रहेंगे। इस के साथ ही उन्होंने उन हरिजनों से रेन्ट हासिल करने के किए काफ़ी सहलियतें दी है, जिन की तरफ़ काफ़ी रेन्ट बाकी हैं भीर यह तय किया कि एक महीने का रेन्ट उन से एरियर्ज के तौर पर लिया जाये । इस के घलावा इस मंत्रालय ने तकरीबन प्यास हजार मकान, जिन की लागत तकरीबन एक करोड़ रुपया है, हरिजन को पंजाब में रूरल एरियाज में दिए हैं। मंत्रासय ने उन को बीस रूपए में मकान और दस रुपए में साइट दी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि शहरों में भी बहुत से हरिजन है, जो कि घपने झोपड़े बना कर या इबैकूई प्रापर्टी में रहते है भीर वे सैनड़ो सालों से ऐसे रह रहे है बडी तादाद बीस, तीस पचास साल से ऐसे रह रहे हैं। मै उम्मीद करता हु कि मंत्री महोदय उन को भी मकान और प्रापर्टी नोमीनल प्राइसिज पर देने की कृपा करेगे।

पंडित ठाकुर बास भागंव (हिसार): हिसार में दी है।

भी बन्नीलाल: मैस के लिए कह रहा हं। ग्रगर हिसार में दी है, तो यह नड़ी खशीकी तहै। दरमसल भगर देखा जाय, तो हरिजन लोग पैदाइशी रेफ़्यूजी है। उन के पास अमीन नहीं है। उन को हिस्प्लेस्ड क्या कहें, वे तो विदाउट प्लेस हैं। मझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय फ़रास्वदिली से काम ले कर उन को यह शहरी जमीन व मकान देने की कृपा वरेंगे।

जो म्सलमान गुड़गांब, महेन्द्रगढ़ भीर अलवर से चले गए से, वे काफी तादाद में बहां से वापस भाए । मंत्री महोदय धीर इस मंत्रालय न उन को घाबाद किया धीर उन की जमीन धीर मकान बापस किए। यह भी उन्होंने सराहनीय काम किया है। इस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद दिए वगैर नहीं रह सकता हं।

इस सदन में रीहै बिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ स यर्ड पार्टी क्लेम्स का वादा १९५४ में किया गया था। बहुत सारे लोकल लोगों का कर्जा उन मुसलमानों की तरफ था। बहुत सारे जो कि यहां से चले गए। प्रगर वे यहां होते, तो इन प्रनसेक्योर्ड डेट्स को उन से बसूल किया जा सकता था, उनकी जायदाद से बसूल किया जा सकता था। लेकिन चूकि वे चले गए और उन की जमीन यहां रह गई और कस्टोडियन ने उस पर कब्जा किया, इस लिए वह कर्जा डिपार्टमेंट को उन लोगो को देना चाहिए क्योंकि यह उस का श्रवलाकी फर्ज हो जाता है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना शाहता हूं, क्योंकि घाप ने पहले ही मझे कह दिया है। एक बात और कह कर सै बैठना बाहता हूं। दडकारणय स्कीम ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के लोगों के लिए बड़ी घच्छी है और इस के लिए मैं मनी महोदय धौर इस मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं।

मतः मैं यह प्रार्थना फिर करना चाहता हू कि शहरों के मकान भी हरिजनों को दे दिए जायें।

चौ॰ रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) दे विए हैं।

श्री चुन्नीलाल: इस रिपोर्ट में तो नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो शहरी जायदाद हरिजनों के कब्जे में है, वह उन को देने की कृपा करेंगे।

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Chairman, I shall be very brief because I have to finish within five minutes. Generally, the work of the Rehabilitat.on Ministry is not satisfactory; rather, I should say it is very unsatisfactory. But Shri Mehr Chand Khanna more than once made a statement regarding the satisfactory rehabilitation work in Tripura. I do not agree with him.

In Tripura generally the refugees fall under two categories. One category consists of those refugees who came to Tr.pura before 1954 and the other category consists of those refugees who came after 1954. The refugees who came before 1954 were given rehabilitation benefits and loans, etc., on a scale which is much lower than the scale at which the new refusees are being paid. It is less than Rs. 1.000 per family. This payment was also made in instalments with the result that most of the money could not be given for the peasants for production purposes and that is why almost all the refugees are now under starvation conditions.

I am giving information of a very tragic incident now. Very recently in Pandhabpur colony, two refugees died of starvation after starving for more than seven days or so. Their names are: Naresh Day and Nikhil Ghosh. I want the Renabilitation Minister also to collect the information about them and I would also request him to evince interest in this and see that some relief is given to the inmates of those areas because those people are suffering. Further, the price of rice is more than Rs. 32 per maund in all those areas. The refugees and other people were not given ration cards because they do not possess adda receipts. I request the hon. Minister to look into this

Another point to which I would like to draw the Minister's attention is this. Some 108 refugee families of Pandhabpur and some other areas have already submitted a memorandum to the Min.ster demanding a second set of loan and also increased

agricultural loan, but they have not been given those facilities. recently some 19 refugees have started a hunger-strike at Agartala at the premises of the rehabilitation office. Now the number has increased to 31. They started the hunger-strike on the 7th April, 1959 and they are still continuing it. Their demand is simple. On one occasion, the Director of the Rehabilitation Department of Tripura said that they realise the justness of their cause, but he expressed his inability to do something for them because, if he gives them some more loan, then he has to give the same facility to 60,000 families like that. But Mr. Khanna can do that job, because if their demand is just, simply because it has to be given to some more persons also, he should not rule out that possibility. I expect he will say something about the 31 persons who are on hunger-strike.

#### 13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Another point is with regard to the realisation of the loan money. Loans were advanced to the refugees, but for the last two years, the Tripura people have been suffering from shortage of foodstuffs. This year there was heavy loss of foodgrains due to draught, floods, etc. That is why in every part of Tripura, the price of rice is very heavy; it is Rs. 32 and in some places Rs. 40 per maund. So, the refugee is not in a position to pay that loan. So, I request the Minister to postpone the realisation of loans from the refugees for this period.

Regarding Raima Sarma scheme, I am told about 80,000 or more acres of land will be avalable. At one time the rehabilitation department had some plan to reclaim that land for rehabilitation purposes. But now it seems that either the scheme is abandoned or it is not being pursued. So, I request the Minister to pursue that plan.

Regarding demarcation of land, lands were allotted to the refugees, but they are not properly demarcated. So, disputes arise sometimes and the refugees have to spend money over litigation. At least, if any dispute grises regarding the land allotted by Government, the litigation cost must be borne by the department itself, pecause it arises not due to the fault of the refugees, but of the department itself.

Regarding the Simanachara colony, mostly refugees were settled there some two years ago. But there is little scope to get plain land nearby for the refugees. So, they have to remain in land which is unfit for cultivation, with the result that they are living in starvation conditions. It was expected that they would be paid the reclamation cost two years before, but the cost has not been given to them even now. That is the cause of the whole trouble.

In Kalapani-Mohanbhog, in Sonamura, some 15 drones of land were requisitioned by the refugees, but the land was already occupied by tribals for more than 20 years before. They got that land by agreement with the Jotedars and they have been cultivating that land. But after this acquisition those people are asked to quit that land. I think it is very unfair to the people who have been aiready occupying that land. So, I request the Government that before they acquire some land, they should at least see whether the land belongs to such people who will be thrown out of employment after the acquisition. If the land uelougs to some zamindars or jotedars. we have no objection and we will press the Government to acquire that land. But poor persons who own only 4 or 5 kanis of land should not be asked to quit that land merely because some people are to be rehabilitated there.

Then, recently 135 Class IV employees of the rehabilitation department

at Agartala were asked to draw their salaries at a lower rate. Since 1956, they have been receiving salary at Rs. 40 per month, but suddenly they have been asked to draw at Rs. 20 per month only. They were told that if they did not accept the lower rate, they would be treated as discharged from service, no further notice would be served and that was the ultimatum. I ask Mr. Khanna, why are they so unkind to class IV employees? Has he made any reduction in the salaries of big officers like Secretaries, Directors, Deputy Directors, etc., who have been receiving more salary? Why have the Class IV employees been chosen for reduction of salary? I ask him to review this matter. Their salary should not be reduced like that.

I hope Mr. Khanna will reply to all the points I have raised.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर-रिक्षत-प्रनृस्चित जातियां) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझती हूं कि पजाब के जो लोग हैं भौर दिल्ली के जो लोग है, जो मैम्बर हैं. उनको बोलने के लिए ज्यादा मौका दिया जाता है लेकिन जिन की हालत बहुत खराब हैं, उनको मौका नहीं दिया जाता है । पजाब भौर दिल्ली वालों की हालत भच्छी है भौर उनको मौका भी मिलता जाता है लेकिन

भी नवल प्रभाकर: यह विस्थापितो का मामला है।

भीमती सहोबरा बाई राय: भ्राप बीच में न बोलिये । मैं, जब भी भ्राप बोलते हैं, कभी भ्रापके बीच में नही बोलती हू । दिल्ली वाले हमारे जो काम हैं, वे होने नही देते हैं, भीर चाहते हैं कि उनके जितने काम हैं वे हो जाये । वे हमको बोलने भी नहीं देना चाहते ....

जनाध्यक्ष महोदयः मै तो सामोश वैठा हूं। मान बोसिये भीर मैं सुनूंगा।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बार्ड राय: उपाध्यक्ष भेहोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करती हं कि पूनर्वास भंत्री महोदय को देहातों में जा कर वहां का दौरा करना चाहिये । वहां पर वह फेमी नहीं जाते हैं, वहां था वह कभी दौरा भही करते हैं। दिल्ली में ही वह ऋषिक रहते हैं। दिल्ली की हालत को ही **प्र**च्छा बनाने की वह फिक करते हैं, उस जगह की तरफ कोई प्यान नहीं देते हैं, जहा पर कि बिल्कुल कोई काम नहीं हुन्ना । दिल्ली में ग्रन्छे मकान बने हुए हैं, पक्के मकान बने हुए हैं, हरिजनों की भी प्रच्छी हालत है, वे भाई रोटी खाते है लेकिन उस एरिया की भोर कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता है जहां की हालत खराब है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जो बिस्थापित भाई माए ये उनकी वही हालत है जो कि १६४७ और १६४८ में थी. उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं भाया है । उनके लिए कोई पक्के मकान नहीं बनाये गये है । उनके पास जो टूटी फुटी झोंपड़ियां है, उनके ऊपर खप्पर पडे हुए है, भीर बरसात के चार महीने उनके हाय दैया हाय दैया करके गजरते है। विस्थापित भाई जहा जाकर बसे हैं वे है सागर, दमोह, बीना, कटनी इत्यादि और इन जगहों पर भाप कभी गये भी नहीं है। जब भी कभी मैं वहां पर सेवा कार्य करने के लिए. रचनात्मक कार्य करने के लिए जाती हं। वे लोग कहते है कि भापके चुने जाने से क्या फायदा हुआ, भ्राप कभी यह भावाज भी नही लगाती हैं कि पक्के मकान ही इन लोगो के लिए बर्ने । दिल्ली के शरणार्थी नो हलवा पूरी बाते हैं लेकिन वहां के भाइयों को चना खाने को भी नसीब नहीं होता है। वहां पर उनकी हालत नाज्क है।

वहां के लोग बार-बार मुझ से कहते हैं कि कुछ तो कहो । वे कहते हैं कि तुम अंग्रेजी जानती नहीं हो इस. बास्ते बोल भी नहीं सकती हो । मैं उनसे कहती हूं कि हिन्दी तो जानती हूं और बोल भी सकती हूं । मैं ने कई बार सदम में आप से कहा कि यहां पर कोई बात आती है [कीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

तो इंग्लिश में भाती है हिन्दी में नही भाती है। अगर हिन्दी में भागे तो जो लोग हिन्दी वाले हैं, जिन को इंग्लिश समझने में भड़चन होती है. वह भी उस को समझ सकें घौर बाहर वाले भी जिन्होने हमें चुन कर भेजा है वह भी समझ सकें कि उनके लिये कुछ कहा गया है। इसी लिये हमारे भाई पालियामेंट में हिन्दी नही बोलते कि मगर वह हिन्दी में बोलते हैं तो हमारे पत्रकार लोग उनके बारे में एक शब्द नही लिखते। धगर धंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं तो लम्बी चौड़ी स्पीच निकलती है। हमारे यहां के लोग हम से कहते है कि वाई हमारे लिये कभी कुछ नही बोलती. बोलती तो शखबार में न श्राता । इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जैसे यहा सब चीजें धप्रेजी में बाती है उसी प्रकार हिन्दी में भी धानी चाहियें भीर जिस क्षेत्र से ज्यादा मेम्बर चुन कर बाते है यानः देहातो से, उन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

् उपाप्यक्ष महोदयः प्राज वह जरूर लिखेगे।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय: नहीं, यहां मेरी बात नहीं है। मैं जो कुछ कहना च:हती ह वह जनता की भलाई के लिये ब लना चाहती हूं, घपनी बड़ाई के लिये नही। जिस जनता ने हमें निर्वाचित कर के भेजा है उस के लिये कहती हुं। धगर मै धपनी बड़ाई के लिये कहं तो मुझे बैक्ठंट में भी जगह नहीं मिलेगी। जो सेवा करे वह उस के लिये अपनी बढाई करे तो यह ठीक नहीं होता। हम तो जनता के सेवक हैं। मेरा पूनवीस मंत्री से प्रार्थना है कि को ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां **बारणार्थियो की नाजुक हालत है उसे उन को** देखना चाहिये। वैसे तो शरणार्थी लोग क्षेती करना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे तो व्यापार में ही निपुण हैं। व्यापार में बड़े अच्छे है। जिन क्षेत्रों में वारणार्थी गये हैं वहां के व्यापारी रोत हैं, वे कहते हैं कि जब के श्वरणार्थी प्राये हैं, हमारा व्यापार सराव हो गया है। व्यापार में वे शरणार्थी लोग लग

गये हैं, लेकिन कोई शरणायीं जनीन नहीं जोतता है।

ची॰ रचबीर सिंह: पंजाब में जीतते हैं।

थीमती सहोदरा बाई राव : पंजाब का प्रदेश बड़ा अञ्चा है, वहां नहरें ह, पानी है, तमाम बच्छी चीजे उन को मिली हुई हैं, दूसरों को नहीं मिली। जब हमारे माई बोलते हैं तो पंजाब की बात कहते हैं. य०पी० की बात कहते हैं। पंजाब और यु॰ पी॰ के अन्दर नहरें हैं, कुएं हैं, तालाब हैं, सभी बातें हैं। लेकिन कुछ हम लोग हैं जो कि भगवान के भरोसे बैठे रहते हैं। पानी बरस गया तो फसल हो गई, नही बरसा तो खत्म हो गई भीर लोग भक्षों मरने लगते हैं। हमें ऐसी एरियाज को भी देखना चाहिये। जब भाप बात कहते हैं तो पंजाब भीर उत्तर प्रदेश की। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है, कि उन को ऐसी जगहों को देखना चाहिये जहां की हालत खराब है, जिन के लिये खाने को चना भी प्राप्त नहीं होता। जहां पर बैकुंठ बना हमा है उसी को भीर बैशूंठ बना दिया जाता है। इस लिये मैं पूनर्वास मंत्री अति से प्रार्थना करती हं कि भाप दौरे कीजिये भीर ऐसी जगहों को देखिये जहां की हालत बहुन सराव है।

धाज शरणार्थियों को सिन्धी पढ़ाने की बात हो रही है, उस को घाप को देखना चाहिये।

भी बजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): वह तो भव जा रहे हैं, दौरा क्या करें?

श्रीमती सहोवराबाई राय : हिन्दी स्कृत स्रोलिये, हिन्दी पढ़ाइये । जहां पर सिन्धी लोग हैं वह शरणार्थी हैं, वह सिन्ध से बले प्राये प्राप उन को सिन्धी क्यों पढ़ाते हैं? हिन्दी व्याह्ये । बाप उन के पास आइये तो सिन्धी बोसते हैं। वस सास हो गये सेकिन अभी वह हिन्दी सीख नहीं पाये। आप कुछ ऐसा इन्तजाम कीजिये कि हिन्दी बालू हो। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि हिन्दी बालू हो, इसरी तरफ जब आप सबन में आते हैं तो एज़ और नोज़ सिवा कुछ कहते ही नहीं। कोई कहता है कि हिन्दी बोलो, तो अंग्रेजी में कहेंगे कि ब्लडी फूल है, अगर हिन्दी बोलने वाला अंग्रेजो में बोले ता कहेंगे वेरी गृड। ऐसा नहीं होना बाहिये। ऐसा रिखये कि हमारे सदन के सारे लोग उस की कार्रवाई को समझ सकें और देहात की जनता तक वह सारी चीजें पहुंड सक। मेरी ऐसी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस के लिये उचित कदम उठायें।

जहां जहा शरणािषयों के लिय प्रक्तराें ने मकान बनवाये हैं उन में बैठने तक की जगह नहीं है। पैसा तो उसमें बहुत लगा, लेकिन पता नही वह पैसा किस की जेब में गया या क्या हुआ, पर जो भी मकान बने हैं वह इतने सराब है कि वहां पर कोई बैठ नहीं सकता है। मकान ऐसे होने चाहियें कि उन में शरणार्थी लोग अपनी फैमिलीज के साय रह सके।

प्रन्त में मै यही कहना चाहनी हूं कि
यहां पर जो भी कार्रवाई हो मह हिन्दी मौर
मंग्रेजी दोनों में हो भीर उन लोगों को बोलने
का मौका ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये जिन की
हालत सराब है। पंजाब वानों को भाप
समय कम दिया करे। उन को भाषिर
इस की क्या जरूरत है?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Could I have five minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to speak on many points. But, unfortunately I have been given only five minutes. So, I will confine myself to a few important questions. My first question is: what is the Rehabilitation Ministry doing about the

scandal which is going on in auctioning? The other day there was a demonstration of 4.000 homeless persons who were lathi-charged. I do not want to mention anything about it. But the object for which they led the demonstration is a matter which should deserve the sympathetic consideration of the Rehabilitation Ministry. My information is-it may be wrong; in which case, I would like to be corrected-that there are certain touts who are in league with certain high officiais wno remain present at the time of auction simply to raise the value of the property with the result that a poor man who wants to have some property against his claim gets only one room tenement though he may actually be entitled to a tworoom tenement. So, there is a racket going on and, therefore, I want a specific answer from the non, withister as to wnat action has been taken, or is being taken, to stop such things.

Then I come to my second point about auction. It was brought to my notice that on 19th March this year a notice was pasted on 7, Januar Mantar Road-1 am not sure wnether it is 7 or 17; All India Congress Committee offices-that this property was a sort of evacuee property and it was being auctioned the next day. that is, on 20th March, 1959. I was surprised to know that. I was told by those who are staying in the outhouses of that particular building that this notice was pasted without informing anyone and that this property was going to be auctioned. In this very House I wanted to ask a Short Notice Question, which was disallowed, I do not know on what basis. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the A.I.C.C. office building is an evacuee property and whether its valuation is nearly Rs. 14 lakhs and whether there is an attempt being made by some people to auction that property at a very low price without inviting any bidder to bid for that property.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: How can we auction a property at a low price?

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Shri S. M. Sanerjee: I do not know; (, it is for you to answer, whether first of all an attempt was being made....

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where were those touts gone?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know where the touts have gone. I do not belong to Delhi. Otherwise, I would have got those touts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But you have just said that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a property where no tout is required. It is a deal. Therefore, I want to know whether any attempt was being made, whether a notice was pasted on the 19th March without giving information to the displaced persons that it is going to be auctioned on the 20th, but it was stopped and, if so, for what reasons.

My third point is about the claims There are certain agencies-I do not know but I think they are unauthorised agencies-who are purchasing the verified claims at a lower rate, 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the value, and they say "We will give you cash money". I have myself received a letter-unfortunately, I did not bring it today-in this matter. There is some agency like this in Bombay They have got their own people in Delhi. If a man wants cash immediately, these agencies pay a reduced amount. So, there are some agencies working in this line and they have got their agencies throughout the country. I want to know what steps are being taken to stop this agency from purchasing the verified claims by taking advantage of the poverty of the poor displaced persons.

Then I come to the fourth point. The hon. Minister has stated that a decision has been taken to evacuate the Purana Qila residents. Because of the history of the Purana Qila residents. I think it deserves sympathetic consideration from the hon. Minister. I do not know the reason, but when-

ever the hon. Minister replies to any Question or Short Notice Question or Calling Attention Notice, he does it with the vengeance against the Purana Qila residents. I was told that Jangpura is required for Defence Ministry. I do not know whether that is a fact; that may be a fact, as the hon. Minister has said that. They want that land. So, these people were given some houses and some properties in Laipatnager. He says that Lajpatnagar is very close to Purana Qila. I do not know much about Delhi, but my information is that it is more than 24 miles. Purana Qila residents settled themselves in 1948. They did not take any loan from Government. They have spent nearly Rs. 60,000 on them. have seen those tenements.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member is misquoting me. Only two days ago in reply to this Question I said—and you, Sir, were also m the Chair—that the land that is wanted or desired by the people of Purana Qila is only a few furlongs away from the place where I propose to allot them lands. I never said that this is the distance between Purana Oila and the land in Lajpat Nagar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry. I may not be correct but I never misquoted you. I quoted you correctly. All these things I cannot say in five minutes.

An attempt should be made to rehabilitate them. I think the Purana Qila people have got a case and I would request him to appoint a team from among the hon. Members of this House to ascertain whether the action taken by the Rehabilitation Ministry in rehabilitating these persons is correct or not. I simply want to elicit certain principle. My case is that the Purana Qila people have a strong case and it is the Rehabilitation Ministry, who somehow or other are wild about the Purana Qila people. Now. the hon. Minister said that their case will be dealt with by the Scientific Research Ministry. You cannot convert a displaced person into a monument. They are still living persons and they must be treated sympathetically. This is my submission. I hope the hon. Minister will reply to all my three or four points and will try to convince not only me but also the House.

Pandit Thekur Das Bhargava: May I have one minute for this very question of Purana Qila people?

मेरी बदब से ग्जारिश है कि पूरा ने किले के रेपयजीज के रिहैबिजिटेशन के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब बाद में फैसला करें। मैं उनसे ग्राज उस बारे में फैसला नहीं चाहता। मैं यह नहीं बाहता कि भाज भभी वह उसके बारे में जवाब दें। मैं खद बोलना चाहता था लेकिन बक्त नहीं था। लेकिन मैंने इस बारे में जनसे वरस्वास्त की हुई है भौर मै चाहता हं कि जो उनका कैस है वह फिर मिनिस्टर सबहब के सामने रैव्य के लिए रक्या जाय। इनको जो मिनिस्टी भाफ कलचरल एफेयसं के सुपूर्व किया है तो वह तो तेल ही निकालना जानते हैं भीर यह तो उन रेफ्यजीज का तेल ही निकाल देंगे या मोन्यमेंट बना देंगे भीर मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इनका मामला उसी रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टी भौर मंत्री महोदय के सुपूर्व रहे जिन्होंने कि उनकी बरे समय में हर तरह से मदद की भीर जब वहां पर तुकान माया तो वहां जाकर उनकी मदद की। वे ही उनके बारे में फैसला करें भीर मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब उस बारे में ठीक और माकल फैसला करेंगे। मेरे लायक दोस्त को जो यह स्थाल है कि वजीर साहब जब भी पूराने किले के रेपयुजीज की बावत बोलते हैं तो बेनजेंस से बोलते हैं, दुस्स्त नहीं है भीर उनके ऊपर ऐसा इल्जाम लगाना नामनासिब है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: यह नामुनासिव ही वहीं है बस्कि इससे उन बोगों के कीय को जिसके लिए कि वह प्लीड करते हैं उनको इससे कोई फायटा नहीं होता, नुकसान ही हो सकता है।

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पंडित ठाकुर बास भागंब: भाज उस बारे में कोई जवाब न दिया जाय। सैं बाहना हूं कि सारा केस दुबारा मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रक्खा जाय और मुझे उम्मीद है कि उनके हाथ से ठीक और माकूल फैसला होगा।

उपाध्यक महोदय: माननीया सदस्या भी मंत्री महोदय से अपना प्रश्न कर लें।

धीनती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद): मै धापके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह पछना चाहती हं कि पूराने किले में रेपयजीज के लिए जो क्वार्टर्स बने हए है उनको मै समझती हं कि बने हुए शायद १० वर्ष हुए होंगे। ईंट. चना भौर सीमेंट से बाखिर यह मकान बने थे भीर जब इन पक्के मकानों की यह मवस्था है कि वे तुफान भाने से वह पड़ें तो फिर कन्चे मकान और झोंपडियों का तो कहना ' ही क्या। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में जवाब मूनना चाहंगी कि झाखिर यह क्या बजह है कि वे इतनी जल्दी गिर गये जब कि हम देखते हैं कि पूराने पक्के वने हुए मकान कितने ही वर्षों १००, १०० वर्षों से खडे रहते है। मैं चाहती हं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करें कि झाखिर इसके लिए कीन जिम्मेदार है। किस ने एस्टिमेटस बनाये थे. किस ठेकेदार को इन क्वार्टर्स को बनाने का ठेका दिया गया था भीर इनमें क्षेत्रा मैटिरियल लगाया गया प्रादि सीर जांच करके हाउस को इस बारे में पूरे डिटेल्स में बतवार्षे।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is about four years now that I was invited by the hon. Prime Minister to take over the pertfolio of this Ministry. As far as the western region is concerned, substantial progress and substantial results had been achieved in the field of

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rehabilitation and there were only two major problems which remained then which needed attention. One was the formulation and the implementation of the compensation scheme and the other was our negotiations with Pakistan in regard to urban immovable property and movable assets.

As far as the eastern region concerned, the position was extremaly fluid. Heavy exodus was taking place from East Pakistan and unfortunate Hindus who had lived there since generations were being pushed out at the rate of about 1,000 persons a day. Under those circumstances you will agree with me-and the House will also agree with me-that either have formulated a plan or to laid down targets was entirely possible. But the conditions became stable two or three years after, that is, in the beginning of January, 1957 and we took some tangible steps in the eastern region as well to come to grips with the rehabilitation problem When I talk of the eastern region and when I talk of West Bengal I also take into consideration the two neighbouring States, namely, Tripura Assam, because of the 42 lakh persons who have come from East Pakistan into India, about 32 lakhs are West Bengal and of the remaining about nine lakhs in Assam and Tripura and about a lakh spread over States of Bihar, Orissa, UP, Madhya Pradesh et cetera. Our total population of displaced persons in country today is nearly 90 lakhs I do not think any country, in the difficult we were placed in and more so immediately after the partition of the country, has ever been faced with such a stupendous and colossal problem. Of these 90 lakhs, about 47 lakhs are in the western region and about 42 lakhs, as I have just now stated, in the eastern region. As the problems in both these regions are practically dissimilar, though they are displaced persons—one has come from West Pakistan and the other from East

Pakistan—I propose to divide my observations or my remarks into two separate parts—one relating to the western region and the other to the eastern region. I shall take up the western region first.

As I stated just now, the two main problems were, firstly, the formulation of the compensation scheme and secondly negotiations with Pakistan. The compensation scheme has been one of the greatest achievements of this Ministry. I do not want to take any credit for it. The credit goes to the Government of India to the country and this House. Of the in the world where the refugee problem has arisen, in no single country in the world compensation has been given for any losses sustained account of property by the migrants from the original country to the country where they have gone and taken shelter. This is the only country in the world where the biggest refugee population has come and taken shelter This is the country which has given them compensation in spite of the heavy financial difficulties. have been to many countries of world and have taken loans but not one penny's worth of help has either come to us or has been received by us from any single country in the world for the rehabilitation of these unfortunate persons who have come from East and West Pakistan. Up-till now we have spent nearly Rs 330 crores on the rehabilitation of displaced persons and my work in the eastern region is still continuing. Every bit of it, every penny of it has been found from the General Revenues of this country. I said that this compensation scheme has no parallel in history. This compensation scheme had to be formulated after very careful consideration and thought and I would be failing in my duty if I do not take this opportunity of paying a tribute to a number of friends, whether inside this House or outside, who devoted not days but months in helping us in the formulation of that scheme, That scheme has its two parts. One is the rural part of it and the other is the urban part of it. As far as the urban part is concerned, we have in the compensation pool assets to the extent of Rs. 185 crores. The number of persons who have to receive compensation, I think, is about 4.72.000.

This scheme was formulated and announced in June 1855 and the rules were passed by this House and Upper House somewhere towards the end of September, 1955. I then stated that I shall try and do my best to implement this scheme in the shortest possible period and I laid before myself a target of 1 lakh cases a year. I am glad to say that we have been able not only to reach that target, but to exceed it. The figures given by my hon, friend Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, the day before yesterday, in the House, I am sorry to say, do not give a very clear and authentic picture. The number of persons who have been paid compensation till the end of February. 1959, according to my calculation 4.00.735. He gave the figure of 289.779. But he conveniently omitted two figures. One is the figure of 57,719 who have been paid final instalment. I am not taking into account the number of 79,000 who were paid compensation under the interim scheme. I am only taking into consideration or account 57,719 persons who have been paid final compensation. In fact, we have done this work twice over.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I say....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I carry on? You may ask questions later.

I am not taking the figure of 78,109 to whom we paid interim compensation. Then, we had to re-open taking the figure of the interim compensation and the final compensation together. I am only taking the figure of final compensation. The figure is 57,719; 53,273 persons have been issued

statements of accounts. Many friends this hon. in House. perhaps, do not appreciate what I mean by a statement of account. A disp'aced person, who has filed compensation application and whose claim has been verified is entitled to the payment of compensation to him. According to our first idea, he should have been paid compensation through evacuee property in lieu of the property that he left in Pakistan. But, taking the condition of some of the priority categories, widows, old men, people suffering from T.B., cancer, etc..-we created 17 priorities and to these priorities, though they were entitled to an evacuee house left by a Muslim in India in lieu of the House left by him in Pakistan, we gave them over Rs. 50 crores hard cash in the shape of compensation. That was only for these priority categories. The rest of the people were to receive their compensation through the property, whether Government built or evacuee, which forms part of the pool. It was not for me to go to Sardar Ajit Singh and ask him, will you come to me and settle your account. It was for him to come to me. What I have done in these 53,000 cases is that I have finalised their cases and given them chits, given them certificates, given them statements of accounts: here you are, I have finalised your case: auctions are being held all over India every day; I do not want to allot you property through the backdoor; I do not want to allot you property through negotiation.

I am sorry to say, charges were made of corruption against my Ministry. I do not think I am immune or my officers are immune from corruption. It is a relative term. But, I can say . . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You can say something of yourself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is saying.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am the head of this Ministry. If any of my officers are corrupt, I am also corrupt,

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I take full responsibility for their actions. We have been dealing with a scheme of Rs. 185 crores. We have given in relief and rehabilitation uptill now Rs. 330 crores. Minor references are made here and there. But, I propose to invite every sitting there that if they come across a single case, let it be referred to me and I promise to look into it. I give this assurance to the House that if any cases have come to our notice. we have looked into them. If any case is brought to my notice, it shall be looked into. This Ministry is to give relief to the displaced persons. This Ministry is charged with rehabialliation. It is no intention of ours like some of our friends-I do not say they are in this House-whose main ideology in life whether here or somewhere else has become political exploitation of the displaced persons,that is not my policy.

We have given compensation to nearly 4 lakh displaced persons. The total number now that remains is about 70,000. My average output is over 10,000 cases a month. In fact, this year, we have given compensation to 150,000 persons. Out of 4 lakh cases that have been disposed of, in 1958-59, we have disposed of 150,000 cases. That is a very brilliant record for any Ministry or for any set of officers who have to work under very difficult conditions. In this Ministry, you will realise, we deal with human suffering. We do not deal with monuments in the words of Shri S. M. Baneries. I neither deal with steel, nor I deal with cement, nor I deal with fuel. I deal with human beings. can assure him that if there is any little bit of venom in my heart against a single displaced person whether he comes from Purana Qila or any other place, I shall not be worthy of the office that I am holding. I bear no ill-will, no vengeance. But, I do beg of him, please do not over-state your case. I am glad, my sister from Madhya Pradesh spoke today. We have got 750 M.P.s in this House and the other House. Quite a number of them

have adopted Delhi as their permanent abode. My refugee friends in Delhi have very easy access to them. Just as my sister said, it may not be easy for people from Madhya Pradesh, may be from Assam, may be from Tripura, to come to Delhi. But, my friends in Delhi, whether in Purana Qila or any other colony, can have very easy access to Shri S. M. Banerjee and he can go on asking questions.

#### 14 hrs.

It is a great pity that when Shri Banerjee speaks, he does not say a word about the refugees in Kanpur. but he espouses the cause of my friends m Purana Qila. When I contradicted him, he said: 'I do not live in Delhi'. Now. Government took into consideration the interest of those who lived in Delhi, and created these colonies and townships Government allotted them with open eyes and a generous heart. Sir, we have built properties worth about Rs. 20 to 25 crores in Delhi. The number of units is about 50,000. Only a few hundreds of them are not allottable. The rest are all allottable. Today, the value of properties in Delhe has gone up by 300 to 400 per cent. If Government wanted to do any profiteering. I could have imp'emented the compensation scheme wholly and fully on the assets created by me in Delhi if I had sold them in the public market, but that has never been the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is to rehabilitate; but I shall certainly see that people outside Delhi get their due share, and that the people in Delhi who are more vocal cannot have it both ways.

May I tell in passing to my friend Shri Naval Prabhakar that if my property in Moti Nagar is not good, my houses in Patel Nagar are leaking, and that my shops in Gaffar Market are tottering, who is requesting him or his constituents to come and purchase them from me? I am not forcing anybody to purchase my property. If they purchase it from me at five

thousand rupees, they are selling it at twenty thousand rupees I am not asking for any betterment money But I certainly say that there should be a limit to all kind of concessions There should be a limit to relaxations. We have gone to the extreme For the sake of those who have not been able to receive anything from us in the shape of compensation, I propose to finalise the pending cases and take suitable action In respect of anybody who does not wish to become the owner of a property, I am not forcing on the property to him in Delhi Let him not become the owner of the property then If at all he wants to become the owner of the property it will be at his own expense and not at the expense of his neighbour must be very clearly understood

Now, Sir, I will go to the rural aspect of the compensation scheme I might mention m passing that we have paid up till now Rs 103 crores in four lakhs cases Out of this, a little over Rs 52 crores have been paid m hard cash Let me go to the rural aspect of the scheme In the early stages, m the Punjab, allotments were made to about 4.77,000 persons on a quasipermanent basis They were allotted twenty-four lakhs standard acres would refer, m this connection, to what Shri Ajit Singh Samadi referred to Shri Alit Singh Sarhadi is a very good advocate He mentioned about the 2,25,000 cases on whom permanent rights have been conferred, but, Sir, I would say that the land in regard to which permanent rights have been conferred is nineteen lakhs standard acres out of twenty-four lakhs standard acres The percentage will come to about seventy-eight Now, the remaining two lakhs persons have to receive only about five lakhs standard acres The question was asked "Why are they not coming forward to receive the allotment?" I shall give a reply A substantial number of them are small claimants They are no longer interested in it Quite a number of them have been allotted holdings outside Punjab I believe it is in the knowledge of the hon Member who raised this point that there are displaced persons who have been alletted lands in Rajasthan, in U.P and other places They are not receiving the small allotment in the Punjab, because they know that if they receive the allotment, the other one will be cancelled Some of them filed claims for rural houses They are waiting to receive their proportionate compensation in regard to rural houses and if they receive their allotment of land today their claims for rural houses will be wiped out We have got a large number of Bahawalpuris, Sindhis, Baluchistanis. and people NWFP in whose cases Jamabandi secords have not been received from Pakistan So, their allotments were not made permanent We are looking into their claims we are looking into the oral evidence and when these claims have been looked into and orders issued they will start receiving their allotments

One other matter referred to by the hon Member was in regard to rural houses. It is quite true that the number of houses that have to be allotted is very large while the number of rural houses that have been allotted till now is comparatively small. I am looking into the matter and I shall have proper enquiries made. My feeling is as allotment of a rural house is linked with land, if these two lakes of claimants do not come forward to receive their allotment, no rural house can be allotted to them. That is one possible explanation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana) Though the Ministry gave permanent rights of lands to 2,25,000 cases, rural houses have been allotted to only about 84,000

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have told him that I am trying to have this matter looked into

The other possible explanation is this A good number of the houses have been washed away in the Punjab on account of rains and floods. Now, as I said, I shall look into the whole matter, but what I am trying to tell you, Sir, is this By and large,

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the work of compensation which we took up in the year 1955 is nearing completion.

Now, Sir, in regard to my negotiations with Pakistan, I may say, I am rather in a difficult situation because I do not know what to say and what not to say. I have been to Karachi three or four times. I have had meetings with my friends there-some of them are dead and some of them are no longer in office in Pakistan. But, Sir, I will take the House into confidence and tell them of my last interview with Haji Maula Baksh who, about a year ago, was my opposite number in Pakistan. He came to India. I told him that your country and my country have our disputes about canal waters: we have disputes about Kashmir and we may have disputes about some other matters, but here is a dispute m which the two Governments are not concerned. Sir, if I have left some money in the Imperial Bank in Lahore or if Mr Din Mohammad who has gone away to Pakistan has left his own safe deposit in the Patiala Bank, it is a question of helping these unfortunate men because the contractors' claim and the court of ward deposits may be the only assets left with them after partition. The words that Haji Maula Baksh used were: 'I know it 18 an amagnat and I shall see that we do not do, or any country does, any khayanat in the amaanat." Unfortunately, Sir, nothing happened after that. I do not want to apportion any blame so far as the Government of Pakistan or anyone outsider was concerned. My object is to appeal to the Government of Pakistan, in the name of humanity, in the name of those persons, whether they had to come from Pakistan into India or they had to go from India to Pakistan, that if we can help them in retrieving their assets which were lying in lockers or safe deposits, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government of Pakistan.

I wanted to say something about the Chaudhury report, because, Acharya Kripalani, in the course of the general discussion, made a very scathing remark. He said:

"Here is something again more startling than before. And this is Shri C. P. Chaudhury's report; and Shri C. P. Chaudhury's report investigated into the allotment of evacuee lands in the Punjab and his conclusion is very very illuminating. He says that:

In the traditional Moghul style, many officials conferred jagirs on their friends and relations in utter disregard of legal or moral considerations.".

The press has also taken great notice of this report. I have not read the report so far, I must confess. A copy came to our Ministry about a month or two ago. The report covers about one thousand pages. It is being examined by my senior officers in the Ministry, because we are treating it as a secret report. But I am told on authority that nowhere in that report can the passage quoted by Acharya Kripalani be found. As to how he got the information, wherefrom he got the information, I have no idea. But. with your permission, I shall give you the brief background of this case.

Between the years 1954-56, various complaints were received from various quarters against the alleged irregularities in the allotment of urban and rural land including gardens in the Punjab Since the allegations covered a very wide field and related to allotment which had been made from 1949 onwards, it was decided in 1956 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation that an inquiry officer should be appointed for the purpose of shifting the complaints and for making recommendations to Government. The inquiry began in April, 1958, and was completed in the month of February, 1959. The inquiry officer was a senior I.C.S. officer, and his report covers nearly a thousand pages. The report is in two parts. The first gives a general picture of the land resettlement scheme, and

of the background against which the various allocations were made. The second part relates to the details of 70 cases in which, according to the views of the indury officer, the circumstances indicate that land allotments were irregular. The report is an interim report, because the findings of the inquiry officer are based only on the material available in the files and do not take into account any other material which might be available, and which would present the other side of the picture.

Demands

The report is at present under examination and this examination will necessarily take some time because not only has the report to be scrutinised but also all the files on which the report on each case has been based. This is necessary morder to find out if there is prima facie evidence of serious irregularities. It is hoped that this examination of the report and substantiating material will be concluded by the end of April. Thereafter, Government will decide as to what further action, if any, should be taken

Now, I have told you two important subjects or items with which my Ministry was charged in the year 1954, that is, about four years ago. I have also given you an idea of how far we have been able to achieve our objective This Ministry was created on account of the circumstances which prevailed immediately after partition. This is not a Ministry which can be made a permanent Ministry If it was. the real object of rehabilitation would be defeated Whether I call it suicide in the words of Shrı Sadhan Gupta, or whether it may be a funeral oration in the words of Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. I feel that the greatest achievement that this Ministry can achieve is to liquidate itself . . . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is the right approach.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He can become the Minister of liquidation Shri Mehr Chand Khamaa: .... for the obvious reason that, firstly, I want to complete my work, secondly, I want my displaced friends to be bodily integrated in the life of this country, and I want the displaced person to take his rightful place in this country and not be called a displaced person for all time to come. I do not propose to leave this work undone. I might also say that, because I feel that having given about eleven years of my life, perhaps towards the fag end, to this Ministry . . .

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): He will live long

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:... I do not want to run away from this work. That is no intention of mine. So, what I propose to do is this. In respect of all those problems which have been mentioned by the hon. Members of this House, I propose to have each matter fully examined; and it is not merely that, about a month ago. I wrote a letter to all my colleagues in the western region, I mean, the Rehabilitation Ministers, and I have asked them, please let me know the residuary problem still remaining in your State which you would like to be resolved I am receiving notes from them So I propose to call a conference next month, a conference which may not be only for one day but will be for two three, four, five or six The idea is to sit round the c In table along with my colleagues, the Rehabilitation Ministers; whether he be from Madhya Pradesh and talks of Mana and Tilda, or whether he be from U.P and talks of our friends in the Nami Tal and Terai area, I wish to go into this question and see that whatever the residuary problem is, it is examined and we tackle it, and come to grips so that the target that I have laid before myself, that is, completion of this work in the western wing by the 31st of December, 1959, and at the latest by the 31st March. 1960, is achieved

Now, I should like to turn to the eastern region. Shri Sadhan Gupts

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in his opening remarks, the day before yesterday, made three observations. One was that according to the recommendations of the Ministers' conference in 1954, the camps had not been liquidated. The second was that Bengal had not reached a saturation point. The third was that my policy in the matter of the establishment of small, cottage and medium industries in the eastern region in the private sector was one under which no industries in the private sector could be established in West Bengal, I am sorry Shri Sadhan Gupta is not present in the House.

Let me go back to the year 1954. when the Ministers' conference or committee met and examined the then problem existing in West Bengal. At that time, that is, on the 1st January, 1954, the number of displaced persons in camps was only 64,000. But, as I said a little while ago, the exodus had been going on at an alarming pace in the eastern region. In the year 1954 alone, 47,000 persons went into camps. In 1955 another 86,000 persons went into camps. In 1956 the figure rose to 98,000. My problem on the 1st January, 1957 was 231,000 persons in camps, plus the 64,000 who were already there on the 1st January, 1954. The figure nearly went up to three lakhs. This is a point which needs looking into, which needs to be remembered, that when the Ministers met in 1954 the problem was confined to only 64,000 persons in camps, but by the end of 1956, on account of the economic conditions or the political climate in Pakistan, nearly three lakh persons were taken into camps

Not only that. In those three years the total number that came by the issue of migration certificates was about seven lakhs, and in addition we had people who came with forged migration certificates, and also through land routes. of an open border, without any border slip or any border certificate

During the last two years or so, the conditions in the eastern region have stabilised greatly, and that I have fully implemented the recommendations of the Ministers Committee. Not that I have only rehabilitated 60,000 persons from camps, but during the last two years I have taken out as many as 1,20,000 persons from camps. but it must be remembered that in spite of this, the number still remains at 1.80,000. That is on account of the fact that nearly three lakh persons came from East Bengal in a very shattered and tattered condition, and we provided them with shelter.

Another point that has been referred to very often in this House and outside is whether Bengal has reached the saturation point or not. As far as the Government of India are concerned, whether we sanction a scheme in West Bengal or a scheme in Madhya Pradesh, the entire expenditure and the funds have to be found by the Government of India. So, it is not material from our point of view whether we rehabilitate persons in West Bengal or in Bihar, because the money has to be spent by us. Hundred per cent advance is made by the Government of India, hundred per cent relief expenditure is borne by the Government of India, and hundred per cent losses are also borne by the Government of India.

We have problems in Madhya Pradesh, we have problems in Bihar. My hon, friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra has talked to me not once, but a number of t mes, and he usually enquires of me: "Have we not got pressing problems in our own State? Don't you think that you should rehabilitate your Bengalee friends in Bengal and not bring them to Bihar, because by bringing extra population into Bihar or into Orissa, you are creating a problem for us, though you may be resolving a part of the problem for yourself?" There is something in it, but I must be very grateful to the Chief Ministers of Orissa, Bihar, U.P., and Madhya Pradesh that, in spite of their own local difficulties, they have come forward very willingly and very cheerfully offering valuable lands for the rehabilitation of my unfortunate friends from East Pakistan.

A little while ago, Shri Ghosal stated that in spite of the recommendations of the Ministers conference, these displaced persons were being taken to States outside West Bengal. I do not plead guilty in this direction at all. It was in the year 1950, as far back as nine years ago, that this policy of the dispersal of displaced persons from West Bengal was laid down, and all the parties in West Bengal, whether they belong to my side or the other side of the House, have been in agreement with it. Our first movements started to Andamans. That was in 1950 After that, up till now about 30,000 families have been taken out of West Bengal to States like Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and UP is the continuation of the old policy that we are following

There has been a certain amount of opposition to the Dandakaranya scheme, I am glad to say not on this side of the House In fact, even the PSP Members spoke in favour of this, but I wish to tell the House that for the last two years or so I have been taking displaced persons to Ambikapur and Dharamjaigarh in Madhya Pradesh, and if I took now another batch to Bastar or Koraput, what is the difference What is the difference. I want to know, between Dharamjaigath and Ambikapur in Madya Pradesh and Bastar, or for the matter of that, Jagadalpur or Koraput in Orissa, or maybe some other place in Madhya Pradesh? After all, there are people in Orissa I have reclaimed the foreshore of the Chilka Lake, my hon friend Shri Panigrahi knows it. It is the same two States where the people are being taken to But now I will take you into confidence and tell you why there is opposition today The opposition is based on the ground and the consideration that like the western region, we are now in sight of the solution of the rehabilitation problem in the eastern region as well

There used to be desertions before, I admit and I concede, but may I hum-

bly ask whether there have been any desertions from Bihar, from U.P., from Madhya Pradesh, from Orissa and from Rajasthan during the last two or three years? Not a single displaced person who was taken there has deserted, and we have used no pressure, no compulsion. Not a single person has been taken to these States against his or her will. It has been entirely a free movement.

The reason has been that we have taken two specific matters into consideration One is that we have given each person an economic holding. much more, I believe, than the local person has It is now costing me round about Rs 5,000 for rehabilitation of each family The other is that we try and take these people into sizeable blocks I try and keep their community and cultural life intact. In spite of the inroads from Bengal, and in spite of the long harangues by some of my friends whom I do not wish to name, we have succeeded, and succeeded well, in our rehabilitation schemes in these States

The problem that we assessed year ago, or about ten months ago, was that there were about 45,000 families in camps in West Bengal alone had at that time also about 15 to 20 thousand persons m Tripura, the same number in Bihar and about 5.000 in the Charbettiah camp In locating lands in these States we have been successful, but we have been able to find land only in small bits and small areas Now, if you take, say, 40,000 families and you allot each family even six to seven acres, you need anything like 2 to 21 lakh acres of land That land is not available in any State So we looked into an area where we could find there was a vacnum to the extent that extra population could be taken, pressure on land was not great and people could be rehabilitated in big blocks without causing any local disturbance hrA we also saw one thing more, that the conditions in that area were more or less akin to the conditions prevailing in Bengal We came across this area [Shri Mehr Chand Khanna] which is called Dandakaranya. I wish to pay a tribute or rather wish to convey my grateful thanks to the Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

# Shri Panigrahi (Puris And Orissa

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: ... and Orissa for having agreed to place thousand of acres of land at the disposal of the Government of India for development and for being allotted to displaced persons for their rehabilitation, I have taken a couple of batches there My movement may have been a little slow, but I do not want to go very fast The Dandakaranya scheme is quite different from an average scheme that we have been following up till now in any other State In other States before, we used to rehabilitate people and till then keep them on doles That is no longer our policy in Dandakaranya In Dandakaranya, every persons who is taken -and I have accepted that responsibility-shall be provided with work till he or his family has been rehabilitated. So I have to provide work to each family that is taken to Dandakaranya To provide work to 40,000 or 50,000 families is a clossal task

Three or four months ago, some of my friends in West Bengal launched a resistance movement As usual, they sook out processions, they held meetings We watched the situation for some time But the House will be for know that glad ŧο the first time in Calcutta the UCRC or its patrons had to eat the humble pie because that resistance movement had neither the sympathies of the displaced persons, because by now they had found out who were their friends and who wanted to use them for their political purpose, nor the support of the general population in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: How many were arrested?

Shri Mahr China Khanna: T will make a brief statement, if I am not asked to substantiate it My information is it may be entirely incorrect -that on every day that I give doles to my refugee, friends round about Calcutta, a particular party gets one anna in the rupee from those displaced persons I am not naming any political party. They make about Rs 70,000 or Rs 80,000 a month. With that, they have got a large number of workers (Interruption by Shri S. M Banerjee) Do not get excited are from Kanpur I am talking of West Bengal On every day, when it is intended to take out a procession, whether they want to honour me by their presence or they want to go to the residence of Dr B C Roy, people are paid from the doles that I give at the rate of Re 1, 12 snnas and 8 annas for each volunteer You might ask me why this discrimination? The man who is in the front gets Re 1. the man in the middle gets 12 annas and he at the back 8 annas, for the obvious reason that if they had to face something like what happened outside Jamnagar House the other day, the man in the front gets Re 1 and the man at the back gets 8 annas

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) His reference to Jamnagar House it wrong

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said that he might be wrong Therefore, there is no need to pursue

Shri Nath Pai: That may be true of Calcutta But not about what happened here, It may prejudice the case

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will make a categorical statement which I can own and for which I take full responsibility. When this movement was about to be launched and we had fully judged the public opinion in West Bengal more so of the Press who supported this Dandakaranya scheme fully and rightly, I passed orders. I am making this statement for the first time I wrote to the Government of West Bengal that when this movement was launched on

every day at 3 O'clock-that is the time for agitation or demonstrationthere should be a roll call in each camp, and if a refugee was not present, his dole for the day should be deducted, so that he cou'd not have the best of both the worlds at the same time The second thing I said was that the name of every refugee who was arrested should be removed from the camp register There are only about 250 families or 250 persons in all whose names have been removed from the camp register on account of the part that they took in this agitation A few days ago, Shri Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition in West Bengal came to see me m Delhi-he also saw Dr B C Roy in Calcutta-and requested that the doles of these unfortunate DC1501 5 should be restored We are looking into the matter

As I said just now, I have nothing against the displaced persons. This Government which can spend Rs 330 crores on their rehabilitation from their own revenues, can pay them Rs 185 crores in the shape of compensation and over and above that give them 19 lakh standard acres of land, has no intention of taking away the small pittance from A refugee or B refugee But we certainly do not want them to be made tools of certain political parties for their own political ends

Another refernce that was made was in relation to my policy It is a distortion of truth, or I might say it is a complete perversion to level a charge of that nature against me and my Ministry Apart from what has been done during the last few years. in this year alone that is 1958-59, 26 small cottage undustries schemes were sanctioned at a cost of about Rs 31 lakhs The total number sanctioned schemes so far is involving an expenditure of Rs lakhs with an employment potential of 14,000 displaced persons Over and above that, we have sanctioned 18 medium industrial schemes There. our capital investment is likely to be anything between Rs 21 crores-Re 3 crores All these schemes have heen sanctioned in West Bengal Some of them are m the private sectol and some in the public sector That is not all Lately, we have set up Rehabilitation Industries Corporation with the sole object of providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan It has been charged with the task of setting up industries m the eastern region, whether in the public sector or in the private sector and to see that they are set up expeditiously, because our shain idea is that as those who will be taken to Dandakaranya will be rehabilitated there, but those who are in West Bengal and have only been partially rehabilitated should be prowided with employment. The capital of that Industries Corporation is going to be Rs 10 crores As regards the directors. I might give two or three names of renowned men from West Bengal-Shri B P Singh Roy, D N Sen, Shri K K Roy The Chairmen is Shri G D Birla. I am grateful to him for having accepted the Chairmanship of this Industries Corporation.

shri Vasudevan Nair: How many of the schemes have been implemented? It is not a question of sanctioning How many of them have been implemented?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon Member wants information regarding the schemes that have been sanctioned before

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Implemented

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. This Corporation was set up only a few days ago

Shri Vasudevan Nair You said-

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. As regards other schemes, of the 18 that

[Shr: Mehr Chand Khanna] were sanctioned during the last or 3 years, quite a good few have been implemented and others are in the process of implementation. With a view to set up an industry costing about Rs. 50 lakhs to a crore of rupees, a number of things have to be taken into consideration. We have to import the machinery from abroad: we have to arrange for foreign exchange, we have to take the machinery on to the site and then, water has to be provided; electricity has to be provided. In some of the areas in West Bengal, electricity is not available: it is not a commercial load for any concern now to put up or provide electricity in that area. We have to subsidise all these things So, what I am trying to tell the House is this. that to accuse the Government of apathy in the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan is something which does not become or behove responsible men, more so, who occupy such responsible we have positions and. when spent up till now over Rs 100 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of these displaced persons from East Pakistan Our Budget for the eastern region, as you know, is Rs 17 crores, and for the Dandakaranya, it is another Rs 6 crores and for the Industries Corporation we have made a provision of Rs 3 crores this year The Budget for the eastern region alone this year is about Rs 27 crores This is not a small sum of money

Demande

And, to say that we have not been able to rehabilitate any persons up till now is again not correct. We have given loans to about 5 lakh families in the eastern region Mr Ghose said the other day that, while in the western region I have built about 2 lakh tenements, our performance in the eastern region was very poor have given urban loans to anything between one lakh and a quarter to one lakh and half of families in the eastern region for the construction of

their houses. The amount is Rs. creres.

The buly difference between the stern and the eastern region is that whereas in the western region, Gdvernment took to direct construction and the refugee is a tenant and ultimately, if he wishes to become the owner he has to pay the price of that house—in the eastern region. uninted 4 or 5 kathas of land, you minted a little kitchen garden, you winted to have your own cultural surroundings and natural heritage, end the result was that instead of the Government launching upon a housing programme, we gave loans to this lakh and a quarter or a lakh and a helf of families who are the owners of their property It is a different matter-about the payment of arrear of loans or the interest that is due and it is only 2, 3 or 4 per cent -but Je did not undertake direct construcon work in that area

One more point and I will finish √ou have already given me a big 14titude That is about this question of the saturation point having been reached or not in the West Bengal givery time we hear about the Ishaque deport This Mr Ishaque, I heard in Bengal, lived before partition or died pefore partition or went to Pakistan. do not know He was an officer of he Muslim League Ministry He gave a certain report and this report has peen fully examined by the Government of West Bengal I will read one passage I do not want to take much ume of the House What is the signifinance of the Report? Is it the land that is available in West Bengal, I am quoting from a statement made by Or B C Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal

"Ishaque's Report (1944-45) is often quoted to show that adequate land is available in West Bengal for rehablitation of agriculturists Description such as 'uncultivable waste' and 'cultivable waste' on the basis of this report is totally misleading, if shorn of the contexts. For example, 'uncultivable waste land' as described by some, which in Ishaque's Report has been described as unculturable waste actully consists of tanks and rivers. jheels and marshy lands, roads and Railways, temples, mosques, shops, homesteads etc The figure 1:98 million acres for culturable waste within West Bengal sometimes quoted on the basis of Ishaque's Report includes bhita, grazing ground, jungles, play grounds etc. Besides, Ishaque included within it old fallow land, that is to say and laying fallow for more than three years, which belonged to individual cultivators and were brought under cultivation by them from time to time as and when possible Whatever might have been the position when Ishaque conducted his survey, the position seems to have considerably changed during all these years There has been a natural increase population and more land has been brought under plough To cite one example, in Ishaque's Report culturable waste m Howrah was shown as 12,057:54 acres as against 4,307 acres as found in the latest survey by the DLR"

Now, this gives the background of this case. The land, according to our information, that is available or can become available in the whole of West Bengal is not more than 1 lakh of acres. This, again, is contained in a pamphlet or a statement issued by the Government of West Bengal under the heading Notes or comments regarding the rehabilitation of refugees. The total area given 15,03,000 acres of which about 80,000 acres are in the district of Midnapore and the rest statered in small bits over the whole of West Bengal

A friend of mine yesterday hinted—and very rightly—that we were taking great risks in developing lands in Sunderbans, that is Hirobhanga lands under the rive. Teesta near

Jalpaiguri and in Midnapore. That is so. These are all waste land, marginal and sub-marginal. If they had any potential they would have been brought under the plough and would have been aeveloped iong ago. We are taking this risk—and, pernaps, we are taking this risk deliberately—to show that in spite of the danger being there, the intention of the Government is that if any land can be developed within West Bengal, we will give the State Government every possible facility

We have given them Rs 15 lakhs for the purchase of machinery 1 have arranged expert advice for them from the Council of Agricultural Research Our capital investment on these lands is going to be nearly Rs. 1 crore So, to go on harping on the old story that land is available in West Bengal will do no good to the displaced persons whose cause is, as they allege, near to them

Here is a scheme, the Dandakaranya scheme which has been thought of and which is being implemented. We have taken care to see and we have got experts from all directions dealing with every aspect of the matter, whether it is malaria, whether it is soil conservation, whether it is contour bunding, whether it is well water etc. All these things are being taken into consideration.

I would appeal to them that the work of this Ministry is going to be completed within the next 2 years years or eleven years have already elapsed and the time is a very important factor We have already taken about 1,20,000 persons out of the camps during the last two years I am aiming at an average-it is about 10,000 persons a month and at this rate, I am hoping that within a year, maybe fifteen months or a maximum of a year and a half, we should be able to take out all our camp population from the camps in West Bengal We are taking some of them to Dandakaranya and others we are trying to rehabilitate within the State itself

## [Shr: Mehr Chand Khanna]

My hon friends also made referenres to Assam and Tripura My main problem today is confined to West Bengal. I have been lately to Assam and Tripura myself and I have held discussions with the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Commissioner of Tripura We have examined the entire problem, we have looked into the residuary aspects of the problem We are hoping that within about a year, we should be able to resolve the residuary problem in Assam and Tripura Às far as Assam is concerned over 80 per cent of the refugee population had been there since 1952 There are no camps in Assam. It is only about 20 per cent of the refugees that have come to Assam during the fast seven years. In Tripura up-till now we have spent Rs 10 crores on rehabilitation When I went Tripura about two months ago, my friend who spoke last was there and as generally happens, he arranged big processions and demonstrations for me and even arranged a hunger strike outside the house of the Chief Com missioner

#### Shri Dasaratha Deb. People die

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Demands for Grants were to start on the 7th and I got a telegram on that very day and a news item appeared in the Amrit Bazar Patrika that 19 persons had gone on hunger strike The number of displaced persons in Tribura is nearly 3½ lakhs—about 50 000 or 60,000 families. We have already spent about Rs 10 crores on their rehabilitation My intention is that the residuary work should be completed in the shortest possible period and the remaining work, if any, has to be integrated with the normal work of the State This Ministry, as I said in the beginning-I am closing-was created to meet an emergency created on account of the Partition of the country In its very nature and context it has to complete its work one day But this Ministry was dealing with a large number of subjects like housing, training, education, medicine, industry, home for inetc There are permanent firm. Ministries of the Government of India set up to handle all these subjects There may have been some need for my Ministry in the initial stages but today when the work of industrial isation has gone ahead and schemes have been sanctioned, I see no reason why this work cannot be handled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry I give stipends, they are paid according to certain rate which has been laid down This work can be easily passed on to the Ministry of Education We have done so as far as the Western region : concerned I propose that during the next two years the work which is of a more permanent nature should be transferred to the sister Ministries of the Government of India who have been dealing with them always. As far as the residuary work is concerned. I am looking into the entire matter and I can assure you that we will try to complete that work successfully as we have done m the western region and it will be a great credit to a man who comes from the west-I want this to be remembered that at no time have we made any discrimina tion m the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan and nobody would be happier than me a man coming from the west, if during the next two years as I am hoping, the problem of the displaced persons from East Pakistan is also resolved

Shri Dasaratha Deb The Minister did not reply to the point regarding the refugees of Tripura who came after 1954 and who are demanding now an increase in agricultural loan and a second set of loans These people are now on hunger strike. He did not reply as to what he is going to do regarding this

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna The day before yesterday when I read this newitem I sent, on my own, to the Chief Commissioner of Tripura a telegram If it is a hard case, real and deserving case, the loan should be paid, but if the loan is sought through pressure tactics, not a single person is to be advanced a single penny.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put any cut motion separately?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: All cut motions may be put together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 72, 73 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND NO 72—MINISTRY OF REHA-BILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,21,060 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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,95,98,000 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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18.51,67,000 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 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 108 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for which eight hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the table within fifteen minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names these cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are in order

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COM-MUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950. in respect of Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation."

DFMAND NO 7—COMMUNITY DEVE-LOPMENT PROJECTS. NATIONAL EXTEN-SION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs 18 85,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1960 in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'"