

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 14th April will consist of—

- (1) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Home Affairs; Defence; and Finance.
- (2) Submission to the vote of the House of the outstanding Demands for Grants.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1958.

### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

#### MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Out of five hours allotted for these Demands, two hours and ten minutes now remain.

How much time does the hon. Minister propose to take?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** About an hour, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will call the hon. Minister at about 1-30. His Deputy also spoke.

**Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes):** I request that some more time be given for discussion of these Demands.

**Mr. Speaker:** Wherefrom am I to give more time?

**Shri Barman:** Let us extend it up to 2-30, when non-official business will commence.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. We will close at 2-30 when non-official business has to start. We must have two and a half hours for non-official business.

**पंडित जगदुर दास शर्मा (द्विवार):**

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, कल पंजाब की तरफ से श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी ने वेस्टर्न जोन के शरणार्थियों के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से चन्द बातों का खिन्न किया।

इस रिपोर्ट में जो हमें सफुल्ट की गई है यह दिखाया गया है कि जहां तक वेस्टर्न जोन के शरणार्थियों के काम का सम्बन्ध है वह खत्म हो चुका है और वे रिहैबिलिटेड हो चुके हैं। जो थोड़ा बहुत काम बाकी रह गया है उसका कुछ हिस्सा तो पहले ही श्री मिनिस्ट्रीज को दिया जा चुका है और रहा महा काम वह भी सारा का सारा परमानेंट मिनिस्ट्रीज को बांट दिया जायगा और यह मुहकमा एक तरीके से अपनी जिम्मेवारी से मुबकदोश हो जायगा। ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के रेक्यूजीज का जहां तक सवाल है, उनकी खिदमत यह मुहकमा फिर भी करता रहेगा।

कल सरहदी साहब ने हाउस में फोगर्म कोट करके यह बतलाया कि अभी भी वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के जो शरणार्थी हैं उनका काफी काम करने की पड़ा है, उनका काम अभी बाकी रहता है लेकिन जब मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को रिपोर्ट को पढ़ना हूँ तो मुझे यह सारी फिटिमि—जम एक तरीके से बेसुद भी मालूम होती है क्योंकि इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि वह पहले ही फौसला कर चुके हैं, मुहकमे ज्ञान बट भी चुके हैं और रहा महा काम भी बाकी मुहकमों के सुपुर्द कर दिया जायगा।

जब श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना दिल्ली को छोड़ कर कलकत्ते तशरीफ ले गये थे तो उस बक्त मैंने अज्ञ किया था कि श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना तो कृष्ण की तरह चल दिये अब जो यहां पर गोपियां हैं वे अपने कृष्ण को कैमे मिलेंगे। लेकिन अब तो श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना इस मुहकमे को ही छोड़ कर वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान से आये अपने शरणार्थी भाइयों को छोड़ कर यहां से कहीं दूर जाने की मोब रई हैं। अगर वे यहां से किसी अच्छे ओहदे पर जाय तो हमें खुशी ही होगी और हम सब इस बात के

### [पंडित ठाकुर दास शर्मा]

स्वा.हि.संघ है कि वे लक्ष रहे और बड़े से बड़े शोहदे की जिम्मेदारी को सम्हाले, तो भी मैं यह बड़े बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जो कुछ काम उन्होंने किया और रेफ्यूजीज के लिए मेहनत की, उसकी सराहना करना किसी एक आदमी का काम नहीं है, शरणार्थी खुद जानते हैं कि उनकी कितनी खिदमत हुई है। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अखबारों में जो उनके मुतालिक छपा है वह महज एक स्टेट ही बन कर रह जायगा और वह शरणार्थियों को लर्च में छोड़ कर नहीं भायेंगे। मुझे उम्मीद नहीं है कि खन्ना साहब जो कि अपने को एक रेफ्यूजी मानते हैं और हैं भी वह रेफ्यूजी, वह अपने रेफ्यूजी भाइयों को छोड़ कर रेफ्यूज में चले जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह खन्ना साहब की तबियत पर छोड़ा जायगा तो शरणार्थियों को डम तरह बेसहारा छोड़ कर नहीं जायेंगे।

मेरे हाथ में "मिलाप" और "प्रताप" इन दो अखबारों के चन्द ईश्यूज हैं जिनके कि अन्दर मेहरचन्द खन्ना साहब ने जो कार्य-वाहियाँ की हैं उनके ऊपर उनको मुबारकबाद दिया गया है और साथ ही उनको मालायें पहनाई गईं।

पंडित नेहरू जिन्दाबाद और श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना जिन्दाबाद के नारे भी उन मीटिंग्स् में लगाये गये। उन मीटिंग्स् में उन्होंने जो एनाउन्समेंट किया है वह ठीक ही किया है और मैं उसकी तरफ भी हाउस की तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा लेकिन पेश्वर इससे कि मैं मुक़्तसिल तौर पर तवज्जह दिलाऊँ, दो बातें जिनको कि मैं बहुत अहम समझता हूँ। कहीं मैं उनको भूल न जाऊँ इस लिए उनका किफ़ पहले कर देना मुनासिब समझता हूँ। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह उनकी मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट है उस के सफ़े ३३ की तरफ जो कि बे.ट.नं पाकिरता है, मुतालिक है, उसकी तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने पैरा ४ में सुझा ३३ पर दर्ज किया है :

"Special arrangements have been made in collaboration with the Directorate General of Re-settlement and Employment for the re-absorption of the retrenched personnel."

12 hrs.

उन्होंने तकरीबन डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया जो खर्च होना था वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज के लिए उनको बचा दिया है जिसकी तफ़सील इसमें दर्ज है। आखिर में दर्ज है कि हमने खास इन्तिजामात किये हैं उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के बास्ते जो कि इस मुहकमे में पहले से नौकर थे और जिनको अब नौकरी से खारिज किया जा रहा है। जनाब वाला इस हाउस में जिक्र हुआ कि रिहैबिलिटेशन नहीं हुआ, यह यहाँ जिक्र हुआ कि अभी काम बाकी है। लेकिन मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिनको आप कहाँ हैं कि रिहैबिलिटेड किया गया है उनको आप डिहैबिलिटेड करने जा रहे हैं।

फरीदाबाद कारनामा है श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना साहब का जिस पर उनको जायज फ़ख़ होना चाहिए और हम सब महसूस करते हैं कि उन्होंने फरीदाबाद में कुछ शरणार्थी भाइयों के लिए शहर बसाकर उनको नये भिरे में जन्म दिया। मुझे याद है कि बहाने के कुछ लोग यहाँ आकर हड़तालें करने थे कि हमको काम नहीं मिलता उन्होंने उनको कहा कि हम तुम्हारे लिए काम का इन्तिजाम करेंगे, और यह रिकार्ड पर है कि जितनी उनमें हो सकती थी उतनी उन्होंने फरीदाबाद वालों की खिदमत करने की कोशिश की।

वहा पर जो मीनेजमेंट है उसके जो सन्वेंट्स हैं उनमें बारे में भी शगड हुआ। आखिर तै हुआ कि उनको बही हुकूम हासिल होंगे जो गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स को हासिल है। १७ आदमियों को रिट्रेंच किया गया था प

इकरार किया गया कि उनको रिएबसावर्ब किया जायेगा। इसका हमारी सरकार ने वायदा किया। लेकिन थोड़े दिन बाद ६० आदमियों को और नोटिस दिया गया। उनके बारे में भी इस हाउस में इकरार किया गया कि उनको रिएबसावर्ब किया जायेगा। अभी चन्द रोज हुए कि मेरे नोटिस में लाया गया कि मजीद ६० आदमियों को और नोटिस दे दिया गया है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उनको रिट्रेंच न करें। मैं मानता हूँ कि काम के वास्ते आदमी हैं। आदमियों के वास्ते काम को जारी नहीं रखा जा सकता। अगर ऐसा हो तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट नहीं चल सकती। लेकिन जो आपने रिपोर्ट में उनके बारे में इकरार किया है उसके मुताबिक भ्रमस होना चाहिए। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि इन रिट्रैबिलिटेड आदमियों को जब उनकी एम्प्लायमेंट से अलग किया जाये तो उनको यकीन दिलाया जाना चाहिए कि तुमको रिएबसावर्ब किया जायेगा। अगर ऐसा हो तो उनको तसल्ली हो जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यहां अपने मुंह से कहें कि उनको रिएबसावर्ब किया जायेगा तो उनको तसल्ली हो जायेगी।

मैं आपकी तवज्जह असिस्टेंट सैटिलमेंट आफिमर्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिनको अभी हाल में नोटिस मिला है कि उनको नहीं रखा जा सकता। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे बेचारे कई बरस तक इस मुहकमे की खिदमत कर चुके हैं, उनकी तनख्वाहें भी बहुत माकूल थीं, उनको तीन तीन सौ रुपये मिलते थे। अब वह कहाँ चले जायें। उनका कहना है कि हमने बरसों इस डिपार्टमेंट की सरविस की है। अब आप हमको इस डिपार्टमेंट से निकालते हैं तो निकालिये लेकिन ऐसा न कीजिये कि हमको स्ट्रीट्स पर फेंक दिया जाये।

अब आप यह देखिये कि हमारे होम मिनिस्ट्री ने ६ फरवरी सन् १९५८ को एक सरकुलर जारी किया जिसमें कहा गया है

कि अगर किसी मुहकमे के प्रशासक रिट्रेंच किये जायें तो जब तक उनका रिएबसावर्शन न हो जाये उनको उसी मुहकमे के रजिस्टर पर रखा जायेगा। मेरे हाथ में उस सरकुलर की नकल है और मैं उसके बारे में प्रानरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह दिखाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है :

“Vacancies against which these persons cannot *prima facie* be considered will be released to the Regional Employment Exchange, Delhi. These orders will take effect immediately and will remain in force until further orders.”

यह हुकम भी येरेस्पटरी है। एक मुहकमा होम मिनिस्ट्री का कहता है कि उनको मत निकालो, रजिस्टर पर रखो जब तक कि उनको रिएबसावर्ब नहीं करते। यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का मुहकमा है और यह दूसरे मुहकमों को हिदायत जारी करता है। श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना का मुहकमा तो रिट्रैबिलिटेड करने वाला है जिसका दावा है कि चाहे मां दूध पिलाना बन्द कर दे तो परवाह नहीं हम रिट्रैबिलिटेड जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जिनको आपने रिट्रैबिलिटेड किया है आज उनको डिट्रैबिलिटेड करने चले हैं। उनको रजिस्टर से निकाल रहे हैं। ऐसा करने से उनकी सरवितेज में ब्रेक हो जायेगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से मदद से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेहरबानी करके उनको रजिस्टर से खारिज न कीजिये, उनकी सरवितेज को ब्रेक न कीजिये। १४ अप्रैल से आज जब तक वह रिएबसावर्ब नहीं होते तब तक यह आपकी रेषासिबिलिटी है। लेकिन उनको रजिस्टर से निकालने से तो उनकी सरविस खत्म हो जायेगी और उसके बाद उनको नौकरी भी मिलेगी तो जो उन्होंने इस मुहकमे की सरविस की है उसका उनको फायदा नहीं मिलेगा और इस तरह उनको नुकसान हो जायेगा। इस लिए मैं मदद से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी रिट्रैबिलिटेड हो चुके हैं उनको प्राप

[पंडित ठाकुर दास नार्यंब]

डिस्ट्रिक्टिबलिटेट न कीजिये। आप यह पुष्प न कीजिये, बल्कि मुझे यह कहना चाहिए कि आप यह पाप न कीजिये। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ रिपीटिलमेंट एंड एम्पलायमेंट इनको दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में रिएबसाईब करें। लेकिन जब तक वह इनको रिएबसाईब नहीं करते, मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, आप इनको काम पर रखिये।

मैं एक खास मामले की तरफ आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यहां मेरे एक दोस्त ने डम मुहकमे के कुछ अफसरों का क्विडिंसिम किया। इस पर आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब में अपनी गद्दी पर से उठकर शिकायत की कि अफसरों का नाम लेकर शिकायत करना मुनासिब नहीं है। उन्होंने यह ठीक ही किया। यहां यह उमूल मान लिया गया है कि किमी शस्स का नाम लेकर उसका जिक्र न किया जाये जो कि यहां अपना बचाव करने के लिए मीज्जद नहीं है और यह बाजिब उमूल है। यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि हमको उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर हमको शिकायत करनी चाहिए तो हम आपसे सिवा किस से कर सकते हैं। मैं आपसे अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मुहकमे वाले, ग्रांड मुगल की तरह हैं। उनको बीमियों चिट्ठियों डाली जाती हैं पर वे किमी चिट्ठी का जवाब देना तक गवारा नहीं करते। एक चिट्ठी तो खुद मैंने आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखी थी। मैं जानता हूँ कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब खुद चिट्ठियों का फोरम जवाब देते हैं। लेकिन वह मेरी चिट्ठी कुछ भरसे तक हिन्दुस्तान की सैर करती रही। मैंने पता तो टीक लिखा था लेकिन वह कुछ भरसे के बाद डी० एल० प्रो० से मेरे पास वापस आ गयी।

श्रीस्वामी (देहरादून): रसीद भी भागयी?

पंडित ठाकुर दास नार्यंब : मैंने रजिस्टर्ड लेटर नहीं भेजा था। उस चिट्ठी पर वापस करते वक्त वह लिखा हुआ था कि मिनिस्टर साहब हैं नहीं। लेकिन अगर उस चिट्ठी का जवाब नहीं मिला तो उसके आने पर मुझे यह तसल्ली तो हो गयी कि मेरी चिट्ठी मिनिस्टर साहब के पास तक पहुंची ही नहीं। लेकिन जो आपके मुहकमे के ग्रांड मुगल हैं वे तो चिट्ठी को एकनालिज तक नहीं करते।

जनाब वाला हिसार तशरीफ ले गये थे और जनाब के पास उस वक्त ४ फरवरी १९५७ को डेपूटेशन आया था उन लोगों ने आप से अर्ज किया था कि हम जो मुसलमान यहां रहते थे उनके किरायेदार थे, हमसे जमीन की कीमत ले लीजिये और वह हमको दे दीजिये। वे शिड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोग थे उन्होंने कहा था कि वे हमेशा वहां रहने आये हैं। आपने मेहरवानी करके फरमाया था कि इस पर गौर किया जायेगा। उन लोगों को इसमें बहुत खुशी हुई। लेकिन आज एक साल हो गया उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। चिट्ठी लिखते हैं तो कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता। ये लोग रुपया जमा करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन उनको कोई जवाब ही नहीं मिलता। मेरे पास इस तरह के बहुत से केसेज आये। डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने उन लोगों से कहा था कि तूम रुपया दाखिल कर दो तो तुम्हारे मकान बन जायेंगे। वे लोग रुपया देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन आपके मुहकमे वाले उनकी चिट्ठी का जवाब ही नहीं देते। मैं अब से आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चिट्ठियों का जवाब त देना जायज नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यह चीज अपने मुहकमे वालों के गोश गुजार कर दें कि इन शिकायतों का जवाब न देना बाजिब नहीं है। वे लोग कहते हैं कि आसमान से एक मीटियर उतरा था, वह अब न मालूम स्पूतनिक हो गया या क्या हो गया।

मेरे पास धीर भी शिकायतों की दो तीन बिंदुटियां हैं। एक आदमी के लिए जो कि टी० बी० का मरीज था डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ हेल्थ ने ५०० रुपये मंजूर किया और उस कागज को आपने मुहकमे में भेज दिया। लेकिन वाकजूद इसका कि रुपये की मंजूरी हो चुकी है वह शास्त्र दिल्ली की गलियों में खराब हो रहा है। कल भी वह मेरे पास आया था, तो मैंने कहा कि खन्ना साहब के पास जाओ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : खन्ना साहब हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट से डील नहीं करते।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने ५०० रुपये की मंजूरी दे दी लेकिन उनको रुपया नहीं मिला। आपके मुहकमे वाले इन लोगों की बात ही नहीं सुनते। उन्होंने तो प्राइड मुगलों का भी मान कर दिया है।

अब मैं इंडीवीजुअल सेक्टर को छोड़ना हूँ और मलनब की तरफ आता हूँ। जनाब वाला ने एक रूल बनाया है, रूल ६५, जिसमें यह फंक्शन किया गया है कि जो सन् १९५२ के बाद आये हूँ उनको भी रिट्रिब्यूटिवन आर्टिकल दी जायेंगी। आपने लोगों की नई दरखास्तें मंगवाई और उनमें से तकरीबन २०,००० दरखास्तें मंजूर भी हुईं। इसका अलावा रूल ६६ ए में कहा गया है कि जिनको जमीन साठ साल से पुरानी थीं जिनका क्लेम मंजूर नहीं हुए थे उनके क्लेम लिये जायें। आपने उनमें वायदा किया और उनके क्लेम बेरीफाई कराये। अब वे बेरीफाई क्लेमस पड़े हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि उनका क्या कुसूर है उनका न मुभावजा मिला है और न तसल्ली होती है कि क्या मिलेगा। अब जब कि आप जा रहे हैं—आप कहते हैं कि आप जा रहे हैं, मुझे तो यकीन नहीं है.....

श्री अशित राम (पटियाला) : पक्के हो रहे हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : .....

अब बक्त आ गया है कि आप मेहरबानी कर के उन के लिए रास्ता बोलिए और उनको कम्प्लेशन दीजिए। मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों के लिए तो दुनिया ही कल्प हो चुकी है। उनको अपने घरों को छोड़ें दस वर्ष हो चुके हैं। अब भी उनको मालूम नहीं है कि उनको बेरिफाई क्लेम का मुभावजा मिलेगा या नहीं और मिलेगा, तो कब मिलेगा, मैं इस बात का आज जवाब चाहता हूँ कि उनको मुभावजा कब दिया जायगा।

12-11 hrs.

(At this stage electricity in the Chamber failed).

अब मैं आप के चन्द वायदों की तरफ आता हूँ। खाम तौर से मैं उन चार मार्केट्स का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जिनके लिए आप ने वायदे किए।

Mr. Speaker: I think even without the loudspeaker, the hon. Member is heard. Sometimes loudspeakers are a hindrance.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आपने कमाल मेहरबानी फरमा कर वायदा दे कर लेहना सिंह मार्केट के लोगों को एक तरह से मालामाल कर दिया। उसके लिए मैं बार बार दाव देता हूँ और लेहना सिंह मार्केट के लोग भी उसके लिए आप के मशकूर हैं। आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने उनको जगह ही नहीं दी, मिल्कियत के हकूक ही नहीं दिए, आप ने उनको फर्नेट्स और मकानात भी दिए। उन लोगों की तरफ से मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ—एबिलकली भी और बैसे भी। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं दो आदमियों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। एक एस० डी० श्री० की विडो है। उस ने कोई कुसूर नहीं किया है। खन्ना साहब के मुहकमे ने उसको जो मकान एनाट किया, उस पर जो जीना लगा, वह चार मकानों को नहीं जाता था, सिर्फ दो मकानों को जाता था। वहाँ पर चौदह दुकानें

[पंडित : भ्रूर दास भार्वात]

बनाई गई हैं। उन में तीन चार जीने ऐसे हैं, जो चार चार मकानों को फ़ायदा पहुंचाते हैं, जब कि कोने के जो जीने हैं, वे सिर्फ़ दो मकानों को फ़ायदा पहुंचाते हैं। उस विडो का सिर्फ़ यही कसूर है और इस लिए उस को एलाटमेंट नहीं की जाती है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह वायदा किया था—ये उनके बड़ों का फ़ैस है और मैं यहां पर उन की कापी ले कर आया हूँ, ताकि मैं उनको इस हाउस में पढ़ कर सुना सकूँ। आप ने फ़रमाया था कि अगर कोई मकान दस हज़ार से ज्यादा की मिल्कियत का होगा और वह ५०० रुपए तक ज्यादा होगा, तो आप अपने महकमे को हुकम देंगे कि उसको एलाट कर दिया जाय। इस बेवा का मकान १०,५४८ रुपए का है—१०,५०० रुपए से ज्यादा है, लेकिन एक तरीके से फ़िलवाक्या वह दस हज़ार के ऊपर के मकानों में सब से कम कीमत का मकान है, जो कि आप ने एलाट किए हैं। अगर उस जीने को चार के बजाय दो में तकसीम न किया जाय, तो उस मकान की कीमत १०,३४८ रह जाती है। १८० रुपये का फ़ायदा जो आपने सब को दिया है, —वह डेढ़ एंड वाल का है—वह उसको मिलना चाहिए। क्या आप के महकमे वाले आप के स्टेटमेंट को ख़ेरबाद कह सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि यह स्टेटमेंट हमको बाइन्ड नहीं करता है? अगर यह दरस्त है, तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सालिंटरी केस को सारी मार्केट में नमूना न बनाइयें, जिस तरह कि गोरे चांद पर — आप के चेहरे पर काला धब्बा लगा दिया जाय कि नज़र न लग जाय। यह केस एक बेचारी विडो का है, जिस की एक मैरिजबल डाटर है और एक लड़का है। उस ने सारे दरवाजे खटखटाए, लेकिन उस को कामयाबी नहीं मिली। इसलिए इस बात की ख़रत पड़ी कि मैं इस मामले को इस हाउस में लाऊँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस मामले की तरफ़ अपनी तबकाह देंगे। यह १०३ गज का मकान है,

हालांकि ११६ गज के मकान को आप ने १०,५०० रुपए से कम करार दे कर एलाट कर दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस केस को रीव्यू करें।

इसके बाद मैं दो मार्केट्स का और जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। उस में से एक सरोजिनी मार्केट है। जब भी मुझे सरोजिनी का नाम याद आता है, तो मुझे यकीन होता है कि जो लोग उस मार्केट में रहते हैं, वे हमारी उस महान् देवी, हमारी माता की जिन्दगी से सबक सीखेंगे, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतने आला दर्जे की वैट्रियट थी और जिस के नाम पर वह मार्केट बनाई गई और साथ ही हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब भी वहां के लोगों को कोई शिकायत नहीं रहने देंगे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सन्ना साहब जून, १९५६ में सरोजिनी मार्केट में तशरीफ़ ले गए। नहीं, मैं शलती कर रहा हूँ। सन्ना साहब की खिदमत में मार्केट के तीन हज़ार आदमियों का एक डेपुटेशन उन के मकान पर हाज़िर हुआ और उस भीके पर सन्ना साहब ने इस चीज़ को कबूल किया और मैं उनकी दाद देता हूँ। जो बम्बई और कलकत्ता में आसान था, वह दिल्ली में मुश्किल था। एक बिल्डिंग के दो टुकड़े किए जायें और फ्लैट किसी को दिया जाय और क्षाप किसी को दी जाय। आप ने रेफ़्यूजीज़ पर कमाल मेहरबानी फ़रमा कर कहा कि दस हज़ार से कम कीमत के जो होंगे, उनको एलाट कर दिया जायगा। मैं कबूल करता हूँ कि इस कायदे को जारी कर के खान मार्केट में, जो कि एक एक्सक्लूडिड मार्केट थी, वे हकूक दिए गए। दूसरी मार्केट्स में भी इस उसूल को कायम कर के सैकड़ों हज़ारों रेफ़्यूजीज़ को मिल्कियत के हुकूक देने का आपने वायदा किया। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि ३ जून को डेपुटेशन हाज़िर हुआ। मैं दो अखबारों में से उसकी कार्यवाही पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। वे लोग मालायें ले कर आए थे और वे नारे लगा रहे थे "पंडित नेहरू जिन्दाबाद" और "श्री मेहरबान्द जल्द

खिन्दाबाद"। उन्होंने इन लोगों के सामने एकाग्र किया कि हम वे मार्केट्स में इस तरह तब्दीली कर दी है और इस हज़ार से कम के मकान एलाट कर दिए जायेंगे और मिलिकयत के हकूक दे दिए जायेंगे। अगर हुकम हो, तो मैं हाउस में पढ़ कर सुना दूँ, लेकिन अगर आप कबूल करते हैं, तो फिर उसकी कोई खबरत नहीं है।

भाचार्य कुपालानी (सीतामढ़ी): मूल गण होंगे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: नहीं, इनको अच्छी तरह याद है।

श्री स० ब० बनर्जी (कानपुर): सभा की मेज पर रख दीजिए।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: कल जब माला भ्रिचित राम ने इस तरह तवज्जह दिलाई, तो श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना ने फ़रमाया था कि हमने क्या किया लाजपत नगर और मालवीय नगर में जो लोग मकानों में बैठे हुए थे, उन को कहा गया कि तुम यह मकान सरेंडर कर दो तब हम तुम को फ़लेट्स का एलाटमेंट करेंगे, नहीं तो नहीं करेंगे। उन्होंने दरखास्त दी। मेरे पास नबलें मौजूद हैं। आप ने क्या इकरार किया? आप ने किस इकरार पर वे मकान सरेंडर कराए? सन् १९५५ में आप ने उनका किराया माफ़ कर दिया और कहा कि आईन्दा किराया नहीं लिया जाएगा, क्योंकि तुम मालिक बनने वाले हो। आज आप फ़रमाते हैं कि मिलिकयत के हकूक नहीं दिए जायेंगे। आप की मेहरबानी को छोड़िए और रेक्यूजीज के लिए आप की मुहब्बत को छोड़िए, लेकिन एविडेंस एक्ट की दफ़ा ११५ में जो उसूल दर्ज है, वह आपको मालूम होना चाहिए वह उसूल यह है कि अगर कोई शास्स रिप्रेजेन्टेशन करे और उस पर यकीन कर के दूसरा शास्स उस पर अमल कर दे, तो जो पहला शास्स रिप्रेजेन्टेशन करता है, वह मजबूर किया जाना चाहिए कि वह अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेशन को अमल में लाए और दूसरे

शास्स की जो पोबीशन बन चुकी है, उस के मुताबिक ही अपने अमल को ढाले। एस्टापल का मामूली उसूल आप पर एप्लाई करता है। उन लोगों ने क्लेमज़ के लिए बिड नहीं किया। भक्त सिंह मार्केट में उन्होंने रुपया खर्च किया, लेकिन आप ने उनको हकूक नहीं दिए। आप ने सरोजनी मार्केट के लोगों से ट्रांस्फ़र की एप्लिकेशन्स लीं और उन से लिखवा लिया कि हम किसी और जगह जा कर कुछ और क्लेम नहीं करेंगे। जिन लोगों ने और जगह मकान बनावाए थे, उन्होंने अपने मकान बेच कर आप को दरखास्त दी कि हमारे पास कोई मकान नहीं है। इतना होने पर भी अब आप कहते हैं कि हम तुमको मिलिकयत ट्रांस्फ़र नहीं करेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह फ़ेल डी-रीहैबिलिटेशन का है। बहुत मर्तबा आप ने और आपके प्रेडिसेसर्ज ने फ़रमाया कि दो बातें रीहैबिलिटेट करती हैं—एक गेनफ़ुल एम्पलायमेंट और दूसरा मकान और घर। लेकिन आज आप उन लोगों को मकान और घर से महकूम कर रहे हैं। वे दस हज़ार से कम हैं। जब यह चीज इवैन्वी पूल में आ चुकी, तो आपका क्या हक है कि आप यह कहें कि नहीं, यह हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट की है, यह फ़लां डिपार्टमेंट की थी। आप का डिपार्टमेंट तो १९५७ से पहले वजूद में नहीं था। आप का कौनसा डिपार्टमेंट है? आपकी कौनसी ज़मीन है? जितनी ज़मीनें आप ने रीहैबिलिटेशन के लिए हासिल कीं, वे दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स की हैं। गवर्नमेंट के इस तरह से टुकड़े नहीं किए जा सकते हैं। गवर्नमेंट की जो प्रापर्टी है, वह आप की है। इस लिए इस के बारे में यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि मैं हाउसिंग को देना चाहता हूँ—गो वे नहीं मांगते हैं। मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जायज़ नहीं है। १९५६ में आप ने वायदा किया और १३ अप्रैल, १९५७ के अख़बार में लिखा है कि फ़लां फ़लां मार्केट में हकूक नहीं दिए जायेंगे। आप ने खान मार्केट को भी इन्सूड किया, जिस के आप में बाद-अजा हकूक दे दिए।

### पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब

इसी तरह से सरोजनी मार्केट को हकूक देकर अपने वायदे को पूरा कीजिये

आप कहते हैं कि यह कैबिनेट डिसिजन है। हम इस चीज को नहीं मानते हैं। आपका एक डिसिजन है आपका यह एलान है आप का यह वायदा है और आप उसके पाबन्द हैं। अगर यह कैबिनेट डिसिजन है, तो आपको चाहिए कि आप इस को उलटवायें। हम आप के साथ चलेंगे। हम यहां के सब मेम्बरों में दरखास्त करेंगे कि वे हमारे साथ चलें। आप हमका लीड कीजिए। सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ही नहीं, इखलाकन, अमूनन और इन्साफन और हर तरह से आपकी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि आप एक रेफ्यूजी की मदद करें। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि आप मेहरबानी कर के इस फर्मले को हटवा दें और इन लोगों को नए मिरे से जिन्दगी दें। आपका एलान गवर्नमेंट के एलान के तुल्य है, मिनिस्टर गवर्नमेंट के एलान की आप बेहुरमती न करें अगर आपको अख्तियार नहीं था तो आप ने एंसा एलान क्यों किया उम मूरत में आप हमारे साथ चलें, हमारा वकील हों कर चलें, हमारे साथ मिल कर भाईपने के नाने में चलें एक मिनिस्टर के नाने में चलें और कहें कि कैबिनेट के गलत फर्मले ने हजारों आदमियों को तकलीफ में डाल दिया है और इसको हटवायें। भगत सिंह मार्केट का केस मेरे सामने है। इसमें मुझे बेहद दुःख हुआ है। १९५० में इसका बनाना शुरू किया गया था। आज आप किस मुंह से कहते हैं कि फरीदाबाद के लोगों का फायदा पहुंचाने की खातिर, वे बर्गर काम के थे, उनको शैड्यूल रेट बेज आपने दी और आज आप कहते हैं कि इसकी कीमत ज्यादा हो गई है। मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि भगत सिंह मार्केट ग्रेव यार्ड पर बनी हुई है और उसकी क्या कीमत हो सकती है। मुझे याद है कि श्री मोहनलाल सक्सेना साहब किस तरह

से नीकर पहुंच कर और कुचाली को लिए वहां पहुंचे थे और अपने हाथ से उस काम को शगार्थियों के साथ शुरू किया था। यहां पर न ग्रेवयार्ड का सवाल रहा और न कोई दूसरा सवाल अगर कोई सवाल रहा तो रिफ्यूजियों को बसाने का ही रहा।

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have been connected with this Ministry from the beginning and I want to say that we have built no markets or housing colonies on graveyard.

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब :** अगर ग्रेवयार्ड पर नहीं है तो बात खत्म हो जाती है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि कीमत बढ़ाने की क्या वजह है? वहां पर शगार्थी गये और उन्होंने उम जगह को बसाया। उससे पहले वह बीरान पड़ी थी और वहां पर कुत्ते और बिल्लियां फिरती थीं। वहां पर कुछ मकानात बनवाये गये हैं और मैं पूछता हूँ कि किस आधार पर आप कीमत मुकरें करने हैं? आप नो-प्राफिट नो-लास की बात किया करते हैं और आपने तथा आपके प्रिडिसेसर्स ने बीसियों दफा यह कहा है कि हम मार्केट बेल्यू नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। आज आप क्यों बढ़ाते हैं? १९१४ में चार आने में भी कम में यह जमीन ली गई थी। आज क्या आप रिफ्यूजीस की तकलीफ से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there an advisory council to advise the Minister in this matter?

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब :** एडवाइजरी कमेटी और कनसलटेटिव काउंसिल ने सब ने सिफारिश की है इसके बारे में कि मिलकियत के हकूक दिये जावें आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल को भी मैं जानता हूँ इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि मेरा दिल नहीं चाहता है कि इन लोगों के साथ सक्ती हो। लेकिन मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कौन सी आफत आसामान से नाशिल हुई है कि बाबजूद इनकी मर्जी

के, बाबजूद इनकी कोशिशों के—मैं जानता हूँ कि इन्होंने कोशिशें की हैं—यह अपने मकसद में कामयाब नहीं हो पा रहे हैं . . . .

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have a committee of Members of Parliament representing all parties, a committee called the consultative committee, the meetings of which are held very frequently.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I am a Member of that consultative committee.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** All these matters are discussed threadbare. They have been discussed not once, but a number of times.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** And that consultative committee recommended that the proprietary rights should be given to these persons. That committee recommended that. The advisory committee also recommended that, and I know that the hon. Minister is of the same opinion. He does not want these persons to be de-rehabilitated.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The hon. Member knows my mind much better than I do.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** In the consultative committee he gave me his support, he said he would do his very best.

**Shri Tyagi:** Who comes in the way?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** God alone knows. I appeal to him again not to let this matter drop down. In this Kamla Market, Bhagat Singh Market and Sarojini Market, and I have said a word about Lehna Singh Market,—in all these markets justice should be done.

I will leave this matter here because there are other things to urge. Now the question arises . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** There are other Hon. Members.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I will come to Bengal first of all.

**Lala Achint Ram:** More time should be given to him.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I come to the Bengal refugees.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Bengalee refugees he may leave to the Bengalee gentlemen.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** In Bengal they have discussed it. I want to say something about Bengal. They are as much our charge as of the Bengalee gentlemen here. I must say that I have got the same sympathy for them as others, and I will be failing in my duty if I did not express my opinion with regard to them.

इनके बारे में दो सवाल पैदा होते हैं पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या बंगाल के रिफ्यूजी बंगाल के अन्दर ही बसाये जाने चाहियें या बाहर भी उनको ले जाना चाहिये और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो यह कहते हैं कि सीलिंग लग गई है और जो बंगाली ईस्ट बंगाल में रह गये हैं उनको यहाँ आने की इजाजत हो या नहीं हो। इन दो सबालों के बारे में ही मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूँगा।

जहाँ तक पहले सवाल का तात्लुक है उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद जो आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारे पास भेजी है और उस बयान को पढ़ने के बाद जो अभी आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बंगाल गवर्नमेंट का हमारे पास भेजा है, मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी तहम्मूल नहीं है कि इससे मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ है, बहुत परेशानी हुई है। बंगाल के अन्दर मैं तकरीबन हर एक कैंप को देख आया हूँ और आसाम के अन्दर भी मैंने हर कैंप को देखा है और उस वक्त देखा है जब मैं फार्नेस कमेटी का एक मेंबर था। मैंने वहाँ जा कर देखा है कि किस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेशन हुआ है। मुझे बंगाल को देखकर, वहाँ के कैंप्स को देख कर जितना दुःख हुआ, उसका मैं कई बार इस हाउस में

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब]

चित्र कर चुका हूँ। अगर दुनिया के अन्दर, या आसमान के नीचे कहीं भी दोख है तो मैंने उसका नमूना उस जमाने में जिसके अन्दर हम रहते हैं, उन कैम्पस में देखा है। वहाँ पर खोग टांग पसार कर सो नहीं सकते थे मैं उस वक्त का चित्र कर रहा हूँ जब शुद्ध शुद्ध में रिफ्यूजी उधर आना शुरू हुए थे और जब हमारे खन्ना साहब मिनिस्टर नहीं हुए थे। उसके बाद जो खबरें आईं, जो हालात हमने पढ़े जो बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा, उनको पढ़कर मेरा सिर शर्म के मारे झुक जाता है। उसके अन्दर दर्ज है कि ८-८ और ६-६ बरस से ये रिफ्यूजी इन कैम्पस के अन्दर हैं और अभी तक वहाँ से गये नहीं हैं। यहाँ पर कुदक्षेत्र में रिफ्यूजी सिर्फ ५-६ या ७-८ महीने ही रहे थे कि श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना ने उनको सब को दिल्ली ला कर रख दिया और कह दिया था कि इस कैम्प को तोड़ दो। मुफ्त में इन पर खर्च होता था और एक रुपया या सवा रुपया एक रिफ्यूजी पर खर्च करना पड़ता था। मुफ्त में लोग वहाँ पर खाना खाते थे। खन्ना साहब मुझे मालूम नहीं क्यों कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। ८-८ और ६-६ बरस से लोग कैम्पस में पड़े हुए हैं और वे डॉल्स भी ले लेते हैं अपनी कमाई भी करते हैं बीबी बच्चे भी वहाँ रखते हैं और कैम्प वालों को पता भी नहीं लगने देते। इस तरह के कैम्पस को देख कर मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। लोगों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा न करके उनको कमाई करना न सिखा कर मुफ्त में उनकी खिला कर आप देश में आइडल-नैस फौला रहे हैं। और देश का इखलाकी कुरी हवाई खराब कर रहे हैं और गरीब टैक्स पेयर का रुपया बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

अब मैं रिपोर्ट पढ़ता हूँ तो मैं पाता हूँ कि आपने तीन अरब चार करोड़ और चारह लाख रुपया अब तक खर्च कर दिया है और यह देख कर मेरा सिर ऊंचा होता है। मुझे आप बतायें कि दुनिया में किस गवर्नमेंट ने इतना ख़ादा

रुपया रिफ्यूजी पर खर्च किया है। मैं यहाँ पर अपनी गवर्नमेंट की निन्दा भी करता हूँ और इसको गालियाँ भी देता हूँ लेकिन दिल में मैं जानता हूँ कि किसी गवर्नमेंट ने प्रायः तक इतना पैसा खर्च नहीं किया है और इतना काम नहीं किया है जितना इस गवर्नमेंट ने किया है।

श्री बजराल सिंह (फीरोजाबाद) : किसी देश के सामने इतनी बड़ी रिफ्यूजियों की समस्या भी खड़ी नहीं हुई है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : अगर किसी देश के सामने खड़ी नहीं हुई है तो हम मुकामला करने के काबिल भी नहीं हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई देश भी ऐसा है जिसने ४१ लाख रिफ्यूजियों को दूसरे मुल्क से यानी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने की इजाजत दी हो और इसके बाद भी आप हमको महात्मा गांधी और पंडित नेहरू के वादों की याद दिलाते हैं। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि उनके तथा दूसरों के वादों को यह गवर्नमेंट हर्गिज नहीं तोड़ेंगी। कोई शर्क ईस्ट बंगाल से यहाँ आये वह हमारा भाई है हमारे खून का खून है हमारे गोश्त का गोश्त है। हमारे दरवाजे पहले भी बन्द नहीं थे और आज भी बन्द नहीं हैं और न ये किसी कायदे से बन्द ही हो सकते हैं। यहाँ पर बर्माज आये, सीलीनीज आये ईस्ट अफ्रीका से लोग आये और सब इस देश में रहे। जब हम न सिटिजनशिप राइट एक्ट बनाया उस वक्त हम ने जितने भी लोग वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये जितने भी ईस्ट बंगाल से आये उन सब को ये राइट्स आफर किये और वे आज भी हमारे सिटिजन हैं और दूसरे जो वहाँ बैठे हैं वे पोटेंशल सिटिजन हैं बशर्ते कि वे कम्प्यूनल रायट्स की बजह से यहाँ आये बशर्ते कि वे इस वास्ते यहाँ आये कि मुस्लिम उनको हिन्दू होने की बजह से तंग करते हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई धार्मिक इस वास्ते आये कि

वहाँ पर कहत पड़ जाये यहाँ पर रोटी ज्यादा मिलती है यहाँ पर खज्रा साहब रिप्यूजियों को रिप्रेजेंटेशन बनिफिट्स देते हैं तो ऐसी सूत्र में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया का क्या कोई भी देश ऐसा है कि जो दूसरे मुल्क की पापुलेशन को अपने यहाँ पर इनवाइट करता है और उनको बनिफिट्स देता है या दे देगा ।

खज्रा साहब ने एक फिगर दी है जिससे कुछ लोग नाराज़ हो गये हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि एक भादमी पर १२५ रुपये खर्च किया जाता है । हमारी भादमी की भादमी १०५ रुपये है और ऐसी सूत्र में अगर हम एक रिप्यूजी पर १२५ रुपये खर्च करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब आप लोकल भादमियों का दिवाला निकाल देंगे । मुझे रिप्यूजियों से मुहब्बत है । उनकी बज्रूह से ही उनके खून से ही उनकी कुर्बानी से ही हमको स्वराज्य मिला है । वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से लोग आये वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो गये हैं मेहनत करते हैं और अपना काम चलाते हैं । जहाँ पर मैं रहता हूँ वहाँ पर रिप्यूजी आकर बसे हुए हैं उनको हम अपने भाइयों की तरह से समझते हैं उनमें और हम में कोई फर्क नहीं है । लेकिन बंगाल के अन्दर क्यों यह कहा जाता है कि लोग बाहर नहीं जाते हैं ? मैं समझना हूँ बंगाल गवर्नमेंट की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है इन रिप्यूजियों के मुताबिलक यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की जिम्मेदारी है सी करोड़ रुपये इनके लिये बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने खर्च नहीं किया गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने किया है । आसाम गवर्नमेंट के साथ हम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होकर लड़े क्योंकि आसाम वाले इनको शुरू में पूरे फायदे और पूरी तरह से महुलियते नहीं पहुँचाते थे । जब तक बंगाल गवर्नमेंट काम करती थी हम यहाँ से इस डिपार्टमेंट के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हो कर बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से भी लड़ते रहे कि लोगों को पूरे हक्क दिलायेंगे । आज जब स्कीम बनती है डडकारण्य की तो

वहाँ गवर्नमेंट के भादमी जाते हैं वहाँ के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बन कर जाते हैं दूसरे भादमी जाते हैं । एक महकमा बनता है एक हमारे यहाँ के फाइनेवन्सल कमिश्नर पंजाब के जो बड़े शरीफ भादमी हैं उन को मैं जानता हूँ वह हमारे जिले में भी रहे हैं वह कभी एक रिप्यूजी को भी वहाँ नहीं जानें देंगे जब तक यह न देखेंगे कि रिप्यूजियों का वहाँ आने से फायदा है । एक महकमा गया, एक कमेटी कई, उहाँ जा कर उस ने तहकीकात की, जमीन ठीक पाई । मैं ने बंगाल गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी, वह कहते हैं कि एक इलाका ऐसा है जिस की क्लाइमेट भी बंगाल जैसी है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या बंगाल को स्टफ करना चाहते हैं, किर्मी को बंगाल के बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहते । बंगाली को क्या बिहार में आराम नहीं मिला ? राजस्थान में आराम नहीं मिला, कहाँ आराम नहीं मिला ? वहाँ जा कर वह बड़े आराम में रहेंगे । मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि डडकारण्य की स्काम बिस्कुल कामयाब होगा । मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जब मि० गुहा यह कहते हैं कि नहीं, आप को जाना चाहिये, हमारे बी० सी० राय कहते हैं जो कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के इतने बड़े भादमी हैं कि वहाँ लोगों को जाना चाहिये। ऐम्मा कमेटी कहती है, सब कहते हैं, लेकिन चन्द आस्वास अपने दिल में यह लिये बैठे हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं क्यों । मैं नहीं समझता कि वह रिप्यूजीज का नुक्सान चाहते हैं, लेकिन गलती के तिकार होकर । गलत फइमी से कल साधन गुप्त साहब ने जो बात कही उग से मेरे दिल में आग लग गई । वह कहते हैं कि इय गवर्नमेंट में रिप्यूजी के वास्ते कोई हमदर्द नहीं है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर रिप्यूजीज के वास्ते कोई हमदर्द नहीं है तो दुनिया में कहीं कोई हमदर्द नहीं है । वह हमारे सामने गजेटियर पड़कर चुप रहे हैं । मुझे सारी उम्मीद गजेटियर पड़ने ही गई । मैं कहता हूँ कि जितने भाई इस फे बॉखलाफ है, वह मीचे पर जा कर अगर देखें कि जगह अच्छी है तो आकर सलाह दें कि वहाँ हमारे बहुत ने भादमी बनें । मैं ने १८,०००

### [पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब]

आवशियों के बसाने की स्कीम पढ़ी, वहाँ १८,००० आदमी भोजने की स्कीम है, लेकिन मैं बतना हूँ कि एक दफा वहाँ आवशियों के जाने के बाद एक स्कीम जारी हो जावेगा और एक दूसरा बंगाल दंडकारण्य में बस जायेगा अगर वहाँ ज्यादा आदमी जाने शुरू हो गये। तो दोनों बातों से मेरी राय साफ है।

मैं चाहता हूँ इस तरह की नूट लमीट जो हमारे भाइयों ने ६, ६ बरसों से कैम्पों में की है, उसे खत्म किया जाए। श्री खन्ना साहब अपना फर्ज भदा नहीं करेंगे अगर किसी प्रेशर की वजह से, किसी दबाव में आकर इस बात की इजाजत दी जायेगी कि लोग कैम्पों में आइडलनेस क्रियेट करें और घोखेबाजी करयें; इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां शुरू करें जिसे पढ़कर हमारे सिर शर्म में झुक जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बिल्कुल फर्मनेस के साथ इन कैम्पों का इन्तजाम कीजिये। ३२ लाख आदमी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये हुए हैं, सिवा दो लाख के जो कैम्पों में हैं, किसी की शिकायत मूनने में नहीं आती है। मैं आर० एफ० ए० का मेम्बर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ ४ करोड़ २८ लाख रु० के करीब हम ने लॉन्स दिये। उन में से ८० परसेन्ट सोन्स ऐसे हैं जो कभी वसूल नहीं होंगे। लेकिन ८० परसेन्ट लोग जो वेस्ट पाकिस्तान वालों को दिये गये वह सब वसूल होंगे। अगर मैं रुपये की कोई कैम्पन नहीं समझता इयूमन कंफर्ट के मुकाबले में। लेकिन आप किसी रेगुलेशन के मातहत, एक मिलसिले से कार्रवाई कीजिये। यह मिलसिले ई.क नहीं है कि आप गालियों के डर के आगे दंडकारण्य की स्कीम को छोड़ दें या कैम्पों के अन्दर कोई कमजोरी दिखलायें। मैं मुबारकवाद देता हूँ आप को कि आप ने इस तरह इस चीज का मुकाबला किया। इस चीज में मैं कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के खिलाफ नहीं। मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी शर्म नहीं कि मैं कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के भी

खिलाफ नहीं क्योंकि यह हमारे देश की पार्टी है, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह पार्टी जो खूबन काम है, जो एक मिशन है, उस को किसी पोलिटिकल परपज के वास्ते खराब करे। मुझे उम्मीद नहीं कि कम्यूनिस्ट भाई ऐसा करेंगे, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम्यूनिस्ट भाई एक दूसरे में मिल कर वहाँ जायें...

श्री डॉ० प० नाथर (क्विलोन) : अगर खूबन प्रोब्लेम है तो खूबन ऐजेंस चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member says is that the West Punjab refugees settled themselves easily, but the East Bengal refugees are not settled; they are idling their time. That is what he says. Each hon. Member is entitled to give out his own views.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : मैं यह अर्ज नहीं करता। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप जायें, उन के साथ जायें, मिल कर जायें। मि० विमल कुमार घोष ने तजवीज की कि याओ, मिल कर बैठो, देखो और फिर दंडकारण्य जाने का फैसला करो। मैं उन को यह बात बेलकम करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में हम सब एक हों, इस मामले में हम किसी पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। किसी रिपयुर्जिज को तकलीफ है और कम्यूनिस्ट कहता है कि है तो मैं कहूंगा कि जरूर है। अगर नहीं है तो चाहे कांग्रेस वाला भी यह कहे कि है तो मैं डमे नहीं मानूंगा। हम प्रॉब्लेम का फैसला खूबन तरीके से करेंगे। इस वास्ते मेरी तजवीज है कि सब लोग मिल कर दंडकारण्य को देखें और मुझे उम्मीद है कि उसे देख कर, जैसा कि हमारे फाइनेन्सियल कमिश्नर श्री फलेचर साहब की तजवीज है, वह जरूर पसन्द आयेगा और इस चीज का फैसला हो जायेगा।

आखिर में जहाँ तक वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है सिर्फ एक लपज रखना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर ८० हजार पुरुषार्थी ऐसे हैं जिन

को एक कीड़ी इस महकमे से नहीं मिला। मैं वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान से आने वालों की निरन्तर कहता हूँ कि जिन को ४ एकड़ जमीन कागज पर तो मिली, लेकिन मॉर्ग पर नहीं मिली। जिन के हाउसेज को क्लेम १०, १० और २०, २० हजार के सारे के सारे खारिज कर दिये गये। ६,००० बेरिफाइड बेसम एक दिन सुबह बैठ कर खारिज कर दिये गये। मुझे उन के बारे में जानकारी है कि कितने ही ऐसे श्रादमी हैं जिन को एक पैसा नहीं मिला, जो आज भी दुखी हैं और पांच और सात बरस हो गये हैं। इस के लिये मेरी यही ऐडवाइस है कि बिघ गया सो मोती। डिपार्टमेंट से नये सिरे से ऐबोल्यूट जस्टिस की उम्मीद करना और उसका मिलना मुश्किल है। लेकिन मैं खज्रा साहब से भर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक हो सके; वहां तक उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी का मुलूक किया जाए। हमदर्दी सिर्फ दिल के अन्दर ही नहीं, दिखाओ भी कि हमदर्दी है। अगर नहीं दिखाओगे तो लोग दुखी रहेंगे।

आखिर मैं मैं आप की मराहना भी करता हूँ उस काम के लिये जो कि आप के महकमे ने किया। इतने बड़े काम के सामने गलतियां होनी भी जरूरी थीं। लेकिन ताहम बड़ी गलतियां अगर हों और दुरस्त हो सकती हों। मैं भर्ज करूंगा कि उन की तरफ तबज्जह की जाय। और वह दुरस्त की जायें—बहर सूत जो वायदे किये गये हैं उन की खिलाफतों की जावे।

शरी अिम - ایچ - رحمن (اسروها)  
 مستخدم اسهیکر صاحب - میں مستخدم  
 مسٹر صاحب کی ایک خاص مسله  
 کی جانب توجه دلانا ضروری سمجھتا  
 ہوں - اویکوی پروپرتی ایکٹ کی  
 دفعہ 14 کے بارے میں یہ بات پوری  
 طرح واضح کردی گئی تھی -  
 پارلیمانٹ میں بھی اور پارلیمانٹ

کے بارے میں کہ اس کا ایک فائدہ  
 یہ ہے کہ ایک شخص اگر ہندوستان  
 میں رہتا ہے اور یہ بات ثابت کر  
 دے دستاویزوں کے ذریعے کہ اس کی  
 ملکیت یا مکان یا جائداد یا پروپرتی  
 ہے اور یہ بھی ثابت کر دے کہ وہ  
 پاکستان کبھی نہیں گیا ہے - اور  
 اگر گیا ہے تو اس فائدہ کے اندر جو  
 گورنمنٹ نے مقرر کیا ہے آنا جاتا  
 رہا ہے - لیکن درحقیقت جانے کی  
 نہت سے وہ کسی وقت بھی پاکستان  
 نہیں گیا ہے - ایسے شخص کے کہس  
 میں اگر کسی وجہ سے ٹیکسکل بلٹاک پر  
 کسٹومز یا چیف کسٹومز یا کسٹومز  
 جنرل کے یہاں سے کوئی انصاف نہ  
 مل سکے تو مسٹری دفعہ 14 کی  
 ماتحت اس کہس کو دیکھتی ہے  
 اور اگر وہ چھوڑیں کہس ہو -  
 سٹرائٹ ٹیکس ہو اور یہ بات ثابت  
 ہو کہ وہ واقعی طور پر ہندوستان کا  
 باشندہ ہے اور جائداد اس کی ہے -  
 تو وہ جائداد اس کو واپس کر دی  
 جائے گی - اس کے بارے میں بہت  
 کافی دنوں تک عمل ہوتا رہا -  
 کبھی کبھی ایسا بھی ہوا کہ ہم نے  
 یہ سمجھا کہ یہ بات صحیح طور پر  
 نہیں ہوئی اور انصاف نہیں ملے -  
 لیکن جہاں تک جائداد کے معاملے  
 کا تعلق تھا اس قسم کی ہیلت  
 ملتی رہی - اب تقریباً 8 یا 9  
 مہینوں سے اس دفعہ 14 کے بارے  
 میں ایک نیا طریقہ اختیار کیا گیا

[ شری ایم - ایچ - رحمن ]

ہے۔ اس طرح سے انگریزیت کیا گیا ہے۔ اور یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ ایک شخص اگر پاکستان میں متلاً، عبدالکریم ہے اور اس کے بھائی عبدالرحیم کی جائداد جو ہندوستان میں ہی رہتا ہے گنٹ کر دی اور کہا کہ یہ عبدالکریم کی جائداد ہے۔ عبدالرحیم کی جائداد نہیں ہے۔ عبدالرحیم نے مقدمہ دائر کر کے یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ یہ جائداد میری ہے۔ میرا بھائی پاکستان چلا گیا۔ اس کا اس جائداد سے کوئی تعلق نہیں۔ لیکن کسٹومین چیف کسٹومین اور کسٹومین جنرل کے محکموں میں اس کو پوری طرح سے انصاف نہیں ملا۔ اس دفعہ ۱۶ کے ماتحت عبدالرحیم جب درخواست دیتا ہے منسٹری کو کہ یہ جائداد مجھکو واپس کی جائے۔ اس لئے کہ میں ہندوستان کا باشندہ ہوں۔ میں ایک منٹ، ایک سہینڈ کے لئے بھی پاکستان نہیں گیا۔ یہ جائداد دستاویزی طور پر میری ہے اور میری ہی ہے۔ یہ مجھے واپس کر دی جائے۔ اس کے جواب میں فوراً اطلاع دی جانی ہے کہ ہم نے عبدالکریم کی جائداد ویسٹ کی ہے۔ قبضے میں لی ہے۔ عبدالرحیم کی جائداد ویسٹ نہیں کی۔ قبضے میں نہیں لی۔ اس لئے عبدالرحیم کو اس قسم کی درخواست دینے کا

حق نہیں ہے۔ یہ کتنے بڑے ظلم کی بات ہو جاتی ہے۔ میں بہت ادب کے ساتھ گزارش کروں گا کہ جو انسان ہندوستان میں رہتا ہے۔ ہندوستان کا باشندہ ہے۔ اس لئے کہی پاکستان کی صورت تک نہیں دیکھی لیکن اگر آپ نے اس کی جائداد اس کے بھائی کی جائداد سمجھ کر اپنے کاغذوں میں درج کر لی اور اس کو اس طریقے سے گنٹ کر دیا۔ کہ یہ جائداد درحقیقت عبدالکریم کی ہے نہ کہ عبدالرحیم کی تو عبدالرحیم کو یہ بھی حق حاصل نہیں ہے کہ ہندوستان کا باشندہ ہوتے ہوئے اس کی درخواست کر سکے کہ یہ جائداد میری ہے۔ اس منسٹری میں کم سے کم یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ اس کس کو دیکھ کر اور فور کر کے پھر فیصلہ کیا جانا چاہئے۔ منسٹر کی ناک میں عبدالرحیم کی بات صحیح ثابت نہ ہو تو الگ بات ہے۔ لیکن آج سیکڑوں کی تعداد میں درخواستیں مسترد اور ریجکٹ کی جارہی ہیں بعد دیکھے ہوئے پنہر توجہ کئے ہوئے۔ یہ صرف کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ دفعہ ۱۶ میں تم کو اس طرح کی درخواست دینے کا کوئی حق نہیں ہے کہونکہ ہم نے تو عبدالکریم کی جائداد پر قبضہ کیا ہوا ہے جو کہ پاکستان میں ہو گیا

ہوا ہے - تمہاری جائداد قبضہ میں نہیں کی ہے حالانکہ دستاویز بتلا رہا ہے کہ عبدالرحیم کی جائداد ہے اور عبدالرحیم ایک ملت کے لئے بھی پاکستان نہیں کہا ہے - آپ ہی ملک میں بسنے والے شخص کی جائداد اس طریقے سے ریست گوری جائے اور ناجائز طور پر قبضہ میں کر لی جائے اس کا کیسا خراب اثر پڑے گا کیا کہی اس پر بھی آپ کے کسٹومرن کے محکمہ نے سوچا ہے یہ انتہائی درجے کی زیادتی ہے - اس کے متعلق میں نے ایک مرتبہ بہت ہی ادب کے ساتھ آپ ایک خط کے ذریعہ اور زبانی حاضر ہو کر بھی گزارش کی تھی اور آپ نے توجہ کی تھی اور آپ نے نوٹ بھی کیا تھا کہ اس بارے میں غور کیا جائے لیکن اس وقت تک اس کا کوئی حاصل اور نتیجہ نہیں نکلا - ابھی تک اگر ہزاروں کی تعداد میں نہیں تو سیکڑوں کی تعداد میں تو ضرور ضرور ان لوگوں کی درخواستیں بغیر دیکھے ہوئے بغیر توجہ کئے ہوئے ریجیکٹ کی جا رہی ہیں اور صرف اتنا لکھ دینا کافی ہے کہ ہم نے تمہاری جائداد نہیں لی بلکہ ہم نے تو فلاں شخص کی جو تمہارا بھائی ہے اور جو پاکستان میں بیٹھا ہے اس کی جائداد لی ہے حالانکہ جائداد میری ہے دستاویزی طور پر اور میں عدلیہ میں رہتا ہوں

اور ایک ملت کے لئے بھی پاکستان نہیں گیا - آپ نے کہا تھا کہ آپ اس کا کوئی کہس ہمارے سامنے پیش کر رہے ہیں اس کے بارے میں دیکھو نا - میں نے ایک کہس آپ کی خدمت میں دیا جس کے اندر یہ بات ثابت ہوتی تھی - اس کہس پر توجہ دی گئی اور فوراً کہا گیا اور وہ یہ کہتا ہے کہ یہ جائداد میری ہے میرے بھائی کی نہیں ہے اور میں کہی پاکستان نہیں گیا - اس کی جائداد کو دیکھا گیا - اس کا پورے طریقے سے مطالعہ کیا گیا تھا اس کے ساتھ ہی دوسرا کہس میں نے آپ کے پاس بھیجا - اس کے بعد آئندہ سہیلے کے اندر جو آپ کی نئی ملستری نے نہا طریقہ اختیار کیا ہے اس کے متعلق بھی میں نے ایک کہس بھیجا جس کے اندر قطعی توجہ نہیں دی گئی تھی اور یہ کہہ کر ریجیکٹ کر دیا تھا کہ ہم نے تو عبدالرحیم کی یا کسی اور شخص کی جائداد لی ہے ہم نے تمہاری جائداد نہیں لی ہے اور اس واسطے ہمیں تمہاری درخواست پر فوراً کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے اب یہ کہاں کا انصاف ہے کہ وہ آدمی جو کہ اس دیہ میں رہتا ہے اور اس ملک کا باشندہ ہے اس سے اس کی جائداد کو زبردستی چھین لیا جائے اور جب وہ اس کے خلاف درخواست دے تو اس کی



دیکھو چیز کے واسطے کہا ہے اس پر  
 ہمیں نظر ہے۔ ہم بھی اس پر  
 فکر کرتے ہیں۔ یہاں ہمیں یہ  
 نہیں دیکھنا ہے کہ پاکستان نے اس  
 سلسلے میں کیا کام کیا ہے۔ پاکستان  
 یا کسی دوسرے ملک کی مثال  
 دینے کا سوال نہیں ہے۔ کسی اور  
 ملک میں ایسا ہوا ہو یا نہ ہوا ہو  
 لیکن پاکستان اور ہندوستان میں  
 ہوا۔ پاکستان میں آج لاکھوں انسان  
 ایڑیاں رگڑ رہے ہیں۔ آج ان کی  
 بری حالت ہو رہی ہے۔ جو وہاں  
 کے مقامی آدمی ہیں پنجابی  
 سندھی اور فرنٹیئر کے رہنے والے ہیں  
 ان لوگوں نے ہندوؤں کی چھوڑی گئی  
 جائدادوں پر قبضہ کر لیا ہے اور جو  
 اصلی رہوچیز ہیں اور جو یہاں سے  
 برباد ہو کر وہاں گئے ہیں ان کو  
 کچھ بھی حاصل نہیں ہے۔ نہ ان  
 کو مکان ملے ہیں اور نہ کوئی اور  
 چیز۔ میں اس کو مانتا ہوں کہ  
 ریپبلکیشن پر تلنے کروڑوں روپے خرچ  
 کیا ہے۔ یہ تو تھیک ہے کہ آپ  
 جنرل طور پر مسلمان جو کسٹیشن  
 ہو گئے ہیں ان سب کو یہاں  
 ریپبلکیشن کرنے کی ذمہ داری  
 نہیں لینے لیکن جنرل رول کے ساتھ  
 اس کے کچھ ایگزیشن بھی ہوتے  
 ہیں اور اگر آپ کے سامنے کچھ ایسے  
 کیس رکھے جائیں جیسے کلکا نگر  
 میں تین سو کے قریب ایسے لوگ  
 ہیں جو بھجھارے وہاں سے اکھارے

گئے اور اکھارے کر مختلف جگہوں پر  
 اپنی جان چھپاتے رہے ہیں اور  
 مزدوری کر کے اپنی زندگی بسر کر  
 رہے ہیں پہلے وہ ہندو بھائیوں کے  
 ساتھ بھارت میں ادھر ادھر رہتے تھے  
 آج وہ لوٹ کر یہاں آگئے ہیں اور ان  
 کی حالت بہت خراب ہے تو آپ  
 ان کی طرف بھی توجہ دیں اور  
 ان کو بھی ریپبلکیشن کی  
 سہولیتیں دیں۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا  
 چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ان کے لئے  
 کسٹیشن محکمہ کا ایک افسر مقرر  
 کھجئے جو کہ جاگرو ان کو کام پر  
 لگانے کا انتظام کرے اور جن کے بارے  
 میں یہ بات معلوم ہو کہ یہ یہ  
 لوگ پاکستان نہیں گئے ان کو یہاں  
 پر بسایا جائے۔

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: With  
 your permission, I want to ask a  
 question of the Maulana Saheb so  
 that I may be able to understand and  
 be in a position to answer.

کہا میں یہ سمجھا ہوں کہ ایک  
 مسلمان بھائی جو پاکستان چلا گیا  
 تھا.....

شری ایم۔ ایچ۔ رحمان۔ جی  
 وہ ایک منٹ کے لئے بھی پاکستان  
 نہیں گیا تھا.....

شری مہر چند کھنہ۔ میں نے  
 سوال تو ابھی ختم ہی نہیں کیا۔  
 میں یہ سمجھا ہوں کہ لوگ تھے  
 جو کہ پاکستان چلے گئے۔ وہ اب  
 پاکستان سے واپس آگئے ہیں ان کو  
 پاکستان سے ہندوستان آئے ہوئے قیوم

## [ شری مہر چند کھنہ ]

سال ہو گیا۔ ان کے یہاں آنے کے لئے ضروری بات یہ ہے کہ ان کو ری سہیلمنٹ پرمٹ ملے۔ اب وہ تو میرا کام نہیں ہے وہ تو دوم منسٹری کا کام ہے۔ کہا آپ یہ چاہ رہے ہیں کہ جو مسلمان پاکستان چلے گئے - ۵ - ۷ - ۸ - برس وہاں رہے اب ہندوستان میں پرمائیٹ ری سہیلمنٹ پرمٹ لے کر یہاں واپس آگئے ہیں ان کو ری سہیلمنٹیشن منسٹری گرانٹ دے۔

شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان - میں نے بہت ہی صاف گزارش کی تھی لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے اور یہ میری کوتاہی ہے کہ میں اپنی بات کو پوری طور پر سمجھا نہیں سکا۔ میں تو صرف ان مسلمانوں کے لئے گزارش کر رہا ہوں جو کہ پاکستان نہیں گئے۔ میں ان مسلمانوں کے لئے گزارش کر رہا ہوں جو کہ اتفاق سے ایک دو نفعہ کسی سے ملے جلتے پاکستان جا چکے ہیں اور وہاں پر پندرہ یا بیس دن رہ چکے ہیں وہاں سے لوٹ آئے ہیں۔ اب ان کی زمیں ہے گزارش ہے کہ ان کو وہاں بسا دیا جائے۔ ان کو زمیں دے دی جائے اور ان کو مکان دے دیئے جائیں۔ یہ چھڑ آج سے تیسڑھ ورش پہلے میں نے منسٹر صاحب کی خدمت میں عرض کی تھی اور آپ نے اس کے متعلق ہمدردانہ طور ہی فرمایا لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ

یہ گفتگو طے پائی تھی کہ بہتر طریقہ یہ ہوگا کہ آپ کا ایک افسر وہاں جائے اور اس افسر نے جانے کے پندرہ بیس دن پہلے آپ ہم کو اس کی اطلاع کر دیں تاکہ ہم بھی وہاں پر ایک دو آدمی بھیج دیں جو کہ لوگوں کو جمع کر کے آپ کے سامنے بیٹھ کر سکیں۔ ہوا یہ کہ اس گفتگو کے چھ مہینے یا آٹھ مہینے بعد ایک بارگی آپ کا ایک آدمی جاتا ہے اور اس کی بابت کسی قسم کی کوئی اطلاع نہیں ملتی اور وہ آپ کا افسر ایک - دو آدمیوں سے کچھ ادھر ادھر کی معلومات حاصل کر کے رپورٹ لکھ دیتا ہے کہ وہاں کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں ہے۔ اور ہم یہ غلط بھائی کا الزم لگاتا ہے اور وہ یہ لکھ دیتے ہیں کہ ان کے باپ پاکستان چلے گئے اور ان کے بیٹے اور اولاد یہاں ہم سے ریسہیلمنٹیشن فیسلیٹیز چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ چھڑ بالکل غلط تھی لیکن میں آج اس بحث میں نہیں بیٹنا چاہتا۔ میں آج بھی کہتا ہوں کہ وہ لوگ کہیں کہیں جلتے گئے وہ آج بھی گلگانگر کے آس پاس رہتے ہیں اور یہ بات کہ ان کے باپ پاکستان چلے گئے یہ بات غلط ہے۔ ان میں ایک شخص ایسا نہیں ہے جس کا باپ پاکستان گیا ہو یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جن کے باپ راجستھان میں ہی قتل ہوئے۔ آپ کے لائبرین افسر پاکستان میں موجود

ہیں۔ اگر کوئی شخص کلمہ گوٹا ہے تو وہ کلمہ صحیح ہے یا فاطمہ اس کی اطلاع آپ پاکستان سے منگوا لیتے ہیں۔ ایک شخص کے بارے میں اگر ہم کہیں کہ اسے مستقل کر دیجئے۔ تو ہوم منسٹری ساری اطلاع پاکستان سے حاصل کر لیتی ہے۔ اگر یہ بات ثابت ہو جاتی ہے کہ ان کے باپ موجود ہوں تو آپ ان کو چھوڑا کر سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن اگر یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے۔ اور اگر حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ان کے باپ نہیں قتل ہوئے ہیں تو ان کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے۔ پتواری نے تو جس کو چاہا لکھ دیا ہے کہ وہ پاکستان چلا گیا۔ صرف اس کی لکھت پر ان کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہو یہ بات مناسب نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ جو مسلمان گٹا نگر کے ہیں اور جو کہ اس دیس کے رہنے والے ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے۔ اسی طرح سے کافی تعداد میں مسلمان دھرادون میں بھی بسے ہوئے ہیں۔ جن کے بارے میں تہاگی صاحب نے بھی توجہ دلائی تھی ان کا کہنا یہ کہہ کر ہو۔ پی۔ گورنمنٹ کے پاس بھیج دیا گیا تھا کہ ہم ذمہ وار نہیں ہیں۔ اور پھر ہو۔ پی۔ گورنمنٹ نے جواب دے دیا تھا۔ اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ دھرادونہ نگاہ سے ان پر رحم کریں کیونکہ وہ بھی ہمیں کے بسنے والے ہیں۔

آج آپ نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ کسٹوڈین جنرل کا محکمہ مسوری چلا جائے۔ میں اس بارے میں آپ کی ہمدردی چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ فوراً کہجئے کہ کسٹوڈین جنرل کے یہاں جو شخص جاتا ہے وہ مقدمہ ہارنے کے بعد جاتا ہے۔ سات سات آتھے آتھے برس گزر چکے ہوتے ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کو پریشان ہوتے ہوئے۔ ان کی مالی حیثیت برباد ہو چکی ہوتی ہے۔ تب وہ کسٹوڈین جنرل کے یہاں پہنچتے ہیں۔ آپ دیکھیں کہ دہلی میں کسٹوڈین جنرل کے یہاں جتنے کیس آئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے قریب ۹۰ پر سیلٹ کیس ہو۔ پی۔ کے ہوتے ہیں۔ میں مخالف نہیں کرتا۔ ہو سکتا ہے اس میں ایک آدھ پر سیلٹ کم ہو۔ مگر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ۹۰ پر سیلٹ کیس ہو۔ پی۔ کے ہوتے ہیں۔ ہو۔ پی۔ والوں کے لئے دہلی آنا آسان ہوتا ہے۔

شری مہر چند کھلہ۔ مسوری بھی تو ہو۔ پی۔ میں ہی ہے۔

شری ایم۔ ایچ۔ رحمان۔ میں سمجھتا تھا کہ یہ جواب دیا جائے گا۔ یہہ صحیح ہے کہ مسوری ہو۔ پی۔ میں ہے مگر وہ ایسی جگہ واقع ہے کہ سزا سہارنپور۔ دھرادون اور مظفر نگر کے تین اضلاع کے باقی سب اضلاع کے لئے مسوری کے یہ نسبت دہلی آنا آسان ہوتا ہے۔ مسوری میں ٹھہرنے کی آسانی نہیں ہے۔ مسوری میں لوگوں

[شری اہم - ایچ - رحمان]

کو اچھی قانونی امداد نہیں مل سکتی - مسرووی آنے جانے میں دہلی کے بہ نسبت خرچہ بھی بہت زیادہ ہوتا ہے - دہلی میں ان لوگوں کے کھس یہاں کے وکلا کے پاس ہیں - ان وکلا میں کچھ ایسے بھی ہیں جو ان کا کم مدت میں کر دیتے ہیں - بہت سے لوگوں کا حال یہ ہے کہ وہ پرہیز ہو چکے ہیں اور دکھلوں کی فہم نہیں دے سکتے - اس لئے میں اس میں آپ کی ہمدردی چاہتا ہوں - اور اگر آپ اس محکمہ کو ٹرانسفر بھی کرتے ہیں تو لکھنؤ کو ٹرانسفر کھجئے - تاکہ یہ مشرقی اور مغربی اہلا کے لوگوں کو برابر دور پڑے - سے اس محکمہ کا اب بہت تھو وقت باقی رہ گیا ہے - اس لئے اگر آپ اس کو دہلی سے ٹرانسفر نہ کریں تو لوگوں کو بہت آسانی ہو جائے گی - آخری وقت میں ان لوگوں نے لئے پریشانی نہیں پیدا کر دی ہے چاہئے - بلکہ ان کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ آسانی اور سہولیت کرنی چاہئے -

اور جن محکموں کے بارے میں جناب بھارگوا جی نے اور شری اجلیت رام جی نے توجہ دلائی ہے - اس لئے میں اس بارے میں کوئی لمبی تقریر نہیں کرنا چاہتا - ابھی آپ ان کو اس جگہ سے ٹرانسفر کریں گے اور بارہ چودہ مہینے کے بعد پھر ان کو دوسری جگہ بھیجینگے - لیکن میں یہ کہتا

چلتا ہوں کہ جب اتنی تھوڑی مدت باقی رہ گئی ہے - تو آپ اگر ان کو یہیں رہنے دیں تو آپ کی بڑی مہربانی ہوگی -

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا بہت شکر گزار ہوں اور اسہد کرتا ہوں کہ آپ ان مسائل پر ہمدردانہ غور فرمائینگے -

[English translation of the above speech]

[Shri M. H. Rahman (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it essential to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards an important matter. It has been made perfectly clear in the House and outside as well that section 16 of the Evacuee Property Act has got one advantage and it is that if a person lives in India, and proves with documentary evidence that he has got a house or other immovable property and also proves that he had never gone to Pakistan or even if he had gone, he had done so in accordance with the regulation framed by Government and had never gone with the intention of settling there, and if on some technical grounds, such a person is unable to get justice at the hands of the Custodian General, then the Ministry can look into that case under Section 16 and if it finds that the case is genuine and strong and if it is proved that he is a citizen of India and the property belongs to him then that property would be restored to him. Such a procedure was being followed for a considerable time. Sometimes we thought that justice has not been done but so far as property was concerned such a help was generally available. Now for the last eight or nine months a new procedure has been adopted and a new interpretation has been given under this section. I may give you an instance. Suppose one Abdul Karim lives in Pakistan. Then what happens

is this. The property of his brother, Abdul Rahim who lives in India is notified in the Gazette that such and such property belongs to Abdul Karim and not to Abdul Rahim. Abdul Rahim files a suit and proves that the property belongs to him, that it is his brother who has gone to Pakistan and he has no connection with it but he does not get any justice from the Chief Custodian and the Custodian General. And when Abdul Rahim makes an application to the Ministry under this section that such and such property belongs to him and not to Abdul Karim, that he is a resident of India and did not go to Pakistan at all and that it should be restored to him, the Ministry replies that they have vested the property of Abdul Karim and not of Abdul Rahim and as such Abdul Rahim has no right to give such an application. You can see this is utter injustice. I would humbly request the hon. Member to look into it. It is rather unfortunate that a man who is a resident of India and who has never seen the face of Pakistan cannot even apply for the restoration of his rights when in fact he is not a defaulter because the Government has taken his property as the property of his brother and has wrongly notified it in the Gazette that the property belongs to Abdul Karim and not to Abdul Rahim. The Ministry should at least carefully look into the matter and it should be properly examined and discussed before a decision is arrived at—if the Ministry is not satisfied it is a different matter. But today hundreds of applications are being rejected on these very grounds without being examined and they are merely told that they have no right to represent under section 16 because the property does not belong to them but belongs to some one who is in Pakistan, although documents show that the property does belong to Abdul Rahim who has not gone to Pakistan even for a moment. Has the Custodian's Department ever thought as to the evil consequences of following such a policy under which the Government is taking possession of

properties belonging to persons who are the citizens of this very country. This is most unjustified. I had drawn your attention into this matter earlier also through a letter and by speaking personally also and you had kindly noted it for consideration but no results have come out so far. Even now hundreds of such applications are being rejected daily without getting them carefully examined and in reply it is only written that they have not vested his property but it is his brother's property who is in Pakistan that has been vested, although the property is his and he has never gone to Pakistan. You had asked me to cite some case. I mentioned a case to you. He had said that the property belonged to him and not to his brother and he had never gone to Pakistan. The property was thoroughly examined but he was declared a Pakistani and then I sent the case to you. Then again I sent a new case regarding the new procedure adopted by the Ministry. In that case also no consideration was given to the facts and it was rejected on the grounds that the property taken belonged to some one else, not him and therefore his application could not be considered. Now it is something which not just and fair that a man who lives in this country and is a resident of this country should be forcibly deprived of his property and when he represents his application is also rejected on the ground that the property taken is that of his brother and not his, although it does belong to him and he has never gone to Pakistan. What we want is that justice should be given to such people. This is unfair and I am receiving such complaints from all parts of the country. So many cases have come to my notice. I feel that the Hon'ble Minister should pay his personal attention to this matter and should take necessary steps to do away with this injustice.

Now I would also like to point out that such of the muslims who were displaced in India and who were ruined, have not been given that amount of care by the Government as

[Shri M. H. Rahman]

has been given to the displaced persons coming from outside. I do not want to say anything on the propriety of such an attitude. All those persons who were ruined and were displaced in their own country and who were deprived of their property should have received the same treatment but there is no use complaining after ten years have gone by that you have not given them same consideration as you gave to the refugees from Pakistan. But I would submit that the Government should consider the cases of those persons also—they may be Hindus or Muslims, it is a different matter—who consider this country as their own and who live here. The number of such persons also does not exceed 200 or 300 but they have no money to engage lawyer to prove their rights; at least such persons must be rehabilitated and treated in the manner in which displaced persons from Pakistan have been rehabilitated and treated. Just now Pandit Bhargava said that we could be proud of the Ministry's achievement in the field of rehabilitation; we are also proud of it. We have not to see as to what Pakistan is doing in this regard—this question does not arise at all. Lakhs of people in Pakistan are living a miserable life and their condition is extremely deplorable. Local people of Pakistan have taken possession of the properties left by Hindus and the refugees who had gone from here have not got any thing—neither homes nor anything else. I know you have spent crores on the rehabilitation. It is true that on a general basis, you can't take the responsibility of rehabilitating all the muslims who have been displaced but exemptions are always there in a general rule—there may be some really hard cases, for example, in Ganganagar about 300 people were displaced and they ran from place to place to save their lives and worked as labourers. They have now returned to that place. Their condition is very bad. The Government should also give rehabilitation facilities to these

people. I suggest that an officer of the Custodian's department should be appointed for them who should arrange to find work for them and such persons about whom it is found that they had never gone to Pakistan, should be rehabilitated here.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** With your permission, I want to ask a question of the Maulana Saheb so that I may be able to understand and be in a position to answer. A muslim who had gone to Pakistan....

**Shri M. H. Rahman:** No, Sir, he had never gone to Pakistan.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have not yet finished the question. There were persons who had gone to Pakistan and who have now returned to India. One and a half year has passed since they returned. For them a resettlement permit is essential. But it is not my concern it is the job of the Home Ministry. Do you suggest that those Muslims who had gone over to Pakistan and returned to India after staying there for 5, 7 or 8 years after obtaining a permanent rehabilitation permit, should be given grants from Ministry of Rehabilitation?

**Shri M. H. Raham:** I had made the points clear and I am sorry I could not make you understand it fully. I am simply pleading the case of such Muslims who have never gone to Pakistan. I am pleading for those who have gone to Pakistan only to see some people there and after staying for about 15 or 20 days have returned to this country. I want that they should be rehabilitated. Homes and lands should be given to them. I had submitted the same thing to the Minister a year and a half ago and he has very sympathetically considered it. It was agreed upon that the best way would be that an officer of the Ministry should go there and that before the officer is sent, we should be informed about a fortnight before so that we may also send one or two persons there who could collect these

persons and produce them before that officer. But what happened was this; an officer went there but there was no information to us. The officer contacted one or two persons and gave a report that there was no such thing. He wrote that there were cases in which parents had gone to Pakistan and their sons and heirs demanded rehabilitation facilities here. It is totally wrong to say that their parents have gone to Pakistan. These people are all living near about Ganganagar. These are the persons whose fathers were murdered in Rajasthan. Your liaison officers are there in Pakistan and whether a man's claim is correct or not can be verified from there. Home Ministry can get it. If it is proved that somebody's father is alive you can take action; but if their fathers etc. were murdered here, then they should not be denied justice. It is not fair to depend entirely on the report of the patwari and it would be improper if injustice is done on the basis of what he has said. It is therefore essential that justice should be meted out to the Muslims of Ganganagar, who are the residents of India. Similarly many Muslims are living in Dehra Dun and Shri Tyagi also drew attention towards them. The Government had said that the Government of U.P. was responsible for that matter. I appeal to you that you should consider these cases sympathetically because after all they are also the residents of this very country. Now I come to the decision that has been made that the Custodian General's office should be shifted to Mussoorie. I would like that this question may be considered sympathetically. Those who go to the Custodian General go there only after losing the case. They are persons who have been suffering for a long time and they are financially ruined and it is in such circumstances that they go to the Custodian General. You will find that about 90 per cent. cases in Custodian General's office in Delhi came from U.P. There may be a slight difference but I am not ex-

aggerating when I say that 90 per cent. cases came from U.P. and it is convenient for the residents of U.P. to come to Delhi.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:**  
Mussoorie is also in U.P.

**Shri M. H. Rahman:** I know that this reply would be given. Mussoorie is in U.P. but only the people of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun and Muzaffarnagar districts can conveniently reach there and for the rest of the districts. Delhi is more convenient. There are difficulties of accommodation in Mussoorie and going to and coming from Mussoorie is more expensive. They cannot get good legal aid there. Their cases are here in Delhi with local lawyers. Some of the lawyers do their work without any fee because some persons cannot afford it. Therefore you should be sympathetic while considering this question. If at all you want to shift the Department, then shift it to Lucknow which is the most suitable place for persons living both in the Western and Eastern districts. But since the Department is nearing its end it would be most convenient to all if it is retained in Delhi. The Government should not create difficulties at the last stage, instead it should give more facilities.

**Shri Bhargava and Shri Achint Ram** have drawn attention towards other departments. Therefore, I do not want to say much about them. You will shift them from here now and then after a year or so you will again shift them to some other place. I only want to submit that it would be better if the department is kept here for the short time that now remains. It will be very kind of you.

With these few words I thank you and I hope that you will sympathetically consider these matters.

**Shri Barman:** Sir, not being conversant with the shortcomings of rehabilitation so far as the West Pakistan refugees are concerned, I shall not deal with it but simply mention one fact for the consideration of the

[Shri Barman]

Ministry. It has been represented to me that in the East Vinay Nagar Colony about 20,000 refugees have been resettled and their complaint is that there is not a single shop. I hope . . .

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Where?

**Mr. Speaker:** In the East Vinay Nagar Colony.

**Shri Barman:** In the East Vinay Nagar Colony. That is my information. The hon. Minister may ascertain whether it is a fact or not.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** East Vinay Nagar is a colony of the Works Ministry where government servants live.

**Shri Barman:** Then I am mistaken in receiving the facts.

I should like to deal mainly with the problem that concerns Bengal today so far as the rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal is concerned. I would not have intervened in this debate if it had not been repeatedly asserted by my friends of the Communist party and also by another Member Shri Subiman Ghose that there is enough land in West Bengal and it is want of elementary sympathy on the part of Government that Government is trying to send them for resettlement outside West Bengal.

I maintain that this is nothing but propaganda and just exploiting the misery of the refugees who are in camps for the last two or three years in West Bengal . . .

**Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):** Eight or nine years.

**Shri Barman:** Shri Bimal Ghose says that it is for 8 or 9 years. But I say that even remaining for two or three years in refugee camps is a sight which is horrible and it is a pity for anybody to go and see that.

Now, what is the position? The Darjeeling Conference which has been so much criticised by my friend

Shri Gupta only said that the problem has already reached such a stage that West Bengal cannot rehabilitate even the existing colony people and the resources of India should be primarily directed towards the resettlement of those who are waiting for settlement for years together. Once my friend Shri Gupta sees the miserable conditions and the plight of these people, he will decide whether they should remain in that state for some more years or they should be rather advised to go elsewhere where rehabilitation arrangement is being done by Government. At the outset what he said was that what is wanting is elementary sympathy on the part of Government. He made such a fantastic statement.

We know that the refugee problem of India is one which has practically no parallel in history. Eighty lakhs of people have come from Pakistan . . .

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Over 90 lakhs.

**Shri Barman:** The hon. Minister says over 90 lakhs; and out of them about 2,10,000, according to the latest reports are in the refugee camps. Had the Government been lacking in elementary sympathy for these refugees, would it have been possible, in spite of my friends criticising and inciting and misdirecting these refugees, to rehabilitate such a large number? But, it is nothing but proving the adage that is prevalent in Bengali that when a mother's sister is more concerned about the child you have to doubt *harbona fides*. I do not like to use the Bengali word that has been used.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** The child is also growing.

**Shri Barman:** The Bengali proverb says:

*Mayer cheye maseer darad bashes  
Tar nam Dainee*

12 hrs.

The translation is that when the mother's sister shows more concern for the child than the mother herself, she is either a witch or a she-demon.

**Shri Tyagi:** She will devour the child.

**Shri Barman:** And as my hon. friend Shri Tyagi interprets it, she might devour the child.

Now let us judge from the circumstances that are there. He says that there are 19 lakh acres of uncultivated land in West Bengal. He cites it from archaic reports and does not cite any recent statistics. Now my straight question is this. If there be such a large area of uncultivated land in West Bengal, have my friends of the Communist party ever tried to lead those unsettled refugees to those lands and get them resettled there? Have they been dissuaded by Government from doing that?

In the next sentence he says, it is not only paddy land that makes for resettlement of refugees. He suggests cultivation of sabai grass, of cotton, and all that. I would ask my hon. friend Shri Gupta and his party to take these refugees to those uncultivated lands, which he cites to be about 19 lakh acres, and get them resettled there, and whatever monetary help is required for that purpose, we shall certainly ask the Rehabilitation Ministry to give.

Sir, what did the Darjeeling Conference decide? Ministers of eight of the States, including those of West Bengal, whose first charge is to resettle these unfortunate refugees, met there. They decided that the primary concern for the present would be the resettlement of those refugees, who cannot be resettled in West Bengal and for whom there is no scope in West Bengal, elsewhere.

My hon. friend says that they should not be asked to go outside. Rajasthan is ready to receive certain refugees. They categorically state that the refu-

gees are right when they refuse to go to Rajasthan. He criticised other States like Bihar and Orissa. He says there has been large-scale evacuation from the camps of other States. Might be. There have been temporary evacuations, but there are still many refugees who have permanently resettled there. In the beginning only if some of the refugees are resettled there and they tell their other friends that it is better than remaining in refugee camps, the other refugees will follow. If at the outset you denounce every step and do not ask the refugees to go elsewhere, what will be the result? People from other States will say: well, these Bengalis themselves do not like to come to our States; what sympathy can we have for them? That is the positive mischief that is being done by such propaganda that is being carried on in West Bengal.

Every day processions of refugees are being taken out. They are blocking the roads; they are disobeying orders under section 144 and courtney arrests. Thus, their psychology is being exploited in a wrong way. While on the one hand the abundance of sympathy in other States for the resettlement of the East Bengal refugees, because it is a national problem and not merely the problem of West Bengal, is being alienated, on the other the refugees who would have been resettled by now, are not being resettled, by such propaganda. I want the House to understand that it is only a small party in West Bengal that is trying to raise these slogans that Bengalis do not want to go elsewhere.

The theory that there is enough land in West Bengal has already been exploded. Had there been enough land in West Bengal, why did my hon. friends allow so many East Bengal refugees to go to Assam, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa? Not only that accredited leaders who had considerable sympathy for the refugees, the late Dr. Syama Prasad Mukerjee and Dr. Meghnad Saha of revered memory, had also conceded that refugees from

[Shri Barman]

East Bengal must go outside. So, it is too late in the day to say that there is enough land in West Bengal and they should not go outside until the resources are exploited. Let my hon. friends take some initiative and if, according to their statement, there is enough cultivable and habitable lands in West Bengal for the resettlement of refugees, let them settle them there and we shall assist them. But please do not try to create dissatisfaction and obstruct the resettlement schemes which have been taken up and which are uppermost in the mind of the Government both here and in West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are they so strong?

Shri Barman: By this propaganda they are creating difficulties and delaying the resettlement of these unfortunate people. That is my complaint. They are at the same time alienating the abundance of sympathy that is exhibited on the floor of the House by Members who belong to other States.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Shri Banerjee himself who is a Bengali is quite happy in Uttar Pradesh.

An Hon. Member: He will even go to Dandakaranya!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am very mobile! I was born in Punjab.

Shri Barman: It is argued that our Prime Minister once gave an assurance and now he is retracting from it. I say that this is not a correct assessment of his statement. The whole policy of the Government of West Bengal and of the Government of India is laid down in the Darjeeling Conference Resolution. When the Prime Minister said that we are morally bound to take charge of refugees, he meant necessarily the refugees who had been ousted from Pakistan due to circumstances prevailing there. He never said that all these East Bengal refugees who come

over, whether they are real evacuees, or emigrants, shall be settled in the lands of West Bengal. Now the whole policy of the West Bengal Government, as laid down in the Darjeeling Conference Resolution is that so long as the remaining refugees who are in camps are not resettled, we should not accept any emigrants from East Bengal.

Now what is the position? If there are people who want to come over to India, leaving East Pakistan, and are quite able to rehabilitate themselves, there is no objection to granting passports to them; if there are people who have no earning members in East Pakistan or all the members of their family have come over to India, if they want to come over, there is no bar to granting them passports. But if we say that anybody and everybody may come, though circumstances are not such as to force them to come, and we shall take charge of him and grant him relief and rehabilitation. . .

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who is to judge of the circumstances?

Shri Barman: The circumstances will be judged by the circumstances that will be known to you and to me. It is not something in a vacuum. Everybody knows as to what is happening in East Pakistan. You cannot allow any and every emigrant to come and enter refugee camp. The Darjeeling Conference policy resolution does not say that we shall not take charge of really displaced evacuees. But it is stated categorically that we cannot undertake the responsibility of rehabilitating immigrants who simply choose to come from there. When we cannot rehabilitate the people who have already been in your charge for years and years, how those can we rehabilitate who are merely immigrants. That is an impossible proposition and an impracticable proposition, however much sympathetic we might be towards the refugees. What is the Government doing? It is

lauching upon the Dandakaranya scheme. If according to my friends no refugees should go to Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P. or anywhere else, they must go somewhere so that they may settle in large numbers at one place. The land that has been taken up for reclamation is about 80 square miles.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** 80,000 square miles. (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** What is this interruption? I am not able to follow.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** It is only correcting a mistake.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever it is, what does it matter? I find from the records that Shri Sadhan Gupta took 35 minutes. Was he interrupted? Why should there be interruption? Why should there be laughter?

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** It was not an interruption. It was only a correction.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may go on with the trend of his speech. He comes from Bengal. Can it be said that he is not as good a patriot as this hon. Member? (*Interruptions.*) Order, order. It is not as if these hon. Members are always correct and every other hon. Member is incorrect. This kind of assumption is not warranted by facts.

**Shri Barman:** Shri Sadhan Gupta had cited facts from 1941 from the Koraput District Gazetteer. He says that the land is infested with wild animals and the refugees sent there will be devoured by the wild animals. How can he make such an irresponsible statement being a responsible Member of Parliament? Is the Government of India whose primary responsibility is the rehabilitation of the refugees going to send the refugees to be devoured by wild animals? I fail to understand how a responsible Member can make such a statement? He can read from the report circulated to all of us as to what we are going to do in the Dandakaranya scheme. It has been clearly stated there that this

land is to be reclaimed and made accessible by the construction of railways, roads, etc., making it fit for colonisation and industrial pursuits. To the extent it is reclaimed, to that extent it will receive the refugees from East Bengal. Do they object to it? If they object to that, you can imagine the motive that is now impelling them to dissuade the refugees from going out of West Bengal.

We whole-heartedly welcome the scheme. We are glad that Parliament has taken charge of it and taken the responsibility. We have full confidence that this national undertaking of resettlement of refugees of East Bengal will be done in a successful manner. If at some future time we find that a few more members or a few more thousands are pushed out because of circumstances prevailing there, certainly we shall be in a position to resettle them. But if we obstruct this Dandakaranya scheme from the very outset, what is the effect of it? We do not settle these refugees from East Pakistan. The whole resettlement burden falls on West Bengal and she cannot contain so many. I think that my friends opposite should not try to fish in troubled waters which this House should now allow . . . (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Tyagi.

Some Hon. Members rose—

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Shall I get time?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot say. Hon. Members may wait and see.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I have been trying to catch your eye since three or four days.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am only calling hon. Members. I am not myself speaking and therefore, all hon. Members will wait. At 1.30 I will call the hon. Minister. In the meanwhile, how many speeches can be made? I will certainly call them. I

[Mr. Speaker.]

am not choosing one in preference to another. All hon. Members are equal as far as I am concerned. (Interruptions.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mr. Speaker, you are gagging my Party. My Party has not been given a chance. So, I walk out in protest.

1.15 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Braj Raj Singh, left the House.)

Shri Jagadish Awasthi (Bilthaur): I also do so.

Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria (Etawah): I also do so.

(At this stage Shri Jagadish Awasthi and Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria left the House.)

श्री त्यागी : श्रीमान् जी, मैं बहुत ज्यादा वक्त लेना नहीं चाहता और एक दो बात ही कहूंगा ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं इस बात में इत्तिफाक करता हू जो हमारे बुजुर्ग मित्र ठाकुर दाम भार्गव जी ने कही है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत ही मेहनत के साथ और बहुत खूबी के साथ अपने काम को आगे बढ़ाया है । इसके लिए मुबारिकबाद के अधिकारी हैं । मैं भी अपनी तरफ से मंत्री महोदय को इस गानदार काम के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि बंगाल के अन्दर जो रिफ्यूजीस का प्रॉब्लेम है उसमें कुछ पार्टियां पोलिटिकल गेन प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, पोलिटिकल कैम्पिटल बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं । यह मुनासिब नहीं है । मैं खाम तौर से इस चीज को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनकी पार्टी की तरफ से कुछ

तककरा इस तरह का अक्कार मैं थावा है कि मैं यह स्वाब देल रहे हैं कि काँग्रेस के बाद मैं ही हेयर-एपेरेन्ट, बली अहद होने वाले हूँ । अगर यह पार्टी इस तरह के स्वाब देल रही है और अगर बाद में उनके स्वाब पूरे हो जाते हैं तो मैं उनको यह सलाह दूंगा कि उनको कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिस से बाद में चल कर उनको दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़े । अगर आज उसने लोगों को उकमाना शुरू कर दिया और उनको कहना शुरू कर दिया कि उनको बाहर जा कर नहीं सबना चाहिये और बाद में उनके ही हाथ में जिम्मेदारी आई तो उनको दिक्कत पड़ेगी । इसलिए इस तरह का स्नोगन उठाना मुनासिब नहीं है, अगर कामयाब होने के बाद आप चाहते हैं कि आपके रास्ते में मुश्किलनात न दान हों, अगर आप किसी तरह से कामयाब भी हो जायें ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: Please speak in English.

Shri Tyagi: I was saying that those friends who are just thinking in terms of being heir apparent to the Congress Government must see to it that they do not commit themselves to the position from which it may not be possible for them to retract. If they persist in their slogans asking them not to go out of Bengal and if ultimately they were ever to come to power, it will be difficult for them to ask the refugees to go out of Bengal. Therefore, I say that the heir apparent should not try to behave in an immature manner. In fact the country might also be expecting something from them but if they start behaving in this manner, it is certain that they will not come to power. That is by the way.

My point is about those who are really Indian citizens and yet refugees. The rest of the refugees are being very well cared for in the best manner possible. I am really one with

my friends who claim that it is a pride for a country that in such a short time we have been able to manage such a huge number of refugees flung upon us so suddenly. It is very creditable. I think the refugees also generally admire and appreciate the services rendered to them by the Government.

But there is the question of the other refugees: those who were and are citizens of India, who have never gone out and who are still technically citizens of India but whose property is outside. There are two categories.

In my own town in the vicinity of Dehra Dun, during the disturbances, everything was topsy-turvy. The administration was practically paralysed. I and some other friends had to take over charge of the district for administrative purposes. I had asked some of my friends during those days to function as police men and they came as police men and we arranged matters. It was a terrible time indeed. We came to Delhi and asked the Prime Minister and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to give special permission to send a special train to carry some of the Muslims to Pakistan. I thought then that there would be a settlement between the two countries in due course and those who went to Pakistan would probably come back and likewise the Hindus who had come would also be able to go back perhaps. I regret very much that I had faith in that idea. It did not happen. I went to the houses of some of my very dear friends, who were with me in jail in the struggle for freedom and told them: "For God's sake, sit in the special train and go to Pakistan and I shall call you back from Pakistan as soon as there is peace here." They said they were leaving their country in tears. They were not happy to go, but quite a few families were sent to Pakistan. But some others remained. There was risk of their lives because refugees were coming like streams from Punjab; people whose houses were looted, whose children and women

were killed. After all that, the survivors of those families could not remain at peace. The result was that there was disturbance. Therefore, the Muhammadans living in my town were advised to go to neighbouring places where there was peace. Quite a few thousands of Muhammadans from Dehra Dun had gone to neighbouring districts like Saharanpur, Bijnor etc. After conditions of peace were established, the U.P. Government decided to ask those Muhammadans to come back to their town. I was asked to do that job. Our late Deputy Minister Khurshid Lal—he was my colleague—and myself went in a jeep from village to village where Muhammadans had gone for protection. We told them: "There is peace in Dehra Dun; please come back." They did come back. But, in the meantime, their houses were occupied by refugees who came from Pakistan.

Unfortunately, those houses could not be vacated. We assured them that their houses would be vacated and they would be lodged in their own houses. Just in front of my house there is a road. Thousands of them are lying on the road-side for ten years now. I was a Minister of the Central Government for some time. They expected that, perhaps, I will be able to wield some influence with the Government. I did my little bit, but I am sorry to say that for so long—it is ten years now—those Muhammadans, who are genuine citizens of India, have not been restored their own houses.

I claim that those citizens are also refugees. They have borne it for ten years quietly. It was only a week before Maulana Sahib died—unfortunately—that I addressed a letter to him, and he promised to me to speak to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and see to it that those people are now accommodated somewhere.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He did write to me.

Shri Tyagi: Did he? To his great memory I will convey that to those people. But, if those people are not rehabilitated, I feel that I shall have to leave my own house—because the onus is on me, for I brought them back to that place and I personally feel concerned in that matter—and lie on the pavements along with those Indian refugees. Let not the Muhammadans in India feel that they have gone altogether guardianless, so long as every Congressman carries with him Mahatma Gandhi's will. His great last will when he was murdered rests on the shoulders of all Congressmen. Therefore, on behalf of the Congress Party, I wish to assure the Muhammadans of India that they shall be protected as desired by Gandhiji, and they will soon feel that they are full-fledged citizens of India as others are. They should have no ill feelings because some of their kith and kin have gone to Pakistan. Therefore, if there is any doubt, any suspicion about that they must vanish. I agree with Maulana Sahib—when he made a speech—that those Muhammadans must be immediately accommodated because they are citizens of India. They have a civil right to go into their own houses. That is one category of refugees.

There is another category. There is a similar type of refugees. They are the Hindus and Sikhs who have come from the other side of Kashmir. From Mirpur, Kotli, Rajouri, Bimber, Poonch and Muzaffarabad, hundreds and hundreds of families came running because they were likewise being hunted there. They were being looted when the Pakistanis—those tribal people or whosoever they were—invaded Kashmir.

13-25 hrs.

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

The people in that part of Kashmir were affected. That part of Kashmir was vacated by the Hindus and they have come away. Those Kashmiri refugees, as they call themselves, have given a hand-out to friends of their

conditions and their plight. In that they say:

“An unprecedented event in the History of humanity took place in Rajouri where about 2,600 girls and women committed suicide in order to save their honour.”

It is terrible, Sir, that 2,600 women, all Sikhs and Hindus, had to commit suicide just to save their honour. In that plight those citizens of India are here today. They have come like other refugees. We have not been able to give them compensation because, perhaps, our law does not permit it. They are Indians, and compensation was permissible only to those who had left their property in Pakistan. Unfortunately for these refugees that little part, although it is in occupation by Pakistan, happens to be *de jure* still in India. Therefore, the logic comes that because their houses are still in India, how can we give them compensation? Their houses are considered to be still in India although they are not in the possession of India. For the last ten years they have waited and waited. Now, Sir, I am afraid their patience is also wearing out. Same is also the case with the rest of the country.

After all, either we should have that chunk of Kashmir back from Pakistan willingly or, if we cannot have it back, at least let these people who have been displaced, these innocent people who came after great sacrifice, be treated on a par with other refugees. This plea, this legal plea, this cobweb of law would not give them much satisfaction, because they know that their neighbours, the refugees who came from Pakistan proper are getting some compensation and are able to buy some little property on this land, whereas these people are not given any compensation because their claims have not been ascertained and it is said that their properties are in India. Therefore, those persons who have their properties in India and are still not in a position to make full use

of their properties deserve to be compensated. Their case is a hundred times stronger than others. It is your moral and legal responsibility to see that it is done because it is not their fault that Pakistan is in occupation of their houses. It is your fault, if at all it is a fault.

Therefore I plead for these two categories of refugees. One category is the Muhammadans who have not gone to Pakistan as Maulana had said, but who for fear of life and for safety shifted from their houses or properties and went elsewhere when their properties were occupied by others. They are displaced Indians in India. The same is the case with the Kashmiri refugees who have come from Kashmir after they were looted their families were murdered. Not that nothing has been done; something has been done. Some loans were given in the hope that their compensation may be settled or their properties may be restored. They expected every year that Shri Krishna Menon would go and regain back from Pakistan their homes, but the Government seems to have disappointed them and even the hope is no more left in them. Anyway, those people must be compensated.

Sir, another point is that there is one colony of refugees in Dehra Dun known as Prem Nagar. My friend Shri Khanna is very popular amongst them. When he went there and visited that colony, I myself was in tears because hundreds of men and women went round him and began to cry. He enquired of them: "How are you? Can I do anything for you?" They said "No" and they cried loudly again. They said: "When you yourself have lost your house and everything, what grievance can we have". Those people also belong to the Frontier. They never put in any grievance. That is the way they have been behaving patiently so far.

But if anybody cares to look into that little town it will be seen that there is no industry. There is no employment for those people. They are all unemployed for all these years. There was one cotton spinning mill

sanctioned by my hon. friend to be opened there but it seems to me that even between friends there are persons who try to pinch a little benefit. Well, I understood that some high and mighty or some people in responsibility persuaded that mill to go to Allahabad rather than go to Prem Nagar. I was surprised. Of course, I know Allahabad has its own importance by many ways. There are three Ministers from Allahabad or perhaps four today in the Cabinet. So, Allahabad naturally may have a bigger weight always.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** No Minister has written to me—high or low.

**Shri Tyagi:** I know, I am not accusing. What I say is, the importance of Allahabad lies in the fact that Allahabad has four or five representatives on those Benches.

**An Hon. Member:** The Prime Minister comes from there.

**Shri Tyagi:** Yes; apart from him, there are others too. This mill was sanctioned for Prem Nagar but I now understand that from there they are trying to shift it to Allahabad. This is a pity. I approached the Minister and he was good enough to assure me that he would not let the plant be shifted because there is unemployment in Prem Nagar, and this plant will give the people employment. I wish that whether little benefit by way of a plant or any industry that he may be pleased to provide there must be retained there so as to give the people some employment.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want only two minutes to put questions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Only two minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** After the Minister finishes his reply, I will allow to put questions.

**Shri Mohr Chand Khanna:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about ten years ago, in the wake of partition, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation was created. It was created with the specific purpose of dealing with the specific problem of the displaced persons who were coming from Pakistan either on account of disturbances or the fear of disturbances. This Ministry was to provide them with relief and rehabilitation assistance. Now, ten years have passed. The question before us is whether the work with which this Ministry was charged ten years ago has been fulfilled and completed satisfactorily or not and if not what remains to be done. I shall divide my reply to the debate into two parts. First I shall deal with the west and then deal with the east.

I am grateful to all the Members, whether from that side of the House or this side of the House, for having taken part in the debate and made some observations. I believe that these observations have been made with the best of motives, the main object of them being the rehabilitation of the unfortunate people who had to leave their hearth and home.

Coming to the western region, my friend from the North-West Frontier Province who does not happen to be here this afternoon said that rehabilitation can be judged, according to him, from three main considerations. I am referring to Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. The considerations were, firstly, shelter; secondly, employment and thirdly the question of compensation. Before I deal with the three specific issues of rehabilitation according to him, I want to tell the House that as this Ministry was created with the specific purpose of rehabilitation this Ministry, unlike any other Ministry of the Government of India, is charged with a large number of subjects. Take External Affairs; take Health; take Education; take Labour. Unlike these, as this Ministry was, dealing with a human problem, the number of subjects with which we have been dealing till now are—

would only mention the most important ones—settlement on land, grant of loans—urban and rural, provision of houses, educational facilities, training in vocational and technical trades, setting up of industries to provide employment, homes and infirmaries for the care of old, infirm and unattached women and children. Then came two allied measures. The first was negotiation with Pakistan, because we had lost large immovable assets there and in fact at one time and even today there is a feeling that till we are in a position to get back from Pakistan what we have left there perhaps the rehabilitation work to that extent shall not be completed. The second was payment of compensation.

Now, as regards the settlement on land, we have offered land for the settlement of five lakhs of families in respect of the western region. As regards loans, we have granted loans to the extent of Rs. 35 crores, urban and rural. That work, leaving aside the work of grant of permanent rights under the Punjab scheme, was completed last year. As regards education, training centres and the provision of gainful employment, we have transferred this work to the permanent Ministries of the Government of India, the reason being that we feel that the time has arrived when the displaced persons in the western region can be integrated into the economy of the country. The work of giving stipends to displaced persons is not being discontinued. The work of imparting training in vocational and technical trades is not being abandoned. Similarly, provision of employment in colonies or townships to which special reference was made last year, is not being given up. The funds which have been allocated to us under the Second Five Year Plan are being transferred to these Ministries along with the work that we were doing.

To me, Sir, the obvious advantage in transferring this work of providing gainful employment to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is something which I think will bring better results. They have got the overall

picture of the development of the country. They are launching big schemes and along with that, with the amount of Rs. 3 crores odd that is given to them they can perhaps plan in a better way. What I am trying to say is this. After ten years, we have come to the conclusion that where a refugee in the initial stages did need some specialised treatment, some specialised care and attention, that is perhaps no longer required or is not greatly required. So, the work as I have just mentioned, either of education, medical relief, training in vocational and technical trades or provision of employment, is not being abandoned. It is going to be continued and subject to the availability of funds I believe this work will go on till the end of the second Plan period.

I now come to the homes and infirmaries. As I said, these are for the care of our unfortunate brethren; old and infirm; and women and children. Even today, our expenditure on these homes is somewhere in the vicinity of Rs. 80 lakhs a year. We are transferring this work to a more permanent Ministry. The work will be carried on and these sisters of ours will be looked after. In fact most of this work is being carried on by the State Governments even today, excepting that the central control was that of the Ministry of Rehabilitation; it will now be that of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Two other important matters remain—negotiation with Pakistan and the payment of compensation. We heard our Prime Minister day before yesterday when the demands relating to his Ministry were under discussion—I mean the External Affairs Ministry. He made certain observations about Pakistan and I do not want to cover that ground over again. But in the context of what he said, I cannot say that I am very optimistic, but at the same time, I do not mean to say that I am very pessimistic. We will go on making efforts in reclaiming whatever we can from Pakistan, whether I do this work or whether this

work is done by the Home Ministry. For the matter of that, where postal certificates are concerned, it might go to the Ministry of Communications; where pensions are concerned, it might go to the Home Ministry. Though we propose to carry on this work for some time, ultimately this will be transferred to the permanent Ministries of the Government of India, who would deal with this work in a normal way.

Compensation has been a very difficult and complex problem. I am grateful to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava for the kind words that he said about me. I am not unhappy about the remarks that he has made about my administration or some of my officers. I only want him to appreciate that there were 4,60,000 persons when the rules were framed by this Parliament about two years ago in September, 1955. He disagrees with me; he has disagreed with me before and I respect him for his views. But he knew, as a member of the Advisory Board, the amount of work that he and his committee had to do. It was a new scheme with no parallel in history—a scheme to give compensation to 4,60,000 persons amounting to Rs. 185 crores, not in hard cash as you know, but tied up in loans, in Government-built property, in evacuee property and so on. Two years ago, I gave an assurance to this House that my target was one lakh a year. Today the figures that are given to the House in my annual report relate to the period up to the end of January, 1958. During the last two months—I mean February and March—we have made further payments. Today the figure of claimants whose cases have been disposed of or settled comes to nearly 3,13,000 persons. The exact number is 3,13,666.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Including February and March?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Yes; it leaves a balance of about 1,50,000 persons out of 4,60,000, who were on our head. We have paid over Rs. 80 crores in compensation. Of this, about Rs. 45

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crores is in cash and the balance of Rs. 35 crores or so by transfer of property and by adjustment of public dues. Perhaps it may not be correct to say that we have only paid Rs. 80 crores, because properties of the value of about Rs. 40 crores—I am subject to correction—have been auctioned, though we have only been able to take into account property worth about Rs. 21 crores. If I take the total figure, it would mean that we have paid compensation, though we may not have settled the accounts, to the extent of over Rs. 100 crores. The work of compensation, I think, should take me another 15 to 18 months to be completed, leaving aside the hard core. I do not want to make any boast, but if I could do it earlier, it would be so well and good. But I am hoping that the cases of the remaining persons—1,50,000 out of 4,60,000—will be disposed of within the next 15 to 18 months.

As the Minister-in-charge, it is not for me to judge the work of my Ministry. History perhaps will record its appreciation. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava told me that I could not forget that I was also a displaced person. So, in that capacity, I say that we, displaced persons, shall always remain grateful to the Government and the people of India for all that they have done to give us help and succour in time of need. The number is very large, when you come to think of it. 90 lakhs, I believe, have come across the border. It is not a small number and the Government of India in spite of its borrowing programme, in spite of the serious financial difficulties with which it has been faced, have spent a little over Rs. 300 crores, or to be exact Rs. 305 crores and the allocation for the year for this Ministry is Rs. 31 crores—Rs. 20 crores for East Pakistan, Rs. 3 crores for the Dandakaranya scheme which is primarily and mainly for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan and Rs. 8 crores for completing the residuary work on the western side.

Some points were raised by hon. Members who wanted me perhaps to give a little greater attention to the eastern region. I hope they will forgive me if I only touch upon two or three points.

First of all, I want to come to Kashmir, my friends who have come from Jammu and Kashmir Shrimati Krishna Mehta, who is a great sufferer in the cause of the emancipation of our motherland—perhaps more than most of us—appealed to me in a sisterly manner yesterday and drew my attention to the unfortunate plight of these people. I want to tell you, and through you to the House, that we have the same sympathy for them, we have the same consideration for them as she has; not the way the last speaker, my valued friend, Shri Mahavir Tyagi advocated. In the matter of relief and rehabilitation, no discrimination has been made between the Kashmir displaced person and a displaced person coming from West Pakistan.

When the question came about the allotment of allotable houses under the Compensation Scheme, it was decided that if a displaced person from Jammu and Kashmir is living in an allottable house, he will have the option to become the owner of the house in the same manner as non-claimants from West Pakistan; that is, he will get the consideration and benefits for paying the price of that house—20 per cent. in advance and the balance in seven instalments. Similarly, when the question of the realisation of arrears of rent came, the same concession was extended to them. I went a step further in their case. And what I did was that in the case of those who were not in a position to purchase those houses, because we have not been able to entertain their claims, a decision was taken that the house in which a refugee or a migrant from Jammu and Kashmir is living, that house, if he is not in a position to buy, shall not be put under the hammer. That

decision was up to the end of last year and it has now been extended till the 31st of December, 1958. That is to give him a sort of satisfaction that if he can become the owner, let him become the owner and if he cannot become the owner, there is no intention of imposing a new landlord upon him. The landlord will be the Government of India.

Recently we have issued a circular letter to the State Governments. And I do not know why Shri Mahavir Tyagi was modest, for he has played a very important part. I will only read two or three lines from that circular. It was issued on the 24th March, 1958 and it will go a very long way in helping these unfortunate brethren of mine. It deals with the arrears of rents and the realisation of loans. The exact words are:

"Similar concession is to be allowed to the Kashmiri displaced persons" (that relates to 20 per cent. and the realisation of the arrears of rents) "In order, however, to obviate the hardship in deserving cases, it has further been decided that each case of a Kashmiri displaced person should be considered on merits and, in hard cases, where it might be considered that realisation of rent, even on the concessional basis, would create distress, it is suggested that eviction proceedings or coercive measures should not be adopted. In these cases, realisation of arrear of rent or loans may be suspended or staggered further to avoid distress."

That, I feel, should amply meet with the cases in the circumstances in which we are placed today.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** And ultimately remitted.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** About the Kashmiris I want to say something.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am in charge of the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am speaking; that is what meant. I do not mean that I am in charge of the House. I am in possession of the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** That is not fair.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am not giving in.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member will realise that I cannot help it.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am in possession of the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** But the Speaker is still there.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has referred to two other matters. One is about the service. I think that was the main point that he made. Tyagiji referred to displaced Muslims within the State or within the country. Shri Ifzul Rahman referred to section 16 cases. I will briefly touch on them.

As regards the services, so far as Faridabad is concerned, the retrenched employees are given priority like the employees of the RFA by the Employment Exchanges for being sponsored for employment. There we accord the same treatment as is being given to the retrenched personnel of the RFA. They can go and register themselves with the Employment Exchange. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is about displaced Muslims within the country. One case has been brought to my notice of some Muslim families in Dehra Dun. I had been there and I have looked into their conditions. I do not say that their conditions are too good. They are living in a state of acute congestion. I have taken up the matter and I hope a decision regarding them will be taken soon. They have never owned any property. They are tenants. Our idea is to provide them some sort of accommodation so that they can live in comfort

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and ease. That question will be decided fairly soon.

As regards section 16 cases, I am reminded of an Urdu saying

“मेरा कसूर यह है कि मैं बेकसूर हूँ”

I wish Maulana was here.

श्री स० ज० बनर्जी : नहीं हम सब समझते हैं ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In the matter of evacuee property in India what the Government of India has done will always remain in golden letters in the history of this country. We have property worth Rs. 500 crores in West Pakistan. I am only taking of immovable property. The value of property here would come to only Rs. 100 crores. But we were the first to take a decision in 1954 that after the 7th of April, 1955 any person against whom a case was not then pending shall not be declared an evacuee from that date onwards. That was a unilateral decision that our country took. In Pakistan of course, we do not want to emulate them—the Hindus and Sikhs, excepting a small proportion in Sind, had been thrown out and it was only last year that they took a reciprocal decision. We do not think in terms of Muslims? We think in terms of infusing a sense of honour, a sense of dignity, amongst our nationals in this country.

14 hrs.

When I took over, about 8,000 cases were pending under section 16. I have circulated a note. I have appointed three special officers of the rank of District and Sessions Judges. I have looked into each case myself. Where I have found a case difficult I have even gone to the Ministry of Law and sought their advice. In over 3,300 cases properties have been restored to the value of over Rs. 250 lakhs. We have not done all this with a view to advertise them, or propagate the secular aspect of the State. We have done this because we have

rightly felt that these properties should not have been declared as evacuee properties. But I am also bound down by the Act. I have not got any vast power. If Abdul Rahim, who has lived in this country for ten years and whose property was declared as evacuee property in the name of his brother, Abdul Karim, and for ten years it has been in the possession of the Custodian—for ten years we have been looking after that property and have been realising the rent of that property because that property occurs vested in the name of Abdul Karim—today after ten years wakes up, having lived in India very near his own property, and says, “Restore that property to me” I have to take the law into consideration. Even then, I have looked into all the cases—each one of them—referred to me by Maulana, because I feel, I have said so before and I repeat it again, I would rather go to the Finance Minister of India, I would rather go to my colleagues in the Cabinet and tell them, “Give me a few crores more so that I can implement my compensation scheme” than cast a greedy eye on the property of my Muslim brothers in this country. I shall never do that. That has never been our principle. That has never been my policy and I can assure Maulana Sahib that my past record, my past tradition and my past friendship, if it has any meaning, will be a guarantee to what I am saying.

Now, I come to East Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the 18,000 refugees, which Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava mentioned?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You did not take part in the discussion. I have since five minutes past two yesterday listened to everyone. Please let me go on. I go on requesting you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister need not take it up.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The nature of the problem in the eastern region is so different from that of the west. There it was a frozen and a two-way problem, but in the eastern region it is a one way problem and it has gone on in different spurts—1947-48, 1950 brought about the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, 1955 and 1956. We have, as it has already been stated, nearly 42 lakhs of displaced persons in the eastern region—42 lakhs as against nearly 50 lakhs in the western region. Of them, about 32 lakhs are in West Bengal, about nine lakhs in Assam and Tripura and the balance of about one lakh in the States of Manipur, U.P., Bihar and Orissa. That is my problem. The numbers in U.P. and Manipur are very small and according to our estimation the problem of the old migrants or the old D.Ps. in those two States has already been resolved. As regards Bihar and Orissa—I am not talking of the new ones that I have sent to Charbatia or Bettiah, I am talking of the old population—by far and large that problem has also been resolved and I am hoping that by the end of this year whatever remains to be done will be done.

Now, I come to Tripura and Assam, where the numbers are large. We have made very great progress. We have made substantial progress. I do not want to say all that is contained in my report. I think if the population remains as it is today, we should take two years to liquidate that problem.

Now I come to the most difficult problem and that is the problem of the displaced persons in West Bengal. There, as I have said, we have 32 lakhs of displaced persons. I would like to divide this problem of the displaced persons in West Bengal into two parts—those in camps and those who are not in camps. We put down the number roughly at about 29 lakhs of those outside camps and 2,60,000 or something like that of those in camps. I am often accused of keeping a very large number of persons in camps and wasting the national

resources. My friend opposite from Calcutta even accused me of letting crores of rupees—I think he mentioned the figure Rs. 100 crores to go down the drain. Towards the end of 1954 the number of refugees in the camps had come down very substantially. We had about a lakh of persons in our camps then. 1955 and 1956 saw six lakhs of displaced persons come from East Pakistan. During that period, as you would recall and the House will also recall, a very large number of persons came on forged migration certificates or without any valid documents. Their number was anything between thirty and thirty-five thousand. First of all I felt that I will only take charge of those who had come on valid migration certificates, but when a pressure was brought to bear upon me and my Ministry, we have also accepted those who had come on forged or false migration certificates. The result was—it is very important—that the number of the camp population were up to 3,50,000 persons. Towards the end of 1956 I had 3,50,000 persons in camps. In the year 1957 another 8,500 went into the camps, making the total of about 3,60,000. During last year—I am talking of the last twelve to fifteen months—we have been able to disperse about 50,000 persons from camps. The population today is roundabout 3,10,000.

**Shri Panigrahi (Puri):** In camps?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The population today is 3,10,000. Of them about 50,000 are in Tripura, Bihar and Orissa leaving aside a balance of 2,60,000 in West Bengal. If undue interests is not taken by some of my friends in Calcutta.....

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** If only you take interest.....

**Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East):** You take due interest.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is talking of some of his friends in Calcutta and nobody here.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I repeat, if undue interest is not taken by some of my friends in Calcutta in my camp population in Tripura, Chrbatia and Bettiah, I am hoping that at least 40,000 of them, because the balance may be some urbanites belonging to the hard core of unattached women and children, would have been rehabilitated.

Now, Sir, as regards Bengal, it is very interesting. We have 2,60,000 in camps in West Bengal. Of them fifty or sixty thousand belong to that liability or permanent category as we call them—that is the old and the infirm and the unattached women and children. That leaves a balance of two lakhs.

I told you that on the one hand I have 32 lakhs of persons in Bengal who, according to my friend Shri Sadhan Gupta, have not been rehabilitated, and every penny that has been spent upon them—I wish he had said, has gone down the Hooghly—but he said, has gone down the drain.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Ultimately that also goes there!

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Yes, Sir, ultimately that also goes there. Thank you very much.

You hear this hue and cry everyday in the newspapers, though according to me we have been able to rehabilitate at least five lakhs families in the eastern region—that means, about 25 lakhs of persons. I do not say that every one of them has been completely rehabilitated; some of them may need a further dose of rehabilitation. But my friends who are very keen to read the newspapers—and one of them is even an editor, sitting in the House—my friends opposite are never tired of throwing these newspapers at my face. May I humbly ask, why is it that you hear only of these two lakhs agitating, holding demonstrations, stopping vehicular traffic, courting im-

prisonment, and you hear nothing about the twenty-nine or thirty lakhs who are not in the camps?

**An Hon. Member:** They would like to go to the rehabilitation centres!

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Either they have to accept by implication that they have been rehabilitated, or that is not a live problem; or the live problem is only of these two lakhs who are in the camps. I would even go a step further. As regards these persons in camps, I circulated a statement to all Members of Parliament and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava referred to it, I am accused of not paying any attention to them. My friend even suggested that they should receive 'continued attention'.

What have we done for these persons? Where the per capita income of the country is Rs. 21 per head or Rs. 105 per family per mensem, we are spending upon these people at the rate of Rs. 125 per mensem per family, including infants and children. That is my expenditure. I am only saying that, Sir, with a view to tell you that here are these persons who are living in camps for seven, six, five, eight years, forcing the Government of India possibly in my obligation to them spending this big sum of money on them every month. The demand comes to Rs. 10 crores a year, all coming from the national revenues, from the taxpayer. We are spending upon them, we are providing them with shelter, we are providing them with food, we are providing them with cloths; if they get married we also give them a little present; and if a son is born to any one we also look after him and give some extra doles; and if a man marries from outside he can be my guest, he can bring the bride into the camp. But, "Oh, they are living in a very miserable condition" according to Shri Sadhan Gupta.

**An Hon. Member:** Terrible.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Yes, I know it is "terrible"! And that is what I am coming to. I want you to appreciate that if they are living in a terrible condition why is it that they make an effort to rehabilitate themselves and why is it, as Shri Barman said, that our friends opposite help them in formulating schemes for them and in finding good lands for them in West Bengal? According to them there are lakhs and lakhs of acres in West Bengal. (*Interruption.*) Dr. Roy's statement has no value. My appreciation of the problem is below par—"dead reports, all written ages ago, there is a lot of profit, there is a lot of cultivable land." Why not find it? Why must you ask that I must sit with you and a committee of the House and go about with them and then find out "there are the lands"? You are pining for them. You feel so much for them that your heart bleeds. Why don't you come to me with their cases; and if I do not look into them and examine them and if they are not sanctioned, I can be accused. But knowing perfectly well that they have no lands and this cannot be done, you say "take them to *danga* lands. If I take them to *danga* lands what will happen? What happened at Sambalpur? We spent Rs. 20 lakhs. The result was a waste, complete waste. Should I try that experiment again?

I simply wish to say that these friends of mine do not want to go outside West Bengal. The Dandakaranya scheme which is still in the examination stage, about which I have circulated a detailed brochure, has been condemned, completely condemned by the opposition parties.

**An Hon. Member:** By bell, book and candle!

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I think somebody remarked the other day that it will be a graveyard. Somebody's paradise is on the periphery of Bihar.

**Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan):** That is an incorrect statement.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am not talking about you.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** You are not entitled to make an incorrect statement. I did not make that statement.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I only wish to bring to the notice of the House that if I do not take my friends outside West Bengal and rehabilitate them, then I am charged with the complaint "you are not treating it as a national problem, the rest of India is sleeping quiet over the miseries and misfortunes of the displaced person from East Pakistan". And if I go to my Chief Ministers and tell them, "Even to the detriment of your local population, give me your lands and your best lands, I want to bring my friends", they say "Bihar is no good, Orissa is rotten, Madhya Pradesh we cannot think of, Rajasthan is a desert" as if Mr. Mathur is not alive up till this day.

**An Hon. Member:** He can live all over the world.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Who realises that during the last one year I have sent 40,000 persons out of West Bengal under my personal scheme? Can any one dare challenge my figure?

**An Hon. Member:** And if they come back?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have taken them to Madhya Pradesh. I have taken them to Ambikapur. So far not a single person rehabilitated in these colonies has come back—unless my friends from outside start taking undue interest in them.

Now, Sir, let come back to the camps. I have got only ten minutes left. I told you why my friends do not want to go out of West Bengal. Till about six months ago I was also in the dark. I said, "What is the reason? Here are nice people living in camps, a life of indolence. Their mind is not being worked in useful

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channels. They are becoming a prey to the slogans and some catchy phrases sometimes put from Amritsar, sometimes from Kerala and sometimes from Madhya Pradesh."

An Hon. Member: From Lahore also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I had a survey made, and this survey was conducted within the last four or five months, a survey of about 20 per cent of the camp population in West Bengal. What does the survey indicate? The survey indicates that 70 per cent of the people in the camps have a private income of their own.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On circumstantial evidence.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): What are their avocations?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Come with me to Ranaghat. I will show you 400 shops which have been occupied by them. But, you will have to give me protection.

An Hon. Member: You will be safe.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I will show people who are starving in Ranaghat.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Bear with me for ten minutes. I listened to you with great respect yesterday.

Shri Panigrahi: Have you the courage to go to Ranaghat?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Who is that?

Some Hon. Members: This side.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You mean from Orissa? Thank you very much. How brave of you. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall the Chair be ignored altogether?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I respect you very much; I am grateful to the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am requesting both sides.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Thirty per cent of them have close relations in Pakistan, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, on visiting terms. I find a substantial percentage of the women in the Homes have their husbands alive, some of them living in the camps. Some of the so-called orphans have their fathers alive.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It happens sometimes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Some mothers who are supposed to be destitute have living sons who are earning in West Bengal near about the camps. That is the reason. There you find the reason. If I take these people and they are willing to go with me to Kotah, Dacca will be far away, I will lose my roots or the income that I am making in the camps or round about the camps in West Bengal. I am not against that. I am very happy if my unfortunate brethren are in a position to salvage something from Pakistan. Nobody would be happier than myself if they can find their roots in the economy of West Bengal. Who would feel happier than the Rehabilitation Minister that a part of this problem has been resolved? But, it is very unfair to me, it is exceedingly unfair to me, to the Government and to the Ministry. But, the refugees themselves speak very little about it. It is my friends or the Vastuhara Sammelan. I won't name the party under whose auspices that is working.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who have gone to jail?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I won't name the party. If they must know it is the P.S.P. . . .

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who have gone to jail? The refugees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: . . . and the U.C.R.C. I say, why blame me for keeping the camps. I tell the

refugee friends of mine from the House through my friends opposite. The thing is very clear. Make your own schemes and bring them to me. Or, have faith in me and get yourself rehabilitated in my schemes. If you will not make your own schemes, and you will not come with me outside West Bengal, naturally a day will come and a day has to come when we have to take a decision, how long we propose to keep these camps, how long we propose to go on giving these doles which, everybody is agreed in this House, have a very demoralising effect. In my view,—may be very unfortunate—but my view is that by and large, the refugee population in West Bengal or in the eastern region, I won't say that they are properly rehabilitated, I won't say that they are satisfied, I certainly say that they are contented. Who should make the biggest noise? Those on whom we are spending Rs. 10 crores?

The actual charge against me or my guilt is that I beg of the States outside the eastern region to rehabilitate my brethren and they say, we shall not allow these people to go outside West Bengal. Why don't you leave them to their own fate? I am appealing to a much bigger audience outside. Leave them to their own fate.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Let them die.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Twenty-nine lakhs outside; the rest have not died.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Many of them have.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The way you pine for them and fight for them, I know. You have come to me and talked to me about them so many times; those on whom we are spending Rs. 10 crores. The average per capita income of one who sweats and toils is only Rs. 105. The Government of India is spending Rs. 125 per month. We are accused of apathy. Who are friends,—who proclaim to be their friends—please see that you are not rehabilitated so that this problem remains alive.

If we have to tackle this problem, we have to see that this problem is resolved. We have to see that the people are rehabilitated. Would you believe me that today, rehabilitation of each family that I am taking out—I am not taking out for any pleasure of it, why should I take a man out of West Bengal if the Government of West Bengal wants to keep him there—costs on an average Rs. 5,000? That is the minimum cost of rehabilitation of a displaced family who comes on my hands today. It is not a small sum of money. Previously, our schemes may have been faulty. Our schemes may have been defective. Today, we take jolly good care to see that each scheme is well planned and the holding that is given is economic. That is the reason why you find that where there may have been desertions in the initial stages, there have been no desertions whatever during the last 1 year or 15 months. Those friends from West Bengal, 40,000 persons who have gone with me on my assurance to Madhya Pradesh and other places, have they died? Let them die! Have they died? I invite him. He is a friend of mine. I invite others too, whenever they want, to Daramjayagar, Ambikapur, Kotah and other places. They are welcome to come with me. They can see the conditions for themselves. If there is any defect, I am prepared to look into them. But the mere idea, please do not go out of West Bengal, Bihar is a terror, Orissa is a graveyard, Dandakaranya, you will be devoured by wild tigers as if nobody is living there, black water, black fever, white fever, God knows what not.

If you will give me five minutes, Sir, I will deal with two important matters regarding the eastern region. Or I can finish here, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister will go on. We can sit five minutes afterwards.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The Government has been accused of sealing the border.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Who has accused?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** You might not have done so. Some one sitting in front of you might have done so.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Not sealing.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The word was "sealing" the border; I heard it. The implication was that we are not allowing anyone to come out of East Pakistan. That is wholly incorrect. We have laid down certain priorities. These priorities are based on humane considerations. I shall read what the priorities are: orphans with no guardians in East Pakistan; unattached women and widows with no livelihood in Pakistan; wives joining husbands in India; grown up girls going to India for marriage; families living in isolated pockets; members of split families part of which has already settled in India; persons whose near relations, on whom they are entirely dependant, are in India. These are the priorities that we have laid down. What is wrong with these priorities? If it is felt that there is a class of persons who should be included in these priorities, well, somebody can make a suggestion, and I am prepared to look into it.

The second question is about assurances given in the past and the assurances not being honoured. I am sure this will never be said of this Government. This question of the new migrants from East Pakistan after a certain date, as was mentioned by Shri Barman, was examined in the Darjeeling conference. What did we say? There are 42 lakhs of refugees in the eastern region today. Some of them, according to the Opposition, are living in disgraceful conditions in camps.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** According to you rehabilitated?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** They have not been rehabilitated, things are going from bad to worse, money is going down the drain.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Do you accept it?

**An Hon. Member:** It is an admission.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** What did we do? Even if there is an lota of truth in the allegation that is being made, let us think about it. What we did was this. Looking into the conditions of the displaced persons who are already on our hands and taking into consideration the paucity of lands in West Bengal as well as the employment potential and the land potential which is hardly of a marginal or sub-marginal nature in the other States, if these persons are to be properly rehabilitated, should we invite or take more persons on our hands?

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** You are taking.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Even then, the Prime Minister stated in reply to a question by Shri Bimal Ghose:

"It has been decided that the Government should not accept responsibility for extending rehabilitation benefits to future migrants from East Pakistan. Special cases may be considered individually, but generally speaking it will not be possible for Government to give these benefits indefinitely to an indefinite number of persons."

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Against past assurances.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** What is the past assurance I am trying to find out.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Very categorical.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The past assurance is about the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East or West Pakistan. What is the definition of a displaced person?—a person who has come from Pakistan on or after 1st March, 1947 either on account of disturbances or the fear of disturbances. Is a man who is now coming

out of East Pakistan a migrant, immigrant or a displaced person? Even then, the Prime Minister has said that on human considerations, and on the priorities that have been laid down, migration certificates will be issued, and in hard and deserving cases relief benefits will be given. I think that is a very fine statement which can be made by anybody who is interested in the solution of the rehabilitation problem in the country today.

I thank you very much for giving me a little more time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Banerjee wanted to ask one question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I only wanted to put one question. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has made the particular point that about 80,000 of the refugees are rural refugees. So, I request the hon. Minister to say something about that case. After all, they are 80,000 persons.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Are you talking of the rural non-substantial houses?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Yes.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Thank you very much.

As you will remember, rules were passed in this House regarding the non-substantial houses and at one time, you would recall, the policy of this Government was that as far as the rural houses were concerned, we would only give them at the rate of 50 per cent, but then the Government agreed to give them on the basis of 100 per cent.

The definition of a non-substantial house was accepted, I believe, years ago, and under that definition claims for rural houses were invited. Now, somebody from the Punjab went to the Punjab High Court, and in a Single Bench case a decision was given by Justice Khosla. I do not remember his exact words. It was to the effect that perhaps a single house can be appurtenant to the land, but not a number of houses. The Government

went up in appeal before the Punjab High Court. A decision was given by the Full Bench, and I will read only a few lines from it. That court while accepting the viewpoint presented by the Government stated:

"A reading of the whole rule, in the context of the Act under which it was framed, seems to indicate that each separate building in non-urban area is to be separately valued, and only where the value of a single building, including of course its necessary appurtenance, comes up to Rs. 10,000 or more, is to be considered admissible for purposes of a claim."

I believe a press note to this effect which was circulated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation clearly explaining the position has not been seen by my friend opposite. I will send him another copy.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Do hon. Members want any cut motions to be put separately?

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will you please put 1502 separately?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** 1573 and 1574.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They have not been moved. Therefore, they cannot be put.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I moved them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When did he move them? When the hon. Members were asked to indicate their intention . . .

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I wrote a slip.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. I find from the Table that they have not been moved. No indication has been given.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I sent a slip yesterday.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Today I have received the chit just now—11th April, 1958.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Today it was not asked. Yesterday only when the Speaker announced, I did send the slip.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, it is not there.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have sent. I am sorry.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** As soon as I received his note today, I tried to find out if really some indication had been given, and I was assured that there was no such indication.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On that basis I got a chance to speak even. I wrote it.

**Shri Subzman Ghose:** You are fighting a losing game.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right. If the hon. Member insists and he is sure, then I will accept his word.

May I put it separately or along with the cut motion of Shri Sadhan Gupta?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** 1574 along with Shri Gupta and 1573 separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Sadhan Gupta has also no objection to be bracketed with him?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is about the same Bengal.

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

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduce to Re. 1.” (Sending of East Bengal refugees out of West Bengal without exploiting the rehabilitation potential in West Bengal.)

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 32, Noes 102.

### Division No. 7]

Banerjee, Shri Premathanath  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bock, Shri Ignace  
Braj Baj Singh, Shri  
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Dasgupta, Shri B.  
Ghosal, Shri  
Ghose, Shri S.  
Goundar, Shri Shanmuga  
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
Achar, Shri  
Achiot Ram, Shri  
Ait Singh Shri  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Arumugham, Shri R. S.  
Bahunath Singh, Shri  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Banerji, Shri P. B.  
Barman, Shri  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basumtari, Shri  
Bhakt Dasban, Shri  
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Da  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Bhogi Bhai, Shri  
Birbal Singh, Shri  
Birendra Singhji, Shri  
Bishan Prakash, Ch.  
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan

### AYES

Imam, Shri Mohamed  
Iyer, Sri Paswara  
Khadikar, Shri  
Kodiyar, Shri  
Kunhan, Shri  
Matera, Shri  
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty  
Mohan Swarup, Shri  
Mullick, Shri B. C.  
Nayar, Shri V. P.  
Panigrahi, Shri

Dube, Shri Mulchand  
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.  
Genapathy, Shri  
Gandhi, Shri Feroze  
Ganpati Ram, Shri  
Guha, Shri  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Jhunjhunwala, Shri  
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.  
Kanungo, Shri  
Kaulwal, Shri  
Keshava, Shri  
Khimil, Shri  
Khawja, Shri Jamal  
Kistaiya, Shri  
Krishna Chandra, Shri  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lachhi Ram, Shri  
Lahiri, Shri  
Laskar, Shri N. C.

### NOES

Patel Shri P. B.  
Patel, Shri Balasahab  
Patil Shri U. L.  
Pillai, Shri Anthony  
Prodhan, Shri B. C.  
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt  
Salunke Shri Belesahab  
Thakore, Shri M. B.  
Valvi, Shri  
Verma, Shri Ramji

Maiti, Shri N. B.  
Malliah, Shri U. S.  
Malviya, Shri Motilal  
Mansen, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati  
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra  
Mathur, Shri M. D.  
Mehta, Shri J. R.  
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna  
Minimata, Shrimati  
Mishra, Shri B. D.  
Mishra, Shri R. R.  
Mohideen, Shri Gulam  
Morarka, Shri  
Murti, Shri M. S.  
Naidu, Shri Gwindarajulu  
Nair, Shri K. C.  
Naldurgkar, Shri  
Nastar, Shri P. S.  
Nehru, Shrimati Uma

[14.43 hrs

Oza, Shri  
 Palaniandy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval  
 Raghbir Sahai, Shri  
 Ram Saran, Shri  
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.  
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami  
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V.  
 Ramblr Singh, Ch.  
 Rane, Shri  
 Rao, Shri D. V.  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri Rajgorals

Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Sabu, Shri Bhagabai  
 Sabu, Shri Rameshwar  
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sanganna, Shri  
 Satish Chandra, Shri  
 Satyanarayana, Shri  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Sahankaraya, Shri  
 Sharma, Shri R. C.  
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
 Shobha Ram, Shri  
 Siddiah, Shri

Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Singh, Shri T. N.  
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad  
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo  
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.  
 Subramanyam, Shri T.  
 Swami, Shri V. N.  
 Swaran Singh, Sardar  
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar  
 Thimmaiah, Shri  
 Tyagi, Shri  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt  
 Vedakumari, Kumari M.  
 Wankar, Shri Balkrishna

*The motion was adopted.*

*Failure to remove discrimination  
 between rural and urban refugees  
 in the matter of payment of  
 compensation*

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

"That the Demand under the  
 Head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'  
 be reduced to Re. 1."

*Failure to solve the problem of  
 refugees in West Bengal.*

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

"That the Demand under the  
 Head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'  
 be reduced to Re. 1."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut  
 motions are also before the House. I  
 will now put these two and all the  
 other cut motions to vote.

*All 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,  
 1959, in respect of the heads of  
 Demands entered in the second  
 column thereof against Demands

Nos. 78, 79 and 1272 relating to the  
 Ministry of Rehabilitation."

*The Motion was adopted.*

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

DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF  
 REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs. 37,08,000 be granted to the  
 President to complete the sum  
 necessary to defray the charges  
 which will come in course of  
 payment during the year ending  
 the 31st day of March, 1959, in  
 respect of 'Ministry of Rehabil-  
 itation'."

DEMAND No. 79—EXPENDITURE ON  
 DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs. 18,77,58,000 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, 1959, in respect of  
 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons  
 and Minorities'."

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
 THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs. 19,25,00,000 be granted to the  
 President to complete the sum  
 necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

COMMITTEE ON  
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS

NINETEENTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move.

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPOSING OF  
RESTRICTION ON PERSONS WHO  
HAD HELD THE OFFICE OF  
GOVERNOR—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Motilal Malviya on the 28th March, 1958, regarding imposition of restriction on persons who had held the office of Governor.

Out of 1 hour allotted for the discussion of the resolution, 16 minutes have already been taken up, and 44 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Now, there is an amendment of this resolution by Shri Keshava. That is

out of order. He wants an amendment of the Constitution itself. That can be done by a direct motion, that is, a direct Bill and not by any other means. Therefore, it is out of order. There is no other amendment.

Now, Shri Braj Raj Singh. The hon. Member will appreciate that only 44 minutes are left, and since there are a few Members who want to speak, he should be as short as possible.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मालवीय ने प्रस्ताव में सदन को यह अवसर मिला है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करे कि जिन व्यक्तियों को एक दफा राज्यपाल बना दिया गया है, उस के बाद उन के जीवन की प्रक्रिया किस तरह चले और वे अपना जीवन किम तरहसे डालें कि जिससे राज्य के हित की रक्षा की जा सके और राज्य की प्रतिष्ठा को कायम रखा जा सके । सम्भवतः श्री मालवीय ने मस्तिष्क में यह बात इस तरह आई कि पिछले दिनों श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के मामले में हमारे देश के सब से बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल, श्री कन्हैयालाल माणिकलाल मुन्शी, मुन्शीम कांट में वकील की हैसियत से श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के खिलाफ खड़े हुए और न सिर्फ इस सदन में बल्कि सारे देश में यह प्रतिक्रिया हुई कि किसी भी भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल के लिये यह उचित नहीं था कि वह इस तरह के मामले पर श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के खिलाफ वकील की हैसियत से बहस करता । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वकील का जो मौलिक अधिकार है, उस को वह छोड़ देते—जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, वह एक बड़ा मुन्दर प्रस्ताव है और इस को पास कर देना चाहिये—लेकिन इतना आवश्यक था कि किसी भी भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल को, जो किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को, जो कि राज्य के किसी प्रतिष्ठित पद पर रह चुका हो, उस को कोई काम करने में पहले यह सोचना चाहिये कि उस का काम