[Mr. Speaker]

amine Shri B. K. Mazumdar is laid on the Table of the House. [See. Appendix II, annexure No. 186.]

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, the other day we passed a resolution saying that it amounted to a contempt of this House If he is a lunatic how can there be a contempt of the House at all?

Mr. Speaker: It is, therefore, that I said no action is called for Originally, before knowing who he was, I thought there was a contempt of the House and it authorised me to take action against him. I got him examined In view of the medical report, there is no contempt of the House, and I have discharged him.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-Contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION-Contd Shrimati Renu Chakravarttv (Basırhat) Sir, we are dealing with a Ministry which is one of the cleverest in propaganda. It is also true that after we have spoken the Minister is going to have the last word and, naturally, everything which we have been placing year after year will be replied to by him in a way which will confuse the issues, and people will begin to think that all that we have been stating are being attended to, and the next year when we come back we shall again

make the same complaint

This is a Ministry with an unbroken record of obstinate persistence in pursuing wrong policies, of turning a deaf to all importunate pleadings to change these policies, and only when the terrible sufferings of refugees become impossible to hide a host of propaganda is let loose giving all extraneous reasons for their fate except that it is due to the failings of the Ministry and the wrong policies which they continue to adopt

will prove this from the report itself. It becomes more than obvious when one reads the report, and when one hears the answers given to our questions. The evasiveness of the answers and sometimes, shall I say, the downright incorrectness of these replies astounds one. Can a Ministry which is entrusted with one of the most stupendous human tasks of healing the bleeding wounds of uprooted and persecuted humanity behave in a more heartless way?

Just a few days ago, in answer to a question by Shri H. N. Mukerjee regarding the fate of the refugees who are in the Sealdah Station in Calcutta Shri Mehr Chand Khanna said:

"According to our information no displaced persons are residing permanently on the platforms and pricincts of Sealdah Station Every now and then deserters from within the State of West Bengal and outside come to Sealdah and take temporary shelter there Recently some migrants with forged migration certificates have also been noticed. The State Government have been advised to take appropriate action in the matter."

This was on the 23rd July, 1957 What did we see on the 7th August? All the mam papers in Calcutta, all of them nationalist Congress papers, came out with pictures of the terrible state of the refugees in Sealdah Station If I were to translate what was written on 7th August, 1957, in Jugantar, it says

"For the last five 'years 4000 refugees have been hovering around the brink of starvation on the platforms of Sealdah. In the meantime neighbouring families have been attacked by cholera, small-pox, fever The dirta water, the putrid atmosphere opens up before the thousands of passengers the horrifying life of these refugees at every footstep they take. There is not an inch of space in any corner that does not testify to these fragments of shatered family life" The correspondent visited the Sealdah Station in the evening. He says that many families had made a little fire and were cooking a few handfulls of kanfi, and that too only for the kids. There was nothing for the grown-ups. A spokesman of the Refugee Rehabiltation Department said that the majority had come as deserters from camps. Some had fallen victims to false migration certificates."

And, do you know how many there are?

"There are about 1850 refugees who' have no identification papers"

It is not a small number, and it is not as if they come and they go. The paper continues to say:

"Some of the men looked for work as day-labourers in the docks as helpers. Some days they get work for two three days and then again for days on end they get no work Is it surprising therefore that half starvation, and more often full starvation, and more often full starvation is their lot? Little kids cluster round the passengers begging them to allow them to carry their goods. Many of them have the tragedy of becoming refugees twice."

There the correspondent talks about a 50 year old Ananda Das. He says:

"He went to Burdwan and got a bit of land out of his own initiative He was a sharecropper. He dreamt of begging his life afresh. Last year's flood shattered all his hopes. Shelterless, landless, Ananda Das found refuge in Sealdah Station."

I have read out this bit because I want this House, which I find so empty and which bespeaks the little interest that today the rest of India is taking in this Ministry which has been entrusted with one of the largest amount of money to tackle one of the biggest human problems, the most complicated problem, the most difficult problem,—to realise the importance of this problem.

In a nutshell the history of the refugees is the clearest pointer to the

real reasons why these things are happening. It is because these refugees have no rehabilitation. They have no means of livelihood. That is why again and again we hear that there have been desertions, that people are still starving, that a large number of refugees are suffering from tuberculosis, anemia and all sorts of diseases And, it is exactly this which the Refugee Rehabilitation Department has refused to admit. That is the reason why they refuse to make public the Fact Finding Committee's report of 1954.

They say that the times have changed Yes, the times have changed There has been a greater influx. But the fact remains that even before 1954 the Fact Finding Committee made a very clear and categorical statement that there had not been any rehabilitation, that rehabilitation had failed and not even 11 per cent of the people had been rehabilitated.

There has been no attempt to rehabilitate the refugees; not only that, the Ministry is m no mood of selfcriticism or re-examination of the policies they have followed. I feel in their arrogance all that they have done is to blame the refugees again and again and to make propaganda, which they have carried on all along, that all this has continued because we have had such a huge refugee influx

This is there again in this year's report. In this year's report the opening sentence says:

"The exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan instead of ceasing continued with unabated vigour and intensity. The average monthly rate of this exodus which was 20,000 in 1955....."

It goes on like that and it says:

"It represents an increase of 35 per cent over the average monthly rate during the previous year."

There is no doubt about the amount of increased influx during 1955-36. It complicated matters, no doubt, but I would request the House to consider the fate of those thousands of

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty] others who have been here between 1947 and 1954 Are they rehabilitated? No Thousands of them remain in a miserable plight, as I will show again

Another thing I want this House to notice is that during the last eight or nine months there has been a marked decline in influx I myself who keeps in touch with refugee rehabilitation problem was very surprised to see that from October onwards, that is, almost eight to nine months, there has been a remarkable decline in influx From August when 1t was 47,000, 1t came down to 16,000 in September, 2000 m November, 2000 in December and in January it is 2500 In February, it is 2000 In March, it is only 1,261 If you will see, it is even lower this month than even in 1953 So, I do feel that here is a welcome change. But then, the question arises in my mind have all the ills which had come to us because there was this huge influx and which did complicate matters been attended to? Have things changed? Has there been more successful rehabilitation m the east during the last nine months? Not a bit

There is another thing which I call slander and not propaganda I call it slander This has remained absolutely unchallenged for such a long time and I am glad that my friend Shrı A C Guha has raised it, because I myself was going to raise it this time It is said that rehabilitation has not been possible for East Pakistan refugees because they refused to go outside Bengal; that the West Pakistan refugees are mobile and that is why they are rehabilitated Sir, I would be very glad if West Pakistan refugees are rehabilitated I should be very glad of it, but there are many reasons for my doubting it I also see what happens in this big city of Delhi What is happening here? There were allottees of houses valued at Rs 10,000 about whom, after a great deal of agitation, the hon Minister this year has been pleased to say that they may give their money in eight years. They

wanted it to be in 15 years. But I am glad he has given at least eight years Now, 20 per cent instalment has to be paid immediately. I think the House should know how much it 18 It comes to 1,000 to 1,800. I must state that none of our refugees not even middle-class, is in a position to pay in one instalment,—Rs. 1,800 straightway I think it is a very legitimate demand, that if we have given from the State a large amount of money for their rehabilitationand rehabilitation is the main and basic problem—then, it is right that we should accede to their demand of Rs 30 instalment per mensem It will take sometime for full repayment but at least, they will have shelter and a livelihood Is it not right?

Then, they have complained about the departure from no-profit-no-loss basis of valuation I think it is only right. Why should we make profit on them? If it is true that you have given one allotment and you have charged a particular price for a person in Malviya Nagar, why should not it also charge that same price for a person m Lajpatnagar? I should say it is a very legitimate demand of theirs, that all houses be sold at a no profit no loss basis.

Then again, there is the question of their rents being calculated m respect of their purchase money I think that is also a very legitimate demand It is a question that if we are going to rehabilitate them, we must have the money, and true, we want the money, because you are linking up your compensation with this But at least we must see that those who have a little shelter are not charged heavily Rs 10,000 per allotment is a humble enough place I must say that if they have got shelter and they are prepared to pay a small amount by way of instalments, why should there be any objection? That is a very legitimate demand

About the position in Purana Quila, I read the speech made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava I entirely agree with him. What is it they

want? They say, "We have been given temporary allotments. We have paid Rs. 150, while you do not have that money. Now, you are charging us again and you are meeting that amount from our claims". They say it is unjust. But the Government say, "it is all right". What I say is, let an enquiry committee of MPs be set up and let that committee go into the question of these rents. Is there anything unreasonable in such a demand?

Then the refugees say that want that there should be a plan for our permanent rehabilitation." I think that the hon. Minister said that he is going to give a plot of land in Jangpura. What has happened? are known in Delhi. What has happened in regard to Kamala Market? If this is the result, as mentioned by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Delhi, in respect of refugee rehabilitation, then, you can understand what is the fate of those who are far away from the centre of Delhi? People from East Pakistan—the refugees from East Pakistan—are to go to jungles. You want them to go to the jungles in Dandakaranya. You can understand what is going to be the fate of those refugees.

I want to explode this canard that the East Pakistan refugees are going outside Bengal. Actually, what are the figures? The figures are these. These figures deal only with the rural families, because that is the real prob-In West Pakistan, whilst the total is 5.10 lakhs, how many have gone outside? 0.5 I have taken these figures only from the Government records. In respect of other families. what is the figure? Out of 1.69 lakhs. ·62 lakhs have gone outside Bengal. So, it is time that we came down to brass tracks. I am very glad that my Punjab friends have got enough land inside Punjab. Very good. We from Bengal may not have evacuee perty, but I say that the same problems would have arisen in the of the Punjab refugees-the rural they were not lucky families—if enough to have had lots of land within Punjab. Therefore, I would not like

this constant harping,—I can read out from my figures,—again and again, of the Ministry trying to say that the reason and the only reason why there has been no rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees is that the East Pakistan refugees do not go outside Bengal to settle.

From the details which I shall give, I would show you that in Puniab alone, out of 19,62,000 West Pakistan refugees, 16,11,000 have been rehabilitated in Punjab; in Rajasthan, 1,64,000 and the rest in Bombay, etc. But those who were settled in Bombay, were the people who came from Sind generally. From East Pakistan, out of 21,69,000, we have got 16,19,000 in West Bengal and 2,25,000 in Tripura and in Assam we have got 2,67,000distributed in the three or four States. So, what the Government give is a completely wrong picture. I know my friends have been constantly dinning in our ears that the reason why we have not been able to rehabilitate the East Bengal refugees is because they refuse to go and settle outside. It is not so. I should like to say why it is that in Bihar there are only 25,000 East Bengal refugees while in Assam, there are 2,67,000. Why is it that the refugees do not come away from Assam? Why is it that while we have got in Orissa only, 33,000 refugees, we have got 2,25,000 in Tripura. Why do the refugees in Tripura not mig-Sealdah? The reason rate to because of the condition in the camps and the failure of their rehabilitation. Take the case of the Bettiah refugees who deserted. It is not those who have been rehabilitatedthose 5,000—who have migrated. is the others who migrated. There were certain reasons, but even with all the provocations of any individual or any person, I tell you that no person who has been rehabilitated be forced to desert once he has rehabilitation. That is the big point which I would like to drive home to the House, because I do not know how far I will be able to drive this point home to the Minister. That is why I would beg of the Ministry not to give currency to this canard again.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Now, I would like to refer to another point. The hon, Prime Minister also replied on one occasion when we had raised the question of Dandakaranya-I think Shri Sadhan Gunta raised that question—that refugees are being settled outside West Bengal that is in Dandakaranya. They are doing it without making complete evaluation of the land and the amount of fallow and that lies in West Bengal. said that it is being done because we have to take into consideration. geography, the population and all other aspects. In that way, if the total population is divided by cultivable land, there is no land in whole of India where we can these refugees. What we have been pressing for is, turn the fallow, waste, water-logged land in West Bengal into good land, reclaim it, and divide it 50-50 between the local people. local landlords, the local landless people and the displaced persons.

I was surprised to hear the bitter speech made by my friend Shri Barman. I may tell him that today. the bitterness that is growing between the West Bengal people and the East Pakistan refugees is not because of the latter. I know some of them take fish from the pond; some of them steal coconut from the trees other fruits from the crops. I have seen it. I have seen the bitterness in Rajarhat. But all this is not fault of the displaced persons. It is the fault of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department's policies. It is the failure of the department that responsible. I have again and again put my concrete proposals before this House but those proposals have been treated as so many scraps of paper.

Shri Barman said so much about the difficulties of finding land and that there is no land in the Sundervans. But I say there is and if you tackle it district by district, and let us find out how much land is available and how much could be improved, we could find land. He wants to send the refugees to Dandakaranya about which I shall say something

more later. He tells us that there is no land in North Bengal There is a lot of forest land. There is the Terai area, tea garden area where fallow land is available. Nobody is wanting to take away the cultivable which is in the hands of the small peasantry. In Rajarhat the local peasantry have been fighting not only under the leadership of the Kisan Sabha and ourselves, but the Congressmen themselves have been holding meetings to oppose the acquiring of peasant's lands. I would like to place before you some of the leaflets which I have got. Today satvagraha is taking place there. For five years I have been trying to din this into the ear of the hon. Minister and before him his predecessor that the small peasants land should not be taken. but it has been refused. Now the position is that the local people and the refugees who are living lives of hell in tents are not able to take that land. The hon, Parliamentary Secretary tells me that they have passed orders not to take the land. I do not know how far it is true. If it is true. I will be the first person to welcome it.

But together with it, let us take the fisheries. Why is it that fisheries go and evade these fisheries? There are fisheries not only within the water, but outside it. There are certain people who are very high up in the offices of the Ministry who do not want this to happen. I will say to my hon. friend, Mr. Barman, there are hundreds of acres of land in my area. Let him come and see; there are lots of barren lands, fallow lands full of saline water and they can be used for cultivable purposes.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is not easy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Nothing is easy. I would like to ask my friend, is Dandakaranya easy? Let us consider it from that point of view. Firstly, there is nobody who will say, we object on principle to people going outside. But our question is, let us first take the whole matter in an integrated way. Let us

not create divisions between East Bengal and West Bengal. Let us see if we can create good land from the waste land that is there. Let the local people also be benefitted by the refugee rehabilitation scheme. That is my outlook.

I want to be convinced as to whether Government really has an idea as to how far there is fallow land or not. I asked a question when were in the Rehabilitation Consultative Committee, about two years ago, as to whether a total evaluation of the fallow and waste land has been made. At that time the hon. Minister said that the information was that hardly any suitable land of any measurable size was available in West Bengal. He, however, agreed to have the matter examined. That was the answer given to us at that When I put a starred question the other day, asking the Minister whether any collection of data has been made to evaluate waste land the Ishaq report on undivided Bengal. and if not the reason therefor. says, "no survey of waste land has been undertaken by the Central Government; an enquiry has been made by the State Government. We have asked whether they have any survey after the Ishaq Committee report and the information when received, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha." I should like to know on what ground we are proceeding to say Bengal has reached saturation point. There is no data on which the Central Government is making statements, I say it is a totally wrong thing to do. First of all, let us find out what amount of land we have within West Bengal and then, after we have got that land divided amongst our own landless people as well as the refugees, we shall certainly see if there are other areas near about Bengal; we shall certainly see that our refugees go there.

Coming to Dandakaranya, it has been a source of a great deal of discussion in this House. As far as the replies given to me and Shri Sanganna are concerned, I find that actually there is hardly any scheme. Chapal Bhattacharya knows all about it he says and I am glad he knows. But as far as Khannaji is concerned, he says:

"It is very difficult to say at this stage what will be the total quantum of the area that will be reclaimed, because surveys are being undertaken.... There are no communications and there are no roads. The nearest railway station is about 100 miles away, but in spite of all these difficulties, I can assure the hon. Member and the House that we are doing our level best."

It is good that we are doing our level best, but when this will be available God only knows. A large amount of money has been spent and I do not know whether it is going to pay you, because we have seen many reports which have appeared in the Press. It said that the Gazetteer of Koraput district published a statement in 1941 about Malkangiri taluk, which, the hon. Minister says, is one of the areas, which says:

"Generally speaking, the soil is of very poor quality and after the forest has been cut down and the natural humus has been subjected to the withering heat of two or three summers, there is very little virtue left in it."

Besides, in the rainy season, it is impossible to get there, and even the jeep in which the "Statesman" reporter visited the place got stuck up for four hours. There was a very interesting letter written by a person from F.A.O., Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta. He has quoted from the census report of India, 1951, on Orissa, where he talks about the Koraput district and he says:

"The destruction of forest and the scrub jungle done in the interests of intensive cultivation and Grow More Food Campaign exposed their land to the quick walk of water and wind, with the result that the top soil, which is generally fertile, is logged."

He goes on to say that in the Eastern Ghat region, the steeply inclined hill slopes and surface soil are subjected

### [Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

to rapid erosion due to heavy rainfall and this again, is aggravated by deforestation. If this is true, I would beg the hon. Minister to whether we are right in spending this huge amount of money, which we need very badly. We want it for the refugee rehabilitation and we do not want the money to be wasted. If this is at all true, if a part of it is true, I should say, let us be a little wiser. Let us find out first if there is, and I say there is, fallow land in Bengal. Let them undertake a proper survey and evaluate all water-logged areas in our own State and after that, only after that, should try to undertake such things.

I do not want to take any more time over this matter. I would like to mention one or two other points. There is the question of urban rehabilitation. Regarding this question, the problem of employment, if I may say so, this has been a sorry tale of all colonies. If I can give you sequence of events that has taken place regarding the setting up of industries in our various colonies the truth will be evident. In January, 1955, soon after Khannaji took over the Ministry, he said, schemes were sanctioned and 7,000 people were to get jobs. There were to be 3 spinning mills, steel wire, ropes forgings, calcium carbonate factory, etc. after spending Rs. 384 In October, 1955, lakhs. from schemes, it became 13 schemes; 9,000 people were going to be benefited; there were to be 6 spinning mills, the same calcium carbonate factory, wire rops, steel forgings, etc. In March, 1956, i.e., 1 year and 2 months later, 36 industrial schemes were sanctioned. But what is the result? We find the same names-J. K. Steel Factory, Rishra, Banga Luxmi Cotton Mills, Taherpur, Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra, Bengal Fine Spinning Mills, Gayeshpur, etc. All these are to go into production in a year or two, and some, they say, they are going to start in one or two months. When we put a question on December 1956, almost another year afterwards, we find the same answer

given. Now, if we see the report of the Ministry for 1956-57, we find the same thing. Except one or two, the others have not gone into production. This is the way in which the entire question has been deliberately shelved and the economic situation has become desperate.

For instance, take Gayeshpur Taherpur. They have a long history. I do not want to take up the time of the House. Mrs. Ray knows about them. They were the colonies which came in for a great deal of criticism in the fact-finding committee's report. We have been hearing for three years that they are going to have spinning mills in these two places. We told that 200 to 300 people have been recruited. For what? Half building is constructed a bit of the machinery · has been ordered. I was told by my friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, who is a representative from that area, that in neither of these two places any industries have been started. This is the whole tale of rehabilitation, of gainful employment, which is going on whether it is the rural sector or in the urban sector.

There is one more point and that is regarding the squatters' colony. The same is the table about squatters. In 1954—I am reading the report; I am not saying anything of my own-we were told that colonies are going to be regularised. Later on, in the Consultative Committee we came to hear that 25 colonies are going to be added. 30 colonies the survey was completed in 1954. We were told that the work was in progress. In 1955 how many colonies were regularised? Three. In 1955-56 nothing was stated-compsilence the on matter. In 1956-57 we are told that from 133 plus 25 colonies, the eligible colonies are 131. They have been reduced suddenly. For three years 39 colonies have been regularised. I think many of the people who are living in the colonies were long been dead by the time we have regularised these colonies if we are to wait like this. The position is the same

everywhere whether we take up the question of the rerugees in Assam or in Tripura.

In Tripura what is the position? Loans which have been sanctioned years ago have not been given. Everywhere delays and delays. Even those who are supposed to get money for reclamation of jungles have not been given money.

There are so many other Cases There is no time to take up these matters. I would say that tire Ministry has got to be into. It is no use giving excuses. I know what the answer from the hon. Minister is going to be. He give a long number of figures. When I go there, I will find that nothing has been done. I can give example from my own place. There is example of Chandipur Colony where houses have been built much earlier. In the early days of the influx, they were living in thatched houses with bamboos. Those people were living in a terrible condition, we represented that matter a year ago and then Shri Khannaji sent his people there. It was agreed that before the monsoon sets in, all the repairs will be undertaken. Now monsoon come and almost gone. In another month the monsoon will be gone. But I have been getting letters that nothing has been done.

There is one small rehabilitation centre in Madhyamgram where three sets of women have been trained in waste silk spinning. We have been begging for a production centre. Let these women spin and get some money and Government will buy the raw silk. But it is now 1½ to 2 years and nothing has been done. It has not been sanctioned. Is it possible for non-official organisation to carry for such a long time, training women, who have come with so much hope. without Government help?

This is the way the whole affair is continuing. So I say that unless this Ministry realises its own failures and makes up its mind that it is going to pursue new policies and it is going to eliminate not only the delays but also corruption that is rampant in this Ministry—Shrimati

Renuka Ray knows it-nothing can be done. Now what is the state of affairs? If a refugee has applied for a loan, at least a part of the loan will have to be given to Auckland House in order to be able to realise loan. This is the position. Everybody knows it. But nothing has been done to check it. This corruption, delay, this callousness, this persistent and continuous wrong policy, I say, is the root cause for the 'nonrehabilitation of these refugees and I say the Ministry, which has given so much money by the public exchequer, the Ministry which been entrusted with healing wounds of thousands and lakhs people who have been uprooted from their own homes, has no right follow the present policy and it has to give a fit and proper deal to refugees. So I say that this when the Ministry takes up this problem, it has to try not only just show propaganda material but really to take upon itself the great task which has been entrusted to it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I am very glad to find that there has been certain amount of change in the ...Parliament and that the problem of the East Bengal refugees is being discussed at much greater length than I used to find in the olden days. I do not know whether anyone, more especially anyone outside India, aware of the fact that during the one decade that has come and gone, day after day, month after month year after year, every day, even though there were lull periods, fugees in thousands and lakhs have poured into West Bengal from East The State of West Bengal Bengal. has a total area of 30,770 sq. miles and a density of population of 806. The next State in which large numbers have come is East Punjab, where the total area is 36,389 and the density of population is 340 per square mile. Apart from this, there was interchange of population in the East Punjab but in West Bengal they are all an additional number. Now I have not got very much time and I want to lay emphasis on two or three major points.

### [Shrimati Renuka Ray]

The first one is regarding land in West Bengal. I find that the Ishaq Report has been quoted again and again. Anyone who has knowledge is aware that the Ishaq Report was drawn up with one purpose, intent. It was to bring the whole of Bengal into Pakistan, to show there was a majority even in western region of Bengal of Muslims and, therefore, this report was drawn up to bring from neighbouring provinces more Muslims into the western region of Bengal so that if and when the partition came the whole of Bengal had a majority of Muslims. It was done with a purpose. Everyone knew that the density of population was very high and, therefore, to have some argument to show that there was room there to bring some further people, this report was drawn Since then there has been agricultural survey by the West Bengal Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Put it on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: There was a survey some few years back which showed that out of the 5.78 lakhs acres of waste land there is in West Bengal 2.47 lakhs acres which will be suitable and some of it after reclamation. I cannot go into every detail of what type of lands have been given to what type of refugees. But this 2.47 lakhs of acres of land have been utilized.

Now we hear a great deal about the Sunderbans. The hon. lady Member has just mentioned it. She has stated that Shri Barman should down with her and see all that. would ask her to come with me to some of the refugee colonies in the Sunderbans such as the plot. It is very difficult to get there. It takes time and when you get there you feel sorry that we placed them there. For, in spite of the predictions that in two years, after the bunds are put up, the land there would no longer be saline, it has become very difficult to keep these people there, including even the hardiest of refugees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There have been no desertions from there.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Of course there were desertions at first. I have been there personally, and I have had to move those people more into the hinterland. There was room sufficient only for a few people, but for more people, there was not sufficient room.

It is well known what the position and fate of the local people in the Sunderbans is, in spite of the bunds that have been built. My friend was talking about refugees today. But she also talked sometimes about the local people and their needs, in the Sunderbans. I would like to say one thing in this connection. After 1952, it became quite obvious to anyone who would go and see West Bengal that the only way of putting up the refugee cultivators who coming from that time onwards into the State of West Bengal was by undertaking big schemes of reclamation. And schemes of reclamation been undertaken. There were waterlogged, submerged areas like Sonarpur, Aarapotch, and Bagjogla which a good deal of money was spent. But injunctions after injunctions from the High Court came. Now, who were people who inspired them? Who were the people who said those Bagjogla refugees land should be yours. You have been put here in tents, and you have to be helped in rehabilitation.'? That was true. They were put there by us. But the local people were also told 'This land is yours. If the land is reclaimed, it should go to you.' Thus the same people encouraged friction between the refugees and the locals.

The State Government had to make an arrangement by which anyone who had not got six bighas of land among the local people should also be included. That was done. But that was not sufficient. In spite of it came injunctions after injunctions from the High Court. In Bagjogla, about 160 acres or so have actually been given to these poor unfortunate refugees up till now. But there is local opposition from the local people. For, this is a

State where there is a lot of landless labour who also have to be provided.

Now, another hon. Member referred to Bankura. What is the fate in Bankura today? Year after year, we have scarcity conditions there. If tomorrow, we have a big irrigation project, do you mean to say that the local people can be left out from the benefits of such a project?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why should they be left out?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Would there be enough land to accommodate the incoming refugees? So, it would not be possible. I said once, and I say it again that if for another five or ten years, this sort of thing goes on, and there are no proper rehabilitation arrangements in other States for the East Bengal refugees, there will be no standing room in West Bengal.

Having dealt with the cultivator refugees, I shall now come to the overcrowded economy of West Bengal. But before doing so, I would like to say one thing. There is an idea in the minds of some persons that there has been excessive expenditure on rehabilitation in West Bengal, in the eastern regions. I have not got the entire eastern region figures with me, but let me give the figures for West Bengal. Rs. 38 crores have been given to 2.2 lakhs of refugees, which, when averaged out, would be less than Rs. 800 per family, which is less than the ceiling rate that has been prescribed. And how has this money been spent? It is not for the Union Minister of Rehabilitation or the State Government's Rehabilitation Ministry to make the assessment. The Statistical Survey Report of the Statistical Bureau which has done a survey up to the middle of 1955, which is very revealing, and which is very interesting, says what exactly has been done, and what has not been done.

At page 4, paragraph 4(1), the reports says:

"The total number of migrants who had occupation in Pakistan

is 5,59,000. The number having occupation since migration is 7,29,000."

At page 6, paragraph 4 (21), the report analyses that the income level of the migrant earners shows that 41.8 per cent of the displaced persons have an income of over Rs. 50, whom 13.4 per cent earn more than Rs. 100, and the rest are earning below Rs. 50. Now, it is quite true, it is absolutely true, that the income level of many of them is below than in the State. It is also perfectly true that many of them have only been partially rehabilitated, and they do not even have an income of Rs. 50. It is also perfectly true that many of them had not yet been rehabilitated. I am talking of those who had come into the State, at that time, when the number was 27 lakhs.

The report also reveals what happened to the money that was given for house-building purposes. At page 36, para 23, the report says that leaving out the single-member families, 3,08,000 families own houses of their own. Of these 2,81,000 families have been assisted by Government, while the rest have built houses for them-With an average of about selves. five persons per family, this covers about 21,45,000 persons out of the 27,23,000 persons who were in the State at that time. The report also points out the types of houses that have been built, the amount of money that was given, and that it is possible to give to the displaced persons in the rural areas. Their houses are similar to those of the people who live there. But since the houses were newly built, at least they might have been given better ones. All the same, to say that the money on rehabilitation was wasted is not correct. I do not understand how it was wasted, when the money is not adequately given for rehabilitation as yet.

Again, if you see the report of the Ministry, you will find how much money has been given by way of grants, and in the State of West

## [Shrimati Renuka Ray]

Bengal, Rs. 13 crores have been given for education, medical facilities and various other things. The Statistical Survey Réport about education is very interesting. At page 3, para 3 (4), it is stated:

"An interesting feature is that amongst the children of displaced persons, the percentage of literacy is more than double of what it is amongst the population as a whole."

### It further says:

"When the migrants came to India, their percentage of literacy was already high. But there has been an overall increase of more than 25 per cent over the standard of 1950, during the past five years."

[Shri Mohamed Imam in the Chair] 13.50 hrs.

At page 37, in para 36 of this report, details are given of the problem of migrants who are in employment. It shows that — and this is something which the rest of India must know—the impact of the refugee rehabilitation on the State of West Bengal has been such that

"the economic standard of the State has been lowered to the extent of a deficiency of income of Rs. 21.9 crores per year as a result of migration."

The migrants came into the **State**, which was already over-crowded, and they have increased the pressure on land, which was already heavy.

#### The report adds:

"1,08,000 migrant earners in excess of the numbers who were employed in Pakistan and the numbers warranted by the normal rate of increase of the labour force amongst the migrant population, have proportionately increased the unemployment problem among the indigenous population involving a loss to them of Rs. 10.8 crores per year.

In the desparate search employment by the migrants, the per capita income of the State as a whole has been lowered. The total loss to the State in terms of per capita income on account of migration, therefore, must be higher than the aforesaid Rs. 21.9 crores. Every thousand migrants who have come into the State since the date of Survey (which was July 1955) or will come in future will adversely affect the economy of the State by an additional amount of Rs. 2.9 lakhs per year. It is important to distinguish these amounts from expenditure on rehabilitation. The amounts represent the compensation which is needed by the State as a whole for recovering loss of income as a result of migration".

At that time, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 33.45 crores, Rs. 19.35 crores were given as house-building loans. Uptodate, Rs. 33.60 crores have been distributed to individual displaced families. Of this, Rs. 21.84 crores has been spent on house-building loans.

It is impossible to quote the entire report in the short time at my disposal, but I would request the hon. Minister to get copies of this from the Statistical Bureau of the State of West Bengal and provide them to Members of Parliament. It would make interesting reading because it shows what has not been done and what has been done; it also shows the inadequacy of the amount given for rehabilitation. It is natural that much more could not have been done.

Remember that certain families had the full limits while others have had much less. The fact that a good deal, 41 per cent, have an income of Rs. 50 is due to the fact that every avenue of employment that the State Government could find, whether in Government itself or in private firms which Government sought, was given to the refugees. In 1954 rose a situation in which any young man who had grown

up in West Bengal could not find employment because all employment had to be given to refugees on a priority basis. Therefore, the position has been reached that it was impossible to continue that way. Room had to be found for the local population also to get employment.

It would be quite incorrect to say that the local people of West Bengal have no sympathy or that they want to create trouble or the East Bengal refugees or that the East Bengal refugees are to blame. But the hard and naked truth has to be faced. I know the hon. Minister will agree with me. The facts are there, that it is not possible for West Bengal to do anything more. No words can describe the position that obtains in West Bengal today all over the State due to its overburdened economy.

The hon. Member spoke of North Bengal. What is the position in North Bengal? If she goes there, she will see it for herself. Raiganj practically is a new town built by refugees. In Cooch Behar, what is happening today? In spite of migration certificates, without migration certificates, without migration certificates people are coming into Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri from across the border. This is the position of the State. This position has obtained for sometime now.

In 1952, for the first time the State Government pointed out that expensive schemes of reclamation would have to be undertaken. It was decided that the extra cost of this would not be borne by the refugees. But when the influx started in the beginning of 1954, it was decided in the middle of 1954 that it was not possible for the State of West Bengal to rehabilitate any new refugees and they were to be kept in camps—transit camps. The West Bengal Government used to have worksite camps; the system of worksite camps broke down with the influx of refugees, pouring in day by day; it was difficult even to find enough highland to put up tents.

It is these refugees who are still in camps, on whom, one may say, the expenditure has been infructuous. That is quite true. But this is no part of expenditure on rehabilitation in West Bengal. I know that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been trying. But it is a fact that for these and other people who have come, schemes of rehabilitation have not upto now been put up in other States on an adequate scale. The Union Ministry of Rehabilitation also cannot work alone, in the air. It needs the cooperation of the other States. The whole problem of rehabilitation can only be solved in co-operation of all the people of India who must realise what this problem has become for this area. I do claim that West Bengal has borne a heavier responsibility than any other State in settling refugees.

A great deal has been said about the Dandakaranya scheme. My own feeling is that it will take time. In the meantime, there must be other schemes. I once suggested to the Minister, and I am making that suggestion again in all seriousness, that there should be at least one scheme for East Bengal refugees somewhere near Delhi. You have every other type of refugee near Delhi. Why should not there be one scheme for the East Bengal refugees so that people may understand what they are like, so that the wrong ideas about the East Bengal refugees may not persit? While the Dandakaranya scheme is being implemented, will need this scheme and schemes outside West Bengal to quickly implemented if infructuous expenditure on camps is to avoided.

I have no time to go into great detail, but I want to make one point. That is about the aptitude of the East Bengal refugees. There is a wrong impression — I agree with the hon. Member who spoke before no on this point — with the whole of India about the East Bengal refugees' capacity, there is a wrong impression. There are 22 lakh refugees in West

#### [Shrimeti Renuka Ray]

Bengal who have been given loans, either fully or parfially. In spite of the over-crowded economy there, 41 per cent have settled down, people who never earned a living in Pakistan are earning their living today. Valiant efforts are being put up by all these refugees to settle in that area.

It is absolutely true that in East Punjab, every cultivator who came could be settled, but in West Bengal, what was the amount of land that could be given to even those who could be settled? If these things are borne in mind, I think people will realise that because some persons are induced to squat in Sealdah, particularly before elections or at any other time, that does not show the real calibre of the East Bengal refugees. Because there are people who fish m troubled waters, as Dr Subbarayan said the other day, it does not mean that all East Bengal refugees fall a prey to them That is not true

A large number of those who came in earlier years and suffered have settled Some of them have been unsettled during the last floods along with the local people; yet they have shown tenacity in settling again Surely those people should not be forgotten, when we are thinking of the East Bengal refugee

That is why I would ask the Minister to have some scheme near Delhi so that the people all over India would understand the problem of these East Bengal refugees Also they would understand the problem of the area from which they came and what struggle they are making to settle down A few lakhs should not be allowed to spoil the fair name of a large majority who have done their best and are still struggling to settle in an over-crowded economy.

I have sought the forum of this House because I feel that it is essential for India to understand the problem. Not the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation, nor even the Government of India by itself can solve this problem, unless there is some other solution. Many attempts have been made, hundreds of attempts have been made to change the climate in Pakistan, each one of them has proved abortive so far. Therefore, it is for India to plan out what she is going to do. Kashmir and the Canal Waters disputes are discussed in the international forum, at length and often in a twisted and garbed fashion. But what of the East Bengal refugees, squeezed out from their homes and moorings, the treatment of Pakistan towards minorities?

I am glad that the Dandakaranya scheme is to be implemented. But that will not answer the present. The infructious expenditure on camps, whether those camps are kept in West Bengal or in any other State, will go on until rehabilitation schemes properly executed and carried out can be set up outside West Bengal

With these words, I support the Demands

14 hrs

भी राचा रमसा (चादनी चौक) समा-पति महोदय, मै पूर्नानवास मत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में चन्द एक बाते इस सदन के सामने रखना बाहता हु। मझ प्रपने पुनर्वास मनी महोदय से बडी हमदर्दी है क्योंकि जब से पूर्नीनवास का काम उनके जिम्मे पढा है. बहुत सारी बाते जो शुरू गुरू में शरणार्थियो या प्रवाचियों के लिए की जा रही बी, बे करीय करीय बन्द कर दी गई हैं। आणे के लिए भी पुनर्वास मत्रालय की जो पालिसी है वह प्रधिकतर यही है कि पूनवास के काम को जहां तक हो सके समेटा जाए । यह मंत्रासय अब इस कोशिश में है कि उन शरणांचियों को जिन्हें की मुझाबका देना है या जिन्हें इसे बटाना है उसको अस्वी से अस्वी किया जाए और इस कार्य को समाप्त किया वाये।

िकन फिर भी मैं यह घपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं कि उन बातों का यहां पर जिन्न कर्क जिन-का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली के आसपास बसे हुए सरणार्थी माइयो से है।

सब से बढ़ी बात जो इस मत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है वह ग्रासपास के इलाको में बसे हुए शर-णार्षियो की जरूरियात जिन्दगी है। प्राज हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन हुए करीब दस बरस हो गए हैं भीर यहा दिल्ली के भासपास श्चरणार्थियों के लिए नाफी टाउनशिप बने हैं, काफी कालोनीज बनी हैं झौर वहा पर हुंबारों की तादाद में इन प्रादिमयों को प्रावाद किया गया है। जिन इलाको में इन लोगो को बसाया गया है, उनके बारे में मुझे बढे दु:स के साथ यह कहना पडता है कि जिन तक-नीफो की घोर यहा पर बार बार इस मत्रालय का घ्यान भाकपित किया जाता है, उनको दूर करने की घोर जो इस मत्रालय के कदम बढ़ते हैं वे बहुत हल्के बढते है। मेरा इशारा इस झोर है कि शरणार्थियों को बगने के लिए हमने जिस वक्त इन कालोनीय को बनाया या उस वक्त हमने पूरे तौर पर नही सोचा या कि माया इतने लोग जो माबाद होगे उन्हें वहा किन किन चीजो की जरूरा होगी और आया वे यहा पर मुहैया भी हो सकेनः या नहीं। हमने इन कालोनीय को जल्दी में बनाया और इन लोगों को इन कालोनीय में जल्दी में बसाया। इन कालो-नीज को बने ग्राज करीब पाच छ साल हो चुके है और हर साल यह सवाल हमारे सामने भाता है कि भाया वहा पर विजली का, पानी का, सड़को का और मदसौँ इस्यादि का या विसपेंसरीज का पूरा पूरा इतिजाम है या नहीं और हर बार यह कहा जाता है कि इस बोर पूरा व्यान दिया जा रहा है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी झाज कई ऐसी कालोनीख हैं जोकि प्रभेरे में पढ़ी हुई है या जिन में वह सामान जिन्दगी नहीं है कि जो कम से कम एक इंसान के लिए जरूरी होते हैं। बार बार इस घोर हम घपने मन्नी महोदय का और इस मंत्रासय का प्यान दिलाते हैं सेकिन

जिस रफ्तार से यह चीज हो रही है, वह बहुतं ही सुस्त रफ्तार है और इस रफ्तार को तेज करने की अरूरत है। कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जोकि शहर से बहुत दूर है और एक बहुत जरूरी चीज जोकि वहा पर बसने वाल के सामने प्राती है वह प्राप्ते जाने की होती है। हालांकि डी॰ टी॰ एस॰ ने कुछ इंतिजाम किया है भौर सरकार ने भी ऐसी कालोनीज में रेल चलाने का बन्दोबस्त किया है लेकिन ये तिल्कुल काफी नहीं है और शरनाचि रे को भीर सास तौर से उनको जिनके कि बच्चे पढने जाते है या जिन को रोज शहर झाना जाना होता है, बहुत तकलीफ धाने जाने में होती है। आने जाने की तकलीफ को तो भाप छोड दीजिये। इसके भ्रलावा भी मैने देखा है कि कई इलाको में ग्रच्छा पीने का पानी भी नही मिलता है। हालाकि बार बार इस की तरफ तवज्बह दिलाई जाती है भीर यह कहा भा जाता है कि इसका इतजाम हो रहा है लेकिन होता नही है। कई कई इलाको में तो विजली भी नही है और कुछ इसाक ऐसे भी है कि जिन के अन्दर गन्द वहां रहता है और .स गन्द को उठवाने का और फिन्नवाने का कोई बन्दोबस्त नही है। कई इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि किसी भी म्यनिसिपल कमेटी द्वारा कोई इतिजाम नही किया गया है और न कोई म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी इसको प्रपने जिम्मे लेने के लिये तैयार है। सरकार ने इन इलाको के बारे में इटेरिम भरंजमेंट किया हुमा है जोकि बिल्कुस ना-काफी है और उसका इंतिजाम जब तक पूरे तीर पर नही होगा या उस तरीके पर नहीं होगा कि जिस तरीके पर एक म्यूनिसिपत क्यटी करती है, लोगो की तकलीफे दूर नहीं हो सकेगी। में चाहता हू कि मधी नहोदय इस बोर व्यान दें। इस पर सरकार को नौर करते करते काफी भर्सा गुजर चुका है भौर वह इतना घर्सा है कि जिस घर्से में बढ़े बड़े शहर धाबाद हो जाते हैं। ये कालोबीख जो इतने सालों से पावाद हैं भीर सरकार ने सोगों को जगह जगह से निकाल कर पांच पांच

## [बी राषा रमश]

प्रौर सात सात मील दूर धावाव किया है लेकिन उनके लिए उन जरूरियात का जी एक इंसान के लिए पहली जरूरियात होती हैं, घमी तक पूरा बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया है। मंत्री महोबय की घोर से हमेशा ही यह कहा जाता है कि जहाँ तक रुपये पैसे का ताल्लुक है हमारे पास इसकी कोई कमी नहीं है। जब ऐसी बात है तो समझ में नहीं घाता है कि इन सह्लियात को मुहैया करने में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्राचना करता हूं कि वह इस कोर ध्यान हैं।

बाब में चन्द बाते शहरी इलाको के बारे में भाज करन चाहता हु। भाज से सकरीबन दस बरस पहले हिन्दूस्तान का बटवारा हुआ या धौर उस वक्त हजारो मकान दिल्ली के भन्दर ऐसे थे जोकि मिसमार कर दिए गए थे बापसी झगड़ो की वजह से, बौर उनमे जो स्रोग रहतं थे वे इधर उधर भाग गए थे। उन मिसमार मकानों के बन्दर बन भी कुछ सोग पडे हए हैं भौर उनकी हालत इतनी दर्दनाक है, इतनी खराब है कि उसे देख कर हैरानी होती है भौर समझ में नहीं प्राता है कि सरकार उनकी तरफ क्यों ध्यान नही देती है। ऐसे हजारो मकान है कि जिनको मिसमार कर दिया गया है भीर उनमें से बू उठती है, पेशाब, पाखाना वहा किया जाता है, उनमें से गन्द उठता है भीर इनके भासपास लोग रहते हैं। इनकी जो हालत होती होगी उसका ग्राप सहज ही धन्दाजा लगा सकते है। इन मिसमार मकानों को न बेचा जाता है भीर न ही इनको किसी के हवाले किया जाता है। भाप इस बात को जानन ही है कि शहरों के अन्दर आबादी की क्या हालत है। हजारों लोगों को मकान नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं और उनको शाहदरा, वाजियाबाद इत्यादि मे जाकर रहना पड़ रहा है। इन लोगों को धाने जाने में जितनी तकसीफ उठानी पड़ती है, उससे बाप परिचित ही हैं। अगर इन तमाम मकानों को सरकार किसी दरह से किसी एक कारपोरेशन के

हवाछे कर दे या कोई और ऐसी स्कीम निकासे कि इन तमाम मकानों को फिर से बना दिया जाए और उन लोगों को जोकि तकलीफ पा रहे हैं बाहे वे शरणार्थी हों या उसी इलाके के रहने बाले हों, उनको दे दिया जाए तो ये मकान बहुत सारे लोगों की जरूरत पूरी कर सकते हैं। कितने ही सालों से वे इसी हालत में यडे हए है। वे संबहर हो गए हैं, बोसीदा हो गए है। लोग इनमें नही रह सकते है। को इं जमाना था कि लोग जब भाग कर भाए ये तो वे इन में बस गए थे। प्राण उनकी हालत यह है कि किसी की खत नहीं है, किसी की स्रत दृटी हुई है, किसी की दीवार ट्टी हुई है और जी लीग इनमें रह रहे हैं वें एक प्रकार का सतरा मोल लेकर रह रहे है। इनको प्रकार बचती है और बेचे जाने पर जब कोई इनको सरीद लेता है भीर जिस रोज वह खरीदता है, उसी रोज से वह उन भाविमयों को जो उनमें रहते हैं निकालने की कोशिश करने लग जाता है। जो सरीदता है वह जी भावने भापको मुसीबत में डालता है भीर जो रहता है वह भी भपने भाप को मुसीबत में काता है। में बाहुंगा कि सरकार इस मोर तवज्जह दे। हजारों मकान ऐसे हैं जो बोसीदा हालत में है। में मश्री महोदय की सास तौर पर तवज्जह उन मकानात की घोर दिलाना चाहता हूं ोाक मुहल्ला करोड मौर बदूक वाली गली में है। ये दिल्ली गेट भौर अजमेरी गेट स्कीम से लगते है। सभी मकान ऐसे हैं कि जो इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी में भाते हैं भीर इन सब का ग्रापके मंत्रालय से वास्ता है। ग्रगर भाप देखें तो भ्रापको माख्य होगा कि इन मकानात म जो लोग रहते हैं वे बड़ी मुसीबत में है ीर हर साल इन मकानों में से दो तीन मकान गिर भी जाते है। धगर हम कस्टोडियन के पास जाते हैं भीर उनसे प्रार्थना करते हैं ।क इन मकानीं की रिपेयर करायें तो उसके लिए वह तैयार नहीं होते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे इनको बेजने की फिक में हैं। वेच कर के भी क्या हालत होगी ? में वह कह सकता हूं कि

को जीग इनको सरीदेंगे वे भी मुसीबत में पहुँगे और जो लोग उन मकानात में रह रहे हैं वे भाज भी म्सीवत में हैं भौर भायन्दा भी जन मकानात के विकने के बाद भी मुसीबत में रहेंगे। मेरी समझ में नही झाता कि क्यों नही एक स्कीम पुनर्वास मंत्रालय निकालता जिसके कि मातहत उन गलियों के तमाम मकानात को एक सिरे से का कर दबारा नये सिरे से तामीर किया जाय भीर उन लोगों को दिये जाय जो कि उनमें बसे हुए है, फर्स्ट प्रिफरेस उनको दिया जाय. लेकिन धगर उनका घालटरनेट भरें अमेंट हो गया है भीर वह वही पर रहना चाहतै है तो दूसरे व्यक्तियों को ऐलाट कर दिये जांय। ऐसा होने से जो रात दिन उन मकानो में रहने वालो को खतरा बना रहता है वह दूर हो जायगा । मैं ने मत्री महोदय का ध्यान कई बार :स घोर दिलाया है और मै समझता ह कि इसकी तरफ तवज्जह दी जानी बहत जरूरी है भीर इसका एक इलाज यह हो सकता है कि उन इलाक़ो के मकानो को पुनर्वास मत्रालय से हाउसिंग मिनिस्टी खरीद के भौर खरीदने के बाद उनको मिसमार कर के इसरे मकानात स्लम क्लिएरेस के नाम पर बना दे धीर जो लोग पूरान उन मकानात मे रहते हैं उनको फर्स्ट प्रिफरेस दे कर द्बारा बसाना चाहिए भौर भगर वे न रहना चाहे तब दूसरे लोगो को वे मकानात दिये जाय । उन बोसीदा मकानात में से उन लोगो को निकाल कर कही ऐसी कौल्नीज मे भेज दे जहा वे भाराम से रह सकते हो ताकि उनकी दिक्कते खत्म हो भौर जो जान माल का खतरा भाये दिन बना रहता है वह दूर हो। पिछले साल भी उन्ही इलाक़ो के घन्दर एक मकान गिरा था और उसमे एक बच्चा मर गवा था और कई बादिमयों को चोठें बाई थी। वहा से कुछ लोगो को निकाला गया और कुछ को बाक्री छोड दिया गया । वहा कई और मकान गिरे हैं, यह तो और हुई कि उन मकानो के गिरने से कोई घादमी नहीं मरा लेकिन रात दिन का यह खतरा तो बना हुआ है। में चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसे बोपीदा मकानात की तरफ़ खास तौर से तबज्जह

दें। में समझता हूं कि उन मकानों को दूसरे आदिमयों को बेच कर के यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है बिल्क उससे दिक्कत और बढ़ती है। इससे बेहतर यह है कि उन तमाम मकानात को हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के हवाले कर दिया जाय और उनसे यह कहा जाय कि जितना रूपया पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को देना हो वह मंत्रालय दे दें और उनको ग्रपने काबू में करके उनको मिसमार करके जो लोग वहां रहते हैं उनको कही टेम्परेरी तौर पर शिफ्ट करके या परमानेट तौर पर दूसरी जगहें देकर उन तमाम इलाको को साफ करके नये सिरे से मकानात तामीर करायें और यह बो दिल्ली शहर के ग्रन्टर लोगो के रहने की तंगी है, उसको किसी हद तक दूर करे।

में यह धर्ज करना चाहता हू कि यह देखा गया है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में कुछ समझौता उन बैको के मुताल्लिक था जो कि डिस्प्लेस्ड बैक है। पाकिस्तान से समझौता होने पर बहुत सारा रुपया हमारे पुनर्वास मत्रालय ने पाकिस्तान से वसल किया और उस वमूल की हुई रकम को डिस्प्लेस्ड बंबस को देने मे देर लग रही है जिसकी वजह से उन बैंकों के जो ग्राहक हैं भीर जिनका कि रूपया उनमे जमा या उनको उन बैको से रुपया मिलने मे झाज बेहद दिक्कत हो रही है। सभापति महोदय, भाप जानते है कि जिस वक्त हमारे यह पुरुषार्थी भाई पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान मे भाये तो बहुत सारा रूपया ग्रपना उन बैंकों में छोड धाये थे. जायदाद भीर भपनी प्रापरटी तो सब गंवा कर भाये में ही भौर यहा भाने पर भीर पास में रुपया न होने से उनकी हालत बहुत खस्ता रही भीर यह माप बखुबी समक्ष सकते हैं कि जब किसी का बैंक में रूपयाज मा हो और वह रुपया पाकिस्तान से मिल जाय और मिलने के बाद धगर रुपया मिलने में दिक्कत हो भीर देर लगे तो उसको कितनी तकलीफ होगी । मैं चाहंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस झोर तवज्यह दें झीर जब कि उनको पाकिस्तान से रूपया बसूल हो गया है तो

# [क्रो राषा रमण]

कोगों को उन डिस्प्लेस्ड बेंकों से रुपया मिलने में देरी न होनी चाहिए। मेरे पास बहुत काफ़ी लोग इस किस्म के आये है जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि हमारा रुपया डिस्प्लेस्ड बकों में जमा था और हुकूमत हिन्द को पाकिस्तान से इस सिलसिले में कुछ रुपया बसूल हो गया है, लेकिन उनको उसके मिलने में देर लग रही है और आनाकानी की जा रही है। मंत्री महोदय को इस और ज्यान देना चाहिए।

मभी हमारी एक मोहतरमा बहन ने बतलाया कि पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने कुछ मार्केट्स के बारे में यह फ़ैसला किया है कि उनको बेचा न जाय । यह कहा जाता है कि उन मार्केट्स की जमीनें खास वजह से उमकी नही मिल सकती, इसलिए हम उनको नही बेच सकते । मै समझता हं कि इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट की एक कौंसिसटेंट पालिसी होनी वाहिए। कही पर किसी मार्केट की दकानें एसौटीज को बेच दी जाती है भीर यह जो भिन्न मिन्न मार्केटों में भिन्न भिन्न ढंग भपनाया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में काफ़ी भसन्तोष उन लोगों में पैदा करता है। उचित यह होगा कि हम तमाम मार्केंटों के बारे में एक ही पालिसी रखें भीर उसी पर भमल किया जाय और इस तरह में समझता हूं कि माज हमारे बहुत से पुरुषाधी भाइवों के दिलों में जो एक ग्रसन्तोष की भावना पाई जाती है बह दूर हो सकती है।

में यह घर्ष करना चाहता हूं कि घाष बहुत सारी छोटी छोटी कौल्लीच में बो पुरवार्थी वसे हुए हैं, जैसे सास किले के घास पास घौर उससे घागे चल कर जनना वाबार में, हालांकि उनको घमी तक वहां से हटाया महीं यया है लेकिन रात दिन उनको नोटिस खाते रहते हैं। कभी कभी दिमीसिशन स्कैब्ड बाकर उनकी शोपड़ियों को पिरा की वेता है और इस तरह वह उस से श्री महक्म हो बाते हैं। में चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोष्य इस बोर ज्यान दें और जितने भी पुरवार्थी नाई हमारे बसे हुए हैं उनको इस तरह की विकल्ख पेक न धाये क्योंकि एक घीर तो वह शायद नई पालिसी के मातहत नये एकाटमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं और इसरी घोर उनको इस तरह से तंग किया जाय घीर ऐसा करना में समझता हूं इंसानियत के साथ खेलना होगा धयर उन लोगों को घाराम की जिन्दगी न दी जाय तो कम से कम जो जिन्दगी उन्हें मयस्सर है वह उन्हें मिली रहे। में खास तौर पर उन इलाक़ों की बाबत मंत्री महोदय का घ्यान दिलाना याहता हूं जो कि रेड फोर्ट के घासपास है धौर जहां के गांशिन्दों की रेड फोर्ट नोटिफ़ाइड ऐरिया कमेटी की तरफ़ से नोटिस घाते हैं धौर जिसकी वजह से वहां के रहने बालों को बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है।

एक चीज मैं यह धर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गवनेमेट की पालिसी के मातहत मैं यह देखता हूं कि हजारों मकानों को भाप श्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता नीलाम कर रहे हैं.

भी मेहरचन्द सन्ताः वे सैकड़ों भी नहीं हैं भीर भाप हजारों का जिक करते हैं।

श्री राषा रमस् जो भाप नीलाम कर चुके हैं या जो नोलाम करने बाकी है, मैं उनका जिक कर रहा हूं। उन नीलामकर्दा मकानों को जिनको कि नीलाम करना है, उनके भन्दर काफ़ों नादाद मेरा श्रंदाखा है कि करीब करीब १ लाख श्रादमों बसते हैं भीर उनमें काफ़ी तालाद हमारो माइनारिटों को है, जो मुसलमान लोग वहां पर भाबाद है, मैं यह बेस रहा हूं कि जो मकान बिके हैं हांलाकि २ सास का प्रोटेक्जन उनकी मिला है लेकिन वह दो साल होने नहीं पात भीर उन मकानों के खरोदे जाने के फ़ौरन बाद ही उन माइनारिटों के लोगों को उन मकानों से निकालने के तरहतरह के तरीक़े इस्तेशाल किये जा रहे हैं.....

भी महरबन्ध श्रान्तः आप कोई निसास दे सकते हैं ?

Boally

भी राषा रक्तः जी हां, मैं दे सकता है। प्रतिसकाने भीर बस्तीयारात्र में कुछ नवाम ऐसे बिके हैं कि जिन मक्तातों के बाबिन्दों,को. रातः विन, तंत कियाः जाताः के क्यी नोहिसः दिया जाता है, कभी मुख हिस्सा उनका से लिया जाता है भीर फिर माहिस्ता माहिस्ता उनको स्ट्राइक किया जाता है भीर मैं ऐसे केसेचा की फ़ेहरिस्त भी मंत्री महोदय को दे सकता हं। इस बात की सहत जरूरत है कि सरकार इस चीज को देखें कि धगर दो साल के प्रोटेक्शन के बाद भी भगर ६० हजार भादमी एक दक्ता में एफेक्टेड होते हैं भीर उनको उनके मकानों से निकाला जाना घापके कानून के मुताबिक होता है तो वह कौन सी दिल्ली है जो ६० हजार प्रादमियों को प्राबाद कर सकेगी और उन लोगों को जगह मुहैय्या कर मकेगी। धगर धाप धाज इस मसले पर बौर नहीं करेंगे तो कल आप को और ज्यादा दिक्कत उठानी पडेगी । मै तो समझता हं कि जितने मच्छन ग्राप बेचना चाहते है या बेच ब्के है उन मकानो को प्रगर गवर्नमेंट ले लेती भीर उन्ही मकानों से किराया वसल करती या उन्हीं पूराने किरायेदारों की ऐलाट कर देनी और उनको मुनासिब क्रीमत लेकर बेच देती तो इस तरह का इतशार भौर इस नरह की गड़बड़ शहर के अन्दर पैदा होने के इमकान न रहते। ब्राज मै देखता हं कि उसके कारण लोगों के धन्दर बहुत काफी हैजान पैदा हो रहा है और इसका नतांजा मझे यह नजर भाता है कि वह दिन बहत जल्द भाने वाला है जब भाप देखेंगे कि बहुत से लोगों को काफ़ी परेशानी और विकात का सामना करना पड़ेगा भौर उसकी वजह से मापको भी काफ़ी परेशानी होगी।

मै उम्मोद करता ह कि मैने चन्द एक बात जो दिल्ली के सिलसिल मै हाउस के सामने रखी है, उन बातों पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे भीर खास तौर से यह जो कौल्लीख में प्रमेनेटीज प्रोबाइड करने का सवाल है, इसके देने में काफ़ी देर लग रही है, जैसे पानी, बि्जली भीर सड़कों का बनाना, ताकि जो चोस यहां के बहुं से ले गरे हैं चीर इस , उस्पीत से मेजें गये हैं कि नई जगह पर उनकी विन्वणी चूशहाल. होगी, वह पूरी हो सके ताकि हुमें वह कहने का मौका मिल सके कि इस मंत्रालय ने जिस जगह से उठा कर उनको दूसरी जगह पर भेजा, तो दूसरी जगह पहली जगह से बेहतर है।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Before you call upon the next speaker, I would request the last speaker to furnish more information. He made allegations that certain houses had recently been auctioned in Ballimaran and Farrashkhana. Over the normal protection, two years' special protection, has also been given so that the tenants are not evicted

I should be very grateful if you will kindly ask the hon. Member to send me the names and addresses of those house. I would like to have enquiries instituted.

Shri Radha Raman: I want to point out one thing. The hon. Minister just now said that they were evicted. I only said that they are being evicted, notices are being served and they are being squeezed out before two years. I am prepared to give a list of such houses to the Minister if he is prepared to make amends

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That means the same thing. I would like to explain the position. Under the law that this House has enacted and under the compensation rules that have been passed by this Parliament, every tenant, if he is eligible, paying rent and all that, is given special protection of the law. That means two years. After that the normal protection of the law continues. I would even request the hon. Member to send the details of those to whom notices have been served because I would like to look into these cases as this is a serious allegation.

Mr. Chairman: I hope Shri Radha Raman will supply the necessary information to the hon. Minister.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman. Sir. the refugee problem is really an acute problem atleast in regard to West Bengal. This problem was created ten years ago due to the partition of our country, and though it has been to some extent served as regards the western region, as ragards the eastern region the problem has grown more acute and it is growing worse day by day. Neither the State rehabilitation department nor the Central Government has been able to solve any of the problems which still exist in West Bengal. On the contrary we find that huge amounts of money have been squandered away in the name of loans and doles to these refugees. We know that only about 50 per cent. of these loans and grants go to the pockets of the refugees and the rest go to middle-men like lawyers, brokers and other employees of the department of rehabilitation.

Just a few minutes ago, one of the Rehabilitation Ministers, who is considered by the West Bengal people as one responsible for all sorts of misdeeds in the last five years, also spoke in support of West Bengal Government's action as regards rehabilitation. But, so far as the people in general are concerned, they say that both these departments are responsible for the position to which these refugees in West Bengal have been brought to.

It is, of course, useless to describe the appalling picture that exists in West Bengal. In the last ten years we have found them camping on footpaths and station platforms and dying like cats and dogs. About a week ago, it has already been referred to by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, the Bengal papers flashed the news of a refugee lady giving birth to a child in the open platform at the Sealdah Station, although there are two hospitals on both sides of the station. This is what the State Rehabilitation Department and the Centre have done. They could not even take care of these persons living on foot paths and streets for years.

The real problem which is troubling us is, how to liquidate the camp life. We have seen that the refugees are gradually deteriorating in their habits because of their camp life. I have gone to the Betiah camp. Of course. rehabilitation. there has been Perhaps the hon. Members know that in the months of March-April about 15,000 people came from Betiah camp to West Bengal. Now, about 10,000 people have returned. We have seen that those who have been rehabilitated on land have not come, only those persons who were living in camps have come. The same is the condition in Char Batia camp of Orissa and also in Mihijam camp where small refugee traders have been taken. They were given loans from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1.500 each. They were told that they will . also be given stalls for opening their own shops. The loans were given When stalls are four years back. provided after four years the money has been spent.

Everywhere the refugees have been treated in this way. It is for that reason that they are deserting the camps and going back to West Bengal. Even in West Bengal these people are not willing to live in these camps, we cannot express in so many words the appalling conditions that exist in all these refugee camps.

In order to liquidate the refugee camps, which is one of the most important things needed at the present moment, I would like to give some suggestions to the Government. First of all, this dual control of the refugee problem must be done away with. Some portions of the problem are dealt with by the State Government and some are dealt with by the Central Government. When we approach the State Government they say that they are not concerned with it. evident from the fact how the West Bengal Rehabilitation Minister, who was there for the last five years. accused the Central Government for paucity of funds. Therefore, this dual control must be done away with and the Central Government should take up the responsibility of this department.

My second suggestion is that a reassessment of avocations should be made. When these refugees came from East Bengal they registered their names as small traders even though they were cultivators, because at that time the small traders used to get a larger cash amount than cultivators. Therefore, in order to get a larger cash amount they registered themselves as small traders even though they were, in fact, cultivators. Therefore, a reassessment of avocations must be made.

My third suggestion would be that a comprehensive plan of rehabilitation must be taken up by the Central Government.

Fourthly, I suggest that rehabilitation of people from West Bengal should be made in surrounding areas. It is very difficult for any man from one State to rehabilitate himself in a State far off from his own State. Therefore, it should be seen that refugees from East Bengal are at least rehabilitated in the surrounding areas of West Bengal.

I, of course, support Shrimati Renu Chakravartty as regards the scheme for land reclamation. Even after the reclamation of land I think it will not be possible to rehabilitate the refugees on land in West Bengal.

There is one other suggestion that I want to make. There can be industrial rehabilitation Industries should be set up by the Government for rehabilitating these persons. There is another process. That Drocess the gradual absorption of refugees the in the existing mills and factories. I know in my own constituency there are about nine jute mills, three cotton mills, one engineering factory and 50 brick kilns and about 40,000 workers are employed there. There are also camps where 10,000 refugees live. I gave suggestions to the Government and to the local authorities. I have also seen that mills and factories. from these cent. about ten per of workers go away out of retirement or due to death every month. Therefore, I suggested that at least 10 per cent of the new workers should come from among the refugees so that the problem can be solved and the refugee problem can be liquidated. But neither the Central Government nor the West Bengal Government took any decision on it, nor the factories considered the matter. I requested them to follow this procedure. Now, they fill in the vacancies by recruiting people from the neighbouring States and they do not take the local people I do not say it from any sectarian point of view What I say is. instead of putting these East Bengal refugees on the shoulders of Bihar and Orissa, they may be taken by the local mills and factories and absorbed there. But instead of doing it, the factories are taking people from other States. What I suggest is one way of gradually absorbing the refugees and thus the refugees can be liquidated from their existing camps.

Another method is to set up new industrial factories. I find from the report that the Government is helping some of the existing mills and factories for extending their factories, with the request that the factories should employ a definite number of refugees. In this connection, I shall give one example. There is the Arati Cotton Mills at Dasnagar. The owner of this mill is Shri Ala Mohan Das, notorious employer of West Bengal who has been convicted under Industrial Disputes Act, the Payment of Wages Act and under all sorts of labour Acts. There is no security of service in his mill. This proprietor, who has been condemned by the people and has been convicted under so many Acts, has been given not only Rs. 15 lakhs, but at the same time, he has already taken Rs. 12.20 lakhs as advance. As against this amount,

### [Shri Ghosal]

he has appointed only 83 displaced persons out of 600. I know that after three years, he would even dismiss these 83 employees because he has already taken the help of the Government. That is the way in which these employers have been helped. So, my suggestion would be, instead of helping these persons to expand their factories, the Government must take up the responsibility of setting up factories themselves so that the refugees can be employed there.

My next suggestion is this. DVC power has been extended to the villages of Hooghly and Howrah. But with this power, do you know what the people are doing? Nothing course, there are some lamps put on the streets and also some shops are using this power. But really nobody is using this power because of the high cost per unit. What I say is, with this power, some cottage industries like brass metal, cane work, leatherwork, etc., could be started so that the refugees can utilise this power and also develop the cottage industries in the villages and thus enabled themselves to earn their livelihood.

Now, another suggestion would be that Government is going to establish some industrial estates in West Bengal in which case-they are going to establish one in Howrah—they take the refugees first in the industrial estates so that the refugees might get into the factories and earn their livelihood. In this way, if we can rehabilitate them in these industries, then, of course, to some extent, the problem be solved. The housing problem could also be solved by this, because mills have got quarters, and could be used by these people whom they would employ.

Lastly, my suggestion is that the housing loan should be stopped. Instead of that, Government should take up the responsibility of building houses on the principle which they followed in the case of the Punjab refugees. The refugees never get the

housing loan in proper time. Much of the loan goes into the pockets of other people, and further, the material is not easily obtainable even though the loan is given to the refugees in time. Therefore, house-building should be undertaken by the Government and the housing loan should be stopped.

In conclusion, I think that if my suggestions are taken up by the Government, it will be possible to alleviate the miseries of the West Bengal refugees to some extent. Otherwise, these problems will exist. There is a saying in West Bengal and that is, the Rehabilitation Department is not willing to solve any problem because of the abolition of that department. Let this not come to such a pass.

लाला अचित राम ( पटियाला ) : माननीय सभापित जी, मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारका बाद देता हूं, इस बात के लिए कि उन्होंने पिछले बजट के मौके पर एक बात कही थी मि जो नुक्ता चीनी होगी उस को वह बेलकक करेंगे, और उन्होंने उस बात को खूब निभाय-है। जब भी उन की नुक्ता चीनी होती है वह हमेशा खन्दा पैशानी रहते हैं और जहां तक हो सकता है उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करते हैं, बजाए इस के कि उस पर नाराज हों। यह चीज उन से गैरमुतवक्को है क्योंकि आखिर वह पठ़ान हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने इस चीज को अच्छी तरह निभाया है।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं समझ रहा हूं वह यह कि वदिकरमती से या खुशिकरमती से ग्रभी हमारे मंत्री पूरी तरह से कैविनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं बने हैं इसिलए उतने एफैक्टिय नहीं हो पाए हैं। ग्रक्सर यह होता है कि कोलीग्ज भी उन की नृक्ता चीनी करते हैं। इस तरह का एक स्टेटमेंट राज्य सभा में हु ग्रा।

तोसरी बात यह है कि हालांकि इस मामले में बहुत कुछ हुआ है लेकिन जितना चाहिए उतना रुपया नहीं दिया गया । यह खुशों को बाहै इस काम में काफी रुपया सगाया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी रुपये की विश्वलत हुई है। जब तक दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स का सर्च कम न हो तब तक इस को रुपया ज्यादा नहीं मिल सकता। फिर दूसरे डिपार्ट-मेंट्स का कोम्रापरेशन भी बहुत जरूरी है। इन सब बातों के होते हुए ढाई वर्षों के मन्दर जो कार्रवाई हमारे मन्नी जी ने की है, मैं नहीं कहता कि उस पर नुक्ता चीनी नहीं करनी चाहिए लेकिन उस का रेवाई वाफी मन्द्रा है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह कोई ऐसी बात है जिस पर जिरह की जाए।

इस के बाद में चन्द बातें रिहैबिलिटेशन के मसले पर कहुगा। इस डिवेट का मकसद ही यह है कि कूछ ऐसी बाते हैं जिन की तरफ गवर्नमेट की तवज्जह दिलाई जाए भी लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया आए । सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि कोई ६० लाख ग्रादमी रिप्यूजी बन कर हिन्दुस्तान में भाए है भीर उन की तीन किस्मे हैं। एक वह रिफ्यूजी है जो ईस्ट याकिस्तान से भाए है जिन की गिनती ४१ लाख के करीब है, दूसरे वह रिफ्यूजी है जो वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से भाए है, जिन की गिनती ५० लाख के करीब है, भौर तीसरे रिफ्युजी पाकिस्तान हेल्ड टेरिटरीज से आए है, उनकी गिनती करीब डेढ लाख के है। जो ४० लाख रिप्यजी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से बाए है, उन में से कभी दो लाख ग्राए, कभी चार लाख ग्राए, कभी कुछ भौर भाए। कुछ पता नहीं कि कव इस साम भा जाए भीर कव पाच नाम द्या जाएं । वह बिल्कुल झनसटेंन है । लेकिन साय ही जो बेस्ट पाकिस्तान में पालिसी बी वही ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में भी है कि माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के लोगो को किसी तरह से स्ववीज भाउट किया जाए। यह चीज हमारे सामने है। लेकिन इन मुश्किलात के बावजूद भी उन को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए स्कीमें बनाई गई और भीर भी तैयार की जा रही हैं। इस रिहैबिसिटेशन के मामले के भन्दर जो मेरे कम्युनिस्ट भाई है, उन से मेरा एक्तलाफ बहुत कम रहा है, पिचले दस सालों के अन्दर । केविन बाज पहती बका मुझे उन से एकाकाफ हो रहा है। यहां पर एक बात उठाई कई कि को ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिष्यजीक हैं वह वेस्ट बंगाल से बाहर जाने के लिए तैयार है। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस थीज को यहा पर पेश करना मुनासिब नही है। प्राखिर मुडकारच्य की स्कीम क्यों बनाई गई. बिहार के भन्दर क्यों स्काम बनाई गई, उडीमा के अन्दर करी बनाई गई ? यह बात मान ली गई है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज ऐसे हैं जो बाहर जा सकते है, जाने के लिए तैयार हैं। तभी तो स्कीम बनाई । इस वास्ते में समझता हु कि गवनंमेट को इस बात के लिए ऐक्यूज करना कि वह ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से ग्राए हुए लोगों को मदद नहीं करना चाहती भीर इसी बिना पर वह भ्रपनी स्कीम तैयार करती है, यह मुनासिब मही है। हा, यह बात ठीक है कि जिस हद्द तक ईस्ट बगाल के रिफ्युजियो को वेस्ट बगाल मे जगह मिल सके, वह देनी चाहिए। मै कल यह सुन कर खुश हुआ कि एक भाई ने कहा कि मिदनापुर मे श्रीर बर्दवान के श्रन्दर जगह साली है। इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने जो बड़ा भारी फैसला किया वह यह या कि प्रायरिटी कैटेगरीज बनाई। जो भी प्राप्तिटी कैटेगरीज में मा जाए, उन को जगह मिलनी चाहिए। यह फैसला उस ने बहुत सोच समझ कर किया भीर में समझता हू कि उस का असर भी हुआ। पाकिस्तान में कोई भी पालिसी अमल में आई हो, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने जो पालिसी इस मामले मे बरती है वस का असर जरूर होगा । लेकिन में कहना चाहगा कि जिन वजूह पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने पैसला किया है, उन को जरा वजाहत के साथ लोगों के सामने पेश करना चाहिए। भाज लोग समझ नहीं सके हैं कि गवनंमेंट भाफ इंडिया ने क्यो यह पालिसी भ्रमनाई । इस प लिसी को पूरा करना बहुत जरूरी है भीर कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस को क्यों न धनाया जाए । में समझता हूं कि जो यह पालिसी बनाई गई है वह बहुत ही समझबूझ कर बनाई गई हैं भीर उस से फायदा भी हुआ है।

[नाला प्रवित राम]

इस के बलावा जो बड़ा भारी फैसला गवर्नमेट आफ इंडिया ने किया वह यह बा कि किसी को रिहैबिलिटेशन के राइट का बेनिफिट नही मिलेगा जो वेस्ट बंगाल में सेटल होगा । मै समझता हं कि यह पालिसी भी इस लिए ठीक है कि भाज वहा पर बहुत कंबेशन है। वेग्ट बगाल के अन्दर सैब्रेशन प्याइंट या गया है मौर माज रिफ्युजी दूसरी जगह पर जाने के लिए तैयार भी हैं। इस बास्ते यह स्कीम बनाई गई है। लेकिन साथ ही मै यह भी समझता ह कि घगर ऐसी एरियाज बेस्ट बगाल में हैं जहा पर रिफ्युजीज बसाए जा सकते हैं, तो गवर्नमेट भाफ इंडिया का फर्ज है कि उन पर वह उन को बसाए । जैसे लोग कहते है बदेवान में जगह मिल सकती है, मिदनापुर मे जगह मिल सकती है, मार्केट प्राइस पर, गवर्नमेट मामूली प्राइस न दे, मार्केट प्राइस दे, २०० रु०, ३०० रु० कटा दे. यह देख लिया जाये कि यह देजैक्शन रिएयजीज के फायदे के लिए है, ऐंड गवर्नमेंट शह नाट हेजिटेट ट पे दैट प्रमाउट । जो जमीन मिलती है उसे लेना गवर्नमेट का फर्ज है। चुकि इस तरह स्कीमें रिफ्यूजीज के फायदे के लिए बन सकती है, इस लिए में कहुगा कि धगर इस मामले को रिएग्जामिन करने की जरूरत हो तो भी गवर्नमेट इस की करे और जो भी जमीन मिल सकती हो, तसे ले।

में समझता हू कि ईम्ट बगाल में जो एग्डोडम हो रहा हैं, वह बड़ा धनने बुगल है। मैं पहमें भी कहा था कि यह मोमूली बात नहीं कि एक मुल्क के नैशनल भपने मुल्क में निकाले जाए और वह दूसरे मुल्क जा कर बमें। दुनिया के घन्दर कही दिस तरह का कायदा है? धगर सी तरह से होता रहा कि एक मुल्क के लोग दूसरे मुल्क में चले जाएं तो दुनिया अमन कहा रहेगा? जहां धाम तमाम प्रश्न यू० एन० धो० के पास मेजते है, मैं बड़े धदब से कहुंगा, धाप इस चीज को भी से जा कर वहां श की जिए। यह मामता मामूली नहीं । धाप सुन रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान काश्मीर का मामला थू॰ एन॰ घो॰ में से जाने वाला है, मै पूछूगा कि क्या यह मसला ऐसा नहीं हैं जिसे घाप वहां ले जाए। मेरा क्याल है कि यह निहायत हो जस्ट मसला । हम सोवते थे कि शायद पाकिस्तान को एक बरस में समझ घा जाए, दो बरम में समझ घा जाए, तीसरे बरस में समझ घा जाए, लेकिन इस वक्त तक दस बरस । गए हैं। घाज भी जहते हैं कि । हजार घादमी हर महीने घा गहे हैं। मैं इम वक्त इस सवाल के प्रोस ऐड कास में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यह जरूर समझता कि इस पर गौर करना चाहिए।

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

साला अधित राम . मैं भभी तक किसी भी चीज पर नहीं बोला , न रेल पर भीर न बजट पर । यह तो मेरा से ाल सब्जेक्ट हैं । For the last ten year, I have been dealing with this subject and you should permit me to speak on this subject Perhaps you are a little new.....

Mr. Chairman: I can give the hon. Member another 5 minutes.

Lala Achint Ram: I want at least 15 minutes more. It is not your fault....

Mr. Chairman: I think I can allow the hon Member only 5 or 6 minutes more, because there are a number of speakers who are anxious to take part in the debate.

साला अधित राम . मैं कह रहा था कि इस मसने को भी मामने लाया जाये । हालाँकि बह मसना गवनेंट ग्राफ इंडिया का है, लेकिन में रिहेबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री से मी दस्वस्ति करता कि संतरफ थोड़ी ठवज्बह दी जाए।

इसके बाद जो सजेशन मुझे देना ह नह पाकिस्तान हेल्ड ेरिटरी के बारे में है। पाकिस्तान हेल्ड टेरिटरी जो है उससे डेड़ लाख धादमी जाए। मुझे खुशी कि जो भी रिष्ह्यूची बहा से धाए, उनको रिहैबिलटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने तमाम सहलियात दी। यह खुशी की बान भी है।

वह खुद रिष्यूजी है भीर उनके दिलमे वही दर्द ै जो कि एक रिफ्यूजी के दित होना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरी समझ े नही आ रहा है कि वह भ्रमी तक क्लेम्स का मसला क्यो हल वही कर पारे । गवर्नेट आफ इंडिया ने यह फैसला किया है कि जो लोग वस्ट पाकिस्तान से भाे है उनको पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन दे की हमारी जिम्मेवारी की है, मेरी समझ में नहीं श्राता कि हिन्दुस्तान में करो पति रह सकते हैं, लखपात रह सकते ने किन जो भादमी ाकिस्तान से भाया है भीर जिसकी दस लाख की प्रापर्टी वहा रह गयी है उसको क्यो पूरा कम्पेन्मेशन नही दिया जाता । मै चाहना हु कि गवर्नमेट भ्रपनी पालिसी के बारे काई पैम्फलेट जारी ताकि हम भी लोगो को बना न है कि गवर्नमेंट की यह दलील है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि श्राप उन ३० हजार श्रादमियों के क्लम नहीं लेने हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान क वच्चे वाले लाके में श्राये है। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो लोग भायं है व तो अपनी जायदाद वेच बाच के आे है पर इन बेचारो ने क्या गुनाह किया है जो उनके करेम नी निये जाते। ये तो अपनी सारी जायदाद छोड कर प्राये । प्राप इन लोगो का कम्पेन्सेशन नही देना चाहते। ग्रापने ग्रभी-तक कुल ४,६३,००० क्लेम लिय है। लकिन मभी २० हजार भीर लोग बाकी है जो कि पाकिस्तान भाकुपा ड एरिया से भाये हु ै। इन को काश्मीर में जगह नहीं मिली। इसमे इनका क्या कुसूर था। यह तो काश्मीर गवनंत्रेंट का फर्ज था कि इनको जमीन देती। मैं कहुंगा कि इन लोगों साथ सरी इन बेइंसाफी हो री है। मैं चाहता कि मंत्री बहैसियत मत्री के इन की तरफ तवज्जह दे। बै जानता हुं कि किसी कदर उनके भी हाब

वर्षे हैं लेकिन फिर भी इन लोगों के साथ प्रापको जस्टिस करनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि को वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से ५० लाख भादमी यहां भाये उनके प्रानं में यहा जायदादी की कीमते बढ गयी । लेकिन भाषको याद रखना चाहिये कि इन लागो ने देश की ग्राजादी के लिये इननी क्वांनी की है। इनकी कुर्वानी की वजह से ही प्राज हम इस देश को भ्राजाद देश भीर भारत कह सके है। लेकिन दस बरम हो गये पर इनको कम्पेन्सेशन नही मिला। धापने अभी तक ४,६३,००० के क्लेम लिये है। एक लाख क्लेम भ्रौर मेहरबानी क के लिए हैं इस तरह कूल तादाद ४,६३,००० हो गयी है। लेकिन जो क्लेम्स का कम्पेन्सेन मिलने में देरी हो रही है सका कारण क्या है यह देखना चाहिए। भ्रभी तक जो क्लेम प्रदाहुए है वह १ ७२ लाख है जिनमें में ८० हजार क्लेम ऐसे हैं जिसको इटेरियम कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है। कुल क्लेम्स जिनका पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन दिया है वह ८५ हजार या ६० हजार ै। तीन हजार क्लेम्स फाएक मीने से फैसला होता है। जो बादमी फ्लर्को का हाथ गरम कर देता है उसका क्रेम जल्दी तै ो जाता है।

श्रापने कहा कि कुछ क्लेम प्रायरिटी फैटेगरी के है जिनमें विडोज भी श्राती है। उनके क्लेम वेरीफाई नहीं होते । मैं कहूगा कि इस तरफ घ्यान विधा जाये । मैं जानता है कि श्राप कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह पीरियस बात है। जिस रफ्तार में श्राप चल रहे है उससे तो इस काम के पूरा होने में तीन श्रार जाय बरस लग जायेगे। श्रगर किसी को १४ बरस बाद क्लेम मिलेगा तो वह क्या फैर सकेगा।

प्रापने कहा या कि जिनको क्लेम देन है उनको तो वायबाद पहले ही दी जा चुकी है। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि मुझे यह दलीख कहुत मजबूत नहीं मानुम देती। धापने चूंकि

# [लासा अवित राज]

BOAT

क्लेम सैटिल नहीं किया है इसलिए जो मकान उस आदमीं के पास है न वह उसको गिरवी रक्ष सकता है और न वेच सकता है। इस तरह से अभी तक उसको कुछ नहीं मिला। म कान मिला सो उसका किराया दिया। इस पर सट आपने डिप्रिसियेशन में कार्टा। अब अगर १३ साल बाद आप उसका क्लम सैटिल करने तो उसको क्या मिलगा।

इसके घलावा घौर भी बहुत सारी छोटी छोटी बाते हैं। मसलन पोलंटिकल सफरसें का मामला है। मैं समझता हूं कि घापके दिल से उनक लिए दर्द है। विडोज का मामला है। सन् ३७ से पहले के कानून के मुताबिक उनको सिर्फ मनटिनन्स एलाउंस मिल सकता या लेकिन भव जो कानून बना है उसका उनको पूरा कायदा मिलना चाहिए।

प्क खोटो सो बात और है सबस्टेशियल आपर्टी क बारे में । आप कहते हैं कि जिसकी आपर्टी का एक यूनिट दस हजार या २० हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है उसको गिना नहीं आयंगा । लेकिन हाईकोर्ट में फैसला किया है कि जिसकी कुल आपर्टी मिल कर दस हजार या बीस हजार होगी उसको सबस्टेशियल बाना जो गा । मैं कहूंगा कि रिहैंबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्रो सूपरीम कोर्ट के फैसले का इन्तजार म करे और इस चीज को रिपयूजीज के हक खे कैसला कर दे ।

इवेक्वो प्रापटीं के मुतालिक मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लोग वैस्ट पाकिस्तान घ ५००० करोड़ की जायदाद छोड़ कर आये खौर यहां पर जो जायदाद छोड़ी गयी वह १००० करोड़ की थी। हम इस मामले को क्यों न यू० एन० घो० के सामने से जायें। खौर उनसे फैसला करारें। जब हमारा घापस कें फैसला नहीं हो स. ता तो हमको यह मामला यू० एन० घो० के मामने ले जाना चाहिए। इसमें कोई लड़ाई की बात नहीं है। हमको यू० एन० घो० से कहना चाहिए कि हमारे पढ़ोती के पास हमारी इतनी जायदाद एह

गयी है। घगर हमारी तरफ कुछ निकसता हो तो हमको देना चाहिए धीर धगर हमको कुछ मिल सकता है तो यह हमको दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करना इनसाफ की बात होगी।

सेंड प्रचल सिंह (भागरा) : इस पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने, जिसको गवर्नमेट भाफ इंडिया ने नो, दस बरस पहले मुकर्रर किया या, बहुत उपयोगी काम किया है। जब हिन्द्स्तान भीर पाकिस्तान का बटवारा हुआ था उस वक्त लाखों डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान भाये भौर इस हालत मे भाये कि उनका खाने का कोई ठीक नहीं था, पहननं का कोई ठीक नहीं या और रहने का कोई ठीक नहीं था । वह वहा पर अपना सारा सामान छोड कर यहा आये से । यहा पर तमाम हिन्द्स्तान के लोगों ने, भीर खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश दिल्ली भौर **इ**स्टर्न पंजाब के लोगों ने उनके रहने भीर खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध किया । बाद में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेट ने इस काम को भपने हाथ में लिया भीर इसकी व्यवस्था शुरू कर दी। यह खुशी की बात है कि जिस तरीके से गवर्नमेट ने इस काम को भजाम दिया वह दूनिया में एक मिसाल है। यरोप में भी इस किस्म की समस्या पैदा हुई थी लेकिन वहां इतनी संस्या में भादिमयों के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं करनी थी किर भी इतने कम संस्था में लोगों की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी । लेकिन यहां पर तो चालीम पचास लाख घादमी एक साथ घाये। उनकी व्यवस्था करना मामली बात नहीं थी। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट भाष इंडिया में इस काम में पूरा योग दिया । उनको रहने, सामे धन्धे मादि की हर तरह की सहस्वियतें दी। दस बरस से यह समस्या चल रही है। इस पर इस समय तक करीब साढ़े तीन सी करोड़ रपया सर्व हो चुकी है। मुझे बुखी है कि जो धावमी बैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये के उनमें से द० या १० फीस थी बसाये जा चूके हैं

धीर उनके काम बन्बे के लिए शब्दा इन्तिजाम किया गया है और वें काम में लग गये हैं । उनके साने-पीने का तजाम ठीक प्रकार से हो गया है भीर वे भव भपने पैरों पर खड़े ही चुके है। थोड़े से लोग अब भी रह गए हैं, लेकिन सरकार की घोर से उनके लिए भी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि ईस्ट बगाल से लाखीं की तादाद में लोग भारत में निरम्तर मा रहे हैं भीर उन के लिए मुनासिब इन्तजाम नही हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान गवनंमेट ने एक बहुत ुी भौर निंदनीय नीति अपना रखी है, जिसके धन्तर्गत वे लोगों को दावते है, उनको तरह तरह की मुसीबतों में डालते हैं भीर उनके दिलों मे डर पैदा करते हैं, जिसकी वजह मे मजबूर हो कर उनको हिन्द्स्तान माना पडता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेट से कहना चाहिए कि ईस्ट बगाल से लाखों को तादाद में जो लोग था रहे हैं, उनको बसाने के लिए बहु जमीन े या वह अपने प्रदेश में ऐसा बातावरण पैदा करे कि वे लोग अपने घरों को छोड कर भारत में न प्राये। भारत सरकार को ईस्ट बगाल के डिस्प्लेम्ड पर्सन्ज को बसाने के किए पाकिस्तान से कुछ जिले हासिल करने चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि यह समस्या बड़ो विकट है। हमारी इकानोमिक हालत सराब हो रही है। इस प्रवस्था में लाखों भादिमयों का ईस्ट बगाल से वैस्ट बंगाल में भाना ेश के लिए बहुत घातक है भीर इससे बहुत दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है। ैस्ट पाकिस्तान के लोगों पर सरकार ने लाखों रुपए उनके पुनर्वास के लिए खर्च किए भीर भव वे कीव-करीब बस चु के हैं। लेकिन ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से शाने वाले लोग बड़ी दिक्कत भौर परेशानी मे है। यह ठीक है कि उनके कि कैम्प स्रोले गए हैं भीर उनको सहायता दी जा रही है, मेकिन धनी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है।

श्चावरा में करीब पंचास साठ हजार विस्मोस्ड पर्सन्व श्चाए-करीब तीस हजार पंजाब से भीर करीब तीस हजार सि में। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि वे लोग भव वस चुके हैं। सरकार ने उनको मकान. दुकान, कर्जा, शिक्षा के लिए स्कूल इत्यादि दिए है। मुझे वड़े अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पडता है कि इमरजेन्सी के समय में बहुत से रेफ़्यूजी भाइयों को सड़कों की पटरियों पर दुकाने खुलवा दी थी, लेकिन वे लोग झौल्टर-नेटिव एकामोडेशन दिए जाने के बावजुद वहां से हट नहीं रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि वहां की सडके बहत तंग है भीर पटरियो पर दुकाने होने की वजह से वहा भाना जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है भौर एक्सि-डेंट होते हैं। आगरा एक पुराना शहर है भौर बहुत कनजेम्टिड है, भगर लोग इस तरह पटरियो पर बैठे रहे, तो मडक पर निकलना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इसलिए उन लोगों को वहा से हटाना भ्रावश्यक है। मै जानता ह कि दिल्ली में भी इसी प्रकार की समस्या का सामना करना पडा था ग्रीर सेन्टल गवनंगेंट ने पटरियो पर वैं लोगों को हटा कर दूसरी जगह व्यवस्था की भीर े लोग हट गये। धागरा मे भी उन लोगों को धाल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन दी जा रही है, लेकिन वे लोग नहीं हट रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूगा हि वह उसकी व्यवस्था करें।

हमारे देश में डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज के लिए जो काम किया गया है, उस का दुनिया भर में बडा भ्रज्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है। गवर्गमेंट ने भ्रस्ती, नव्वे लाव भ्रादिमियों को जिस प्रकार बसाया है, उसकी दुनिया गगमा करती है।

इन शन्दो के साथ मैं इस डिमाड का समर्थन करता हूं।

15 hrs.

श्री स॰ म॰ बनवीं (कानपुर): सभापति
महोदय, ीहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में जो किताब
हमारे सामने है, उस को पढ़ने से कम से कम
यह मानूम होता है कि रीहैबिलिटेशन का
सवास तकरीबन हल हो चुका है। जाव से

[श्री स॰ म॰ बनर्जी]

हमारे जो साथी आए हैं, उनके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वे बस चुके है और जहां तक पूर्वी बगाल के लोगो का सवाल है, कहा जाता है कि वह इस लिए हल नही होता है कि ने लोग मोबाइल नही है। बदकिस्मती से या खुशकिस्मती से मैं खुद एक बगाली भीर इतना मोबाइलम ह कि बगाल से चल कर जाब गया भौर पजाब से चल कर उत्तर प्रदेश गया श्रीर उत्तर प्रदेश से मैं नान-जगालियों के बोट्स से जीत कर यहा भाषा ह। इस लिए ध्रगर हम यह कहे कि हमारे बगाली भाई किसी दूसरी जगह रहना नही चाहते है, वे होम-सिक है, इस लिए जहा उनको भेजा जाता है, वे वहा से चले जाते है, तो यह शायद मही न हो। मैं मानता कि हमारे बगाल के भाई और बहने बगाल से मृहच्बत करते हैं। उनको भ्रपनी जबान से मुहब्बत है। बे अपने बगाल के बारे में - उस शस्य यामला भृमि के बारे में - सोचते धौर सूनते वधीर कभी वभी यह स्थाल करने है कि उरहम बगाल में रहते, तो उसकी जमीन मे हमें काई स्थान मिलता । इस लिए यह मानना कुछ ठीक न होगा कि े मोबाइल नहीं है।

पहले मैं झपने पजाब के भाइयों के बारे में दो चार सवालात माननीय मत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता ह । उनके साम े मब से बडा मवाल है देहाती और शही पुरुषायिया में भेद भाव - डिस्किमिनेशन । इस सम्बन्ध में मझे यह कहना है कि प्रचर ग्राप डिस्म्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज क्लेम्ब एक्ट, १६५० को देखें, तो ग्राप को मालूम होगा कि वह डिस्किमिनेशन उस मे रखा गया है। उस एक्ट के मातहत १६५० मे एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला गया, जिस मे एक्सीक्य्टिव को इस बात का पूरा राइट दिया गया कि पालियामेंट में जो एक्ट पास हुआ है, उसको वह जिस तरह चाहे-चाहे ग्रप हक में भीर वाहे रेफ़यूजीज के हक में-भमल ने लाए । हाई कोर्ट के जस्टिस खोसला ने, जहा तक कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल है, देहाती पुरुष-वियों के हक में फ़ैसला दिया । सवास यह है

कि भगर एक प्रापर्टी बीस हजार की नही है, था दस हजार को नहीं है, लेकिन तीन प्राप कि है भौर टोटल यूनिट बीस हजार से ज्यादा है, हो उसको क्यो शामिल न किया जाय। मैं भाप को मारफत माननीय ब ो से, जो कि शायद खुद भी पुरुषार्थी है, यह वाहता ह कि क्या यह डिस्किमिनेशन नैकुरल अस्टिस के खिलाफ नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि देहाती पुरुषार्थियों को नैच ल जस्टिस मिलना चाहिये। वह उन को नही मिला है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस मसले पर विचार करने के लिये एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाय। तक विन७ ० हजार क्लेम्ज-हो सकता है कि यह फिगर गलत हो शायद साठ हजार क्लेम्ज -इस द्याधार पर रिजैक्ट किये गये है कि उन की क प्रापर्टी सि हजार यादम हजार की नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहत हम हा प्रीयर ब्राफ लाइफ में डिस्क्रिम दान को दर कर रहे हैं। ोे फिर रिफ्यूजी ग्रीर रिफ्युजी के बाच में यह डिकिस्मिनेशन त रखा जाय। यह कहा जाना है कि जो मकाम देह।तो में हैं ो प्राप दिहातों में है उस को कोई रेन्टल बैल्यू नहीं है, -राजडेंशियल बैल्यू नही है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता ह कि झालिर वे मकानात हमारे पुरुषार्थी भाइ ो ने कोई हवाखारों के लिये नहीं बनाये हैं। ग्राज-कल जिस तरह शहरो का एक्सपेशन हो रहा है भ्रीर शहरों का लाका देहातो में जा रहा है, उस को देखते हु, शगर देश का बटवारा न हुआ होता, ो उन मका ो े रेटल बैल्यू भी गा। लिहाजा मैं समझता हु कि स बां में कुछ इन्साफ से काुम नही लिया गया है। जैसा कि हमारे मुम्रजिजे दोस्त साला श्रचित राम ने कहा है, स के बारे में फैसला ्रोना चाहिये।

दूसरा सवाल नान-क्लेमेंट्स के लोन्ज का है। कानपुर में, जहा से कि मै चुन कर झाया , गोबिन्दनगर का एक इलाका है। माननीय मनी जी उस को जानते हैं, क्लोंकि वह चक्सर

वहा जाते रहते थे। वहां पर कम से कम शंच छः सौ केसिस ऐसे हैं, जिन को तमाम पर्सनल प्रापर्टी घटैच करने के धार्डर्ज इश कर दिये गये हैं। े नान-मलेमेंट्स है। वे लोन प्रदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन को कहा गया है कि धगर सात दिन में घदा नहीं करोगे, तो कुकीं कर दी जायेगी । एक कानून निकाला गया था. जिस का हम ने स्वागत किया था. कि जिस का तीन सी पये तक लोन है. वह माफ कर दिया जायगा, लेकिन भगर लोन ३०१ रूपये हो, तो वह देना पडेगा। मैं माननीय मी जी भीर इस सदन के सामने गुजारिका करना चाहता ह कि भगर किसी का लोन ३०५ रुपये है, तो उस को भी कुछ एग्जेम्पशन मिलना चाहिये। प्रगर किसी का लोन ५०० रुपये है, तो ३०० रुपये तो भाप एको पर कर ी बुके हैं, इसलिये उस से मिफं २०० प ेमागे जायें भीर वे भी इजी इस्टाल-मेंट्स में । पुरुषाधियों के बारे में यह कहना कि बे रीहैबिलिटेट कर दिये गये है, उन के कोई सवाल नहीं है. कि नहीं गा। में भ्राप से कहना चाहता ह कि वे लोग जो पाकिस्तान से इधर आये. वे छोटे छोट बच्चे , वे हमारी माताये तथा हमारी बहने तथा हमारे भाई जो इस देश के ग्रन्दर ग्राये उन्होने कभी किसी के मारे हाथ नही फैलाया, कभी किसी से भीख नहीं माी। इस चीज को देख कर वह कीन शक्स ोगा जिसको खुशी न हुई होगी। जब कभी किसी मासम बच्चं को एक हमते खेलते हए बच्चे की, जो कि ट्रेन में बिस्कूट या दूसरी चीजें बेचता फिरता है, कभी कोई ऐसे ही पैसा देता है, तो उस के मुह से यह उत्तर निकलता या कि मै भीख नही चाहता. मैं बेच कर के, मैं मेहनत मजदूरी कर के. धपना पेट भरना चाहता हु,। कितनी भन्छी चीज है यह । इस वास्ते में भाप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता ह कि भाप कम से कम कोई आहंमं इश्यू की जिये जिस से कि का सामान कुड़क न हो।

साप ने क्वार्टर्स बनाये है, मालकीय -नगर में सीर दूसरी जगहों पर । इन के बारे

में यहाँ मालम हका है कि उन से यह कहा गया है कि वे बीस फीसदी फीरन इस्टालमेंटस का रुपया दे। एक मकान की जितनी कीमत होती है उस के हिसाब से यह रक्षम एक डंढ हजार के करीब बैठनी है। किस तरह मे वे इतना रुपया दे सकते हैं, इस पर ग्राप की विचार करना चाहिये। भ्राज उन की ऐसी टानत नहीं है कि वे इतना रुपया दे सकें। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता ह कि अगर आप चाहते है कि प्रापर रीहैबिलिटेशन हो तो आप को किरायों में कभी करनी होगी। जितना किराया श्राप ने फिक्स किया है, उतना कि गया वे माज दे नही सकते हैं। जितना किराया उन्हों ने दिया है, उस को एकाउट में ने कर माप ग्रीमत निकाले भीर उस को भाग एडजस्ट करे और उस के बाद इस्टालमें टम को इस तरह से फिक्स करे कि एक को बीस तीस रुपये से ज्यादा न देना पड़े। उन लोगो को वही रहना है और कही उन को जाना नहीं है। भ्राप को इस तरह से कार्य करना चाहिये कि उन को कोई तकलोफ न हो। भाज उन मकानो की जिन्दगी खत्म हो चकी है। उन की शायद छ माल की जिन्दगी प्राप ने रखी थी। इस को आप जाने ीजिये, लेकिन जो समस्या आज उन के सामने है, उस को तो भाष बच्टि मे भोझन न होने दें। भाज हालत यह है कि वे टे नहीं सकते हैं उतना रुपया जितना झाप उन से मागते हैं। इस वास्ते में दरस्वास्त करता ह कि भ्राप मेहरबानी कर के इस समस्या को उन वे हित को दिष्ट में रखते हुए हल करे ताकि उन का प्रापर रीहैबिलिटेशन हो महे भीर जो उन की माथिक दशा है, वह सुधर सके ।

ग्रव पुराने किले की जो कहानी है, उस को मैं भाप के साम रखना चाहता हूं। पुरान किले जब मैं घूमने गया तो मैं ने जब इस का पता किया तो मुझे मालूम हुंगा कि मन् १६४७ में जब लोग पाकिस्तान से माये तो वहा मकान तो नहीं लेकिन कैम्प था, बैच्ड हाउसिस में। जब वहां पर भाग लगी उस वक्त रीहैबिसिटेशन के बजीर मोहल

# [की स॰ म॰ बनजी]

माल सबसेना साहब थे। उन्हों ने कहा कि इन को रिपेयर करना चाहते है और यह भी कहा कि कस्ट्रवशन का जो चार्ज हो वह वे दे भीर जो मैटिरियल का खर्चा हो, उस को देंगे। वहा के हर भाई ने तकरीबन डेढ़ सी इपये दिये । तकरीबन ६०,००० रुपये उन से धाये। उस के बाद कमिश्नर साहव का एक नोट निकलता है जिस में कहा जाता है कि मकानात का किराया उन से नही लिया जायेगा। लेकिन इस के बाद सब मकानो का किराया बढ़ना शुरू हो जाता है. ढ़ाई रुपये, पाच रुपये, सात रुपये के हिसाब मे । प्राज हालत यह है कि उन का बारह रूपया किराया है। मुझे माल्म नही कि उन मकानों की म्राज कीमत क्या रह गई है, जिन को कि पाच छः भी हपये की मकान की लागत से बनाया गया था। यहापर बाजार है, वहापर स्कूल है, बहां पर सोशल लाइफ है, वहा पर जितने भी साधन हो सकते हैं, मौजूद हैं। लेकिन किराया जो उन मे लिया जाता है वह बाग्ह रुपये महीना है। क्या वे इतना अधिक किराया देने के काबिल हैं। हर्गिज नही हैं। भगर वे डैमेस्ट्रेशन करते है तो ग्राप जानते है कि क्या कहा जाता है। कहा जाता है कि ये जो वामपक्षी है ये इन लोगों को भडकाते है और यही सब भ्रान्दोलनो के पीछे हैं। भ्रगर पोस्टस एंड टेलीग्राफ की हड़ताल होती है तो भी हमी को दोप दिया जाता है। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जो पूछ भी इस गवर्नमेंट के बिलाफ होता है, उस सब के लिये हमारे पर ही भारोप लगाये जाने हैं। लेकिन ईमानदारी से झाप ही बताइयं कि क्या बारह रुपये महीने किराया वाजिब है ? इतना भ्रविक किराया उन से किस प्रावार पर लिया जा रहा है ? वन को प्रापरली रीहैबिलिटेट करना हमारे सिनिस्टर साहब का फर्ज है। मैं मांग करूंगा कि एक कमेटी इस पालियामेंट के मैम्बरों की बनाई जाये जिस में इस सरफ बैठने वाले बैम्बर भी हों भीर कांग्रेस की तरफ बैठने बासे मैम्बर भी हों, जो इस सारे मामने की

जांच करें और यह देखें कि जाया यह बारह रुपये जो किराया इन लोगों से लिया जा रहा है, वाजिब है या नहीं है।

श्रव में थोड़ा सा इडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स के बारे में धर्ज करना जाहता हूं। श्राप ने कुछ । इडस्ट्रियल यूनिटस बनाये हैं जिन का जिक कि धाप ने प्राग्नेस रिपोर्ट में किया है। श्राप ने कहा है कि छोटे छोटे कारखानों के रूप में इन को खलाया जा रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट में श्राप ने गोबिन्द नगर जो कि कानपुर के पास है, उस का नाम भी दिया हुशा हूं। जो बहने रिफ्यूजी होकर पाकिस्तान से आई है वे वहां यर धागे बाटने का काम बहुत प्रच्छी तरह से करती है। श्रगर वहा पर इस धागे बांटने के काम को काटेज इंडस्ट्री के तौर पर बलाया जाये तो श्रच्छा रहेगा।

ईस्ट बगाल सं भाये हुए रिफ्युजीज का भी सवाल हमारे सामने है। उन को बसाने के लिये भी यह कहा जाता है कि बहुत बढी स्कीम हमारे पास है। यह कहा गया है कि दंडकारण्य की स्कीम के पूरा होने पर हजारों की तादाद में रिफ्युजियों को बसाया जा सकेगा। आप ने एरियल सर्वे तो कर लिया है लेकिन जमीन पर सब नहीं किया है। मैं इस बात को मानता हु कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय उन की समस्यायों को हल करने के प्रच्छे तरीके हुड सकते है बजाय इस के कि हम बूंड़ सकते हों। ग्रगर श्राप की किताब के अनुसार सारे मसले हल हो गये हो तो मैं कहुगा कि रीहैविलिटेशन भिनिस्टी को डिसाल्ब कर दिया जाये। भ्रगर कोई ममले बकाया नहीं कर गये हैं तो इस मिनिस्ट्री का क्या काम है ?

बा॰ सुकीला नायर (झांसी) : सभापति महोदय, यह रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल, जैसे कि कई भाई बहिनों की तरफ से यहा कहा जा चुका है, एक बहुत बड़ा ह्यूमन प्रान्लय है और मुझे कहना चाहिये कि इस ह्यूमन प्रान्लय को एक ह्यूमन ऐंगल से देखने की एक मनुष्य की वृष्टि से सीर सहाजुम्तिपूर्ण दृष्टि से देख कर के उस को सुलक्षाने की वडी शानदार कोशिश हमारी सरकार ने की है। इस सिश्वसिले में मै मजी महोक्य को मुबारिकवाद देना चाहती हू । उन्हों ने रीहैबिलिटेशन एडवाइजर की **है**सियत से बहुत शानदार काम किया है और उस के बाद मत्री होकर वह बगाल में जाकर बैठे है भीर वहां की समस्या को सुलझाने का हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। बगाल की समस्या बहुत टेढ़ी है भीर बहुत ही कठिन है। इस समस्या को हल करना कोई घासान काम नहीं। हम लोग प्रच्छी तरह से उस बु अ दर्द को जानते हैं जिस में से हमारे ईस्ट बगाल के शरणार्थियों को ग्जरना पड रहा है भीर जिस का उन को भाज भी सामना करना पड रहा है। उस दुख दर्द के बारे में हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने यहा पर रोशनी भी डाली है।

हम इस बात को भी भ्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस समस्या को हल करना कठिन है क्योंकि यह एक चालू समस्या है, यह निश्चित नहीं है कि इतने लोग ग्रा गये हैं भौर इन को किस तरह से बमाया जाये यह तय करना भासान है। यहा तो हर रोज, हर महीने भीर हर साल नये लोग बारहे है। उन को किस तरह से बसाना है, किस तरह से उन की समस्यामो का हल करना है, यह एक पेचीदा सवाल है। जाहिर है कि भाषा, जलवाय इत्यादि की दृष्टि मे जहा उन की धनुकुनता है, वहा रहना वे ज्यादा पमन्द करते हैं। त्रिपुरा वर्गरह से वे लोग नहीं झाये है ऐसा मेरी बहन रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा। उस का कारण यह है कि वहा बगाल की तरह भाबोहवा है, बगाल जैसा वहा रहन सहन है इसलिये वे वहा से उठ कर नहीं भावेंगे। लेकिन जहा पर प्रनुक्लता है नहीं है, वहा से वे चले जाते हैं। तो मैं समझती हु कि इस भीर जास तवज्जह तेने की पावच्यकता है कि ऐसी जगह **ब्**ढ़ी जाब जहां कि जलवायु, माबोहवा मीर अभीन नरीरह उन की रुचि के प्रनुरूप हो और बहा वे लोग प्रासानी से रह सकेंगे। मुझे बताया गया है कि उसी वृष्टि बिन्यु से यह दंडकारका की स्कीम की तरफ तथकबह दी गई है और हकृमत इस बारे में प्रावस्थक कार्यवाही कर रही है। मेरा मन्नी महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि वह प्रपने माचण में हमें बतलायें कि क्या कनकीट स्टेपस लिये गये हैं इस स्कीम को सफल बनाने के लिये और हकूमत इस बारे में कितनी तेजी से कार्य कर रही है और कब इस स्कीम को प्रमल में लाया जा सकेगा।

इसी प्रकार कुछ भाइयो ने सवाल के रूप में यहा पर कहा कि एडमास (भ्रदमान) में बगाली लोग ज्यादा ग्रन्छी तरह ग्रीर खुकी से रहते हैं। मुझे मत्री महोदय के अवाब से निराशा हुई जब उन्हों ने यह कहा कि इस सवाल को होम मिस्ट्रि की डिबेट में उठाया जाये । सच बान तो यह है कि इस देश के रहने वालो को इस चीज से कोई खाम मतलब नहीं है कि किस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ किसी ोटी बडी चीज के किसी छोटे या बडे पहलू का ताल्लक है। कैबिनेट की रिसपासिबिक्टिी मिली जुली होती है। रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर महादय का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह देखें कि कौन मी जगह पर इन रिक्यू जीज को श्रामानी मे वसाया जा सकता है। भौर श्रपन कैंबिनेट के माथियों से बात करने की जरूरत हो तो वे मुद बात कर लें। भीर योजना बनावे । जब स्कीम मजूर हो जाये नो जिम तरह भी वह उचित समझें उस स्कीम को मफल बनाये और जितनी तेजी स हो सके, उतनी तेजी से उन लोगों को बसावें।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 80 per cent of the quota meant for Rast Pakistan refugees who are sent to Andamans 80 per cent is our quota 20 per cent is for the rest of India

डा० सुझीला नायर मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की जितनी भी सम्भावना हैं, जहा जहा वे समझते हैं कि इन को बसाया जा सकता है और जहा पर वे सुशी से रह सकते हैं, वहा की स्कीम को [डा० सुशीला नायर] ज्यादा से ज्यादा जांच कर उस को सफल बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

उस के साथ ही माथ मेरा बगाल के माई बहिनों से भी निवेदन है कि हर समय उन का इस चीज पर जोर देना कि बंगाल में ही पूर्वी बगास के लोग रह सकते है, बाहर नहीं रह सकते, कुछ मुनासिब नहीं लगता। मेरी बहिन श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी ने तो कहा है कि उन के लिये डाक्टर भी बगालो होने चाहिं। ग्रब यह तय मैं समझती हू कि भाषा की दिक्कत न हो ग्रीर उन की भाषा समझने बाले डाक्टर हो लेकिन मैं यह नही समझ पाई कि ग्राप मैं जाकर उन की सेवा करने लगू तो मुझे वह नामजूर कर दे भीर कहें कि नही हमारे लिये बगाल का ही डाक्टर होना चाहिये। हमारे पिइचमी पाकिस्तान के भी बहुत से लीग दूसरे दूसरे प्रान्तों में गये है।

Shrimati lia Palcheudhuri (Nabadwip): On a point of personal explanation. I did not mean that they could not be treated by other doctors. But even the people of West Bengal very often do not understand the language of East Bengal and so, it would be very difficult for any other person to understand the language of East Bengal. Hence, they need Bengali doctors, who are Bengalispeaking, and who know the East Bengal language.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would only add this amendment that 'Bengali understanding' will be more proper than 'Bengali-speaking', because it is enough that the doctor can understand the language of the patient.

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair.]

हमारी बहिन श्रीमती रेणूचकवर्ती ने जो फीगर्स दी हैं कि बेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के बहुत ज्यादा लोग पंजाब में बने हैं, उन में मुझे कुछ घोड़ी सी गलती लगती है। जहां तक मुझे मासूम है जहां २४ लाख के करीब पंजाब में बसे हैं वहां १४, १६ लाख लोग पंजाब से बाहर बसे हैं। मेरा ऐसा स्थाल है कि प्रयर बंगान के भाई बहिन इस बात पर बहुत जोर म दे कि पूर्वी बंगाल से धाने वालों को बंगाल में ही रहना चाहिये तो पूर्वी बंगाल के लोग भी बंगाल से बाहर जा कर बसने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे।

इस के साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी कहना चाहिये कि जो लोग कैम्पों से भाग धाते हैं वे खाली इसलिये नहीं भाग घाते कि वहां पर रहना नही चाहते । भक्सर हमारी सरकार द्वारा पूटिंग दी कार्ट विफोर दी हीसं. वाली बाते की जाती हैं। बसाने के लिये कोगों को ले जाते हैं लेकिन वहा उन के रखने के लिय तैयारी नहीं होती है। यह ग्रव्यवस्या केवल कैमो मे ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे दिल्ली नगर में भी उन कौल्नीज में जिन को कि चीप कौल्नीज कहते हैं यह प्रव्यवस्था देखने को मिलती हैं। उन कौल्नीज में हम लोगों को यह सोच कर ले गये कि जल्दी ही वहा पर सडकें बन आयेगी. इनेज हो जायेगा भीर स्ट्रीट लाइनिंग हो जायेगी लेकिन माज ६, ६ मौर ७, ७ वर्ष हो गये हैं, यह सुविधा वहा के लोगो को नहीं मिली हैं। खैर यह ऐसी चीजें हैं कि इन के न रहने से भी लोग रो थो कर किसी तरह भपना गुजर बसर कर सकते हैं लेकिन भगर द्याप उन को एक ऐसी जमीन पर बसाने ले जायें जो कि पत्थर जैसी हो **भौर** भाप उस को तोड कर खेती लायक बना कर उन को यदि न दे तो माप ही बतलाइये वे बेचारे वहां जा कर क्या करेगे ? सिवाय वहा से भाग धाने के दूसरा उस के पास चारा ही क्या है। ऐसा नही होना चाहिये। जहा भाप लोगो को बसाने के लिये ले जाते हैं वहा उन के रहने का भी प्रबन्ध हो भौर रोजगार का भी फिर वे वहां से नही भागेंगे ।

में यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह तमाम काम अकेले पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का है, ऐसा में नही मानती। मुझे तौ ऐस्त लगता है कि जैसे पाकिस्तान बनने के समय एक कैंबिनेट कमेटी बनी थी सारे रीहैंबिलिटेशन प्राम्मव को देखने के लिये, उसी तरह से कोमार्डिनेशन भाज भी होना चाहिये। प्राप का यह रीहै बि-लिटेशन का सवाल फूड एंड एप्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के वॉ मोर फड के साथ सम्बन्धित है। जाहिर है कि प्रगर प्राप नई जमीनो को ठीक कर के वहा पर लोगो को बसायेंगे तो बेग्न का प्राप्त जल्पादन बदेगा।

इसी तरीके से माज हम कम्पेन्सेशन दे रहे हैं, वह देना चाहिये । कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में मुझे भीर भी कहना है लेकिन इस वक्त में इतनी ही बात के लिये उस का जिक कर रही ह कि झगर उस कम्पेन्सेशन के साथ एक कोधार्डिनेंटड तरीके से भ्राप की कामर्स एड इडस्टी वाले बैठ कर एक योजना बनाये ताकि उधर से कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप मे जो पैसा उन को मिल रहा है वह आप की स्मील स्केल इडस्ट्रीज भीर देश की दूसरी प्रोडक्टिव स्कीम्स में लग सके तो यह ग्राप के सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर ब्लान में बैठ सकता है। इस तरीके से भगर भाप एक साथ मिल कर बैठे और इस ममाविजे की रकम की इस तरह लगाने में मदद दे तो देश की भोवर भाल एकोनामिक समस्या के हल होने में भी कुछ मदद मिल सकेगी । इस के भलावा लोगो को कायमी (स्थायी) तौर पर रीहैबिलिटेट करने मे प्रासानी होगी । इसीलिये में यह महसूस करती ह कि भोवरभाल कोभाडिनेशन बहुत द्यावश्यक है।

एक्सटनंल एफेयसं मिनिस्ट्री को ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की सरकार पर यह जोर दे कर कहना चाहिये कि वे अपने वहा अस्पसंस्थक मोगो को ठीक प्रकार से रक्खें और उन के सुझ सुविधा का स्थाल रक्खे ताकि उन को वहा से इघर भाग कर आना न पढे । आज चूकि हमारे आइयो को वहा पर ठीक प्रकार से नहीं रक्षा जाता है इससिये ने बहा से भाग भाग कर इघर जाते हैं। मुझे याद है कि शुरू शुरू में खब एक मतंबा चहुत बड़ा एक्सोडस हुआ था तब सियाकतां और सरदार पटेल के दीच में बात चीत हुई थी और सरदार पटेल ने उन को साफ कह दिया था कि अगर आप अपने बहा पर ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं करते जिस से अल्पसब्यक लोग वहा पर रह सकें और परिच्यितिया ऐसी होती हैं कि वे वहा से आगने पर
बिवश होती हैं, तो आप को वहां में आग कर
आये हुए आइयो को बसाने के लिये पाकिस्तान
का कुछ इलाका हमें देना होगा क्योंकि
हमारे वहा जो मुसलमान बस रहे हैं उन को
हम निकालना नहीं चाहते और हम एक्सचेंज
आफ पापुलेशन नहीं चाहते लेकिन जितने
लोगों को आप अपने वहां से निकाल रहे हैं
उन को यहा पर बसाने के लिये उतनी अमीन
आप को देना ही पडेगी। इस का बहुत अच्छा
असर हुआ था।

भाज हम देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मत्री श्री सुहरावर्दी ग्राये दिन, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को गालिया देते रहते हैं भीर हम बैठ कर के सूनते रहते हैं। हर एक बात के उपर हम देखते है कि उन की घोर से ज्यादती होती है भीर मजा यह है कि उन के द्वारा ज्यादती भीर जुल्म होने पर भी वे हम को गालिया देते है भीर दुनिया में यह बताने की कोशिश करते हैं कि भारत द्वारा उन पर जुल्म भौर ज्यादती हो रही है जब कि हकीकत बिल्कुल उल्टी है। हम लोग हमेशा उन की हर बात को भीर ज्यादतो शान्ति से बर्दास्त कर जाते हैं। यह तो ठीक है कि हम उनको वर्दास्त करे क्योंकि हम ईंट का जबाब पत्थर से नहीं देना चाहते, हम उनकी स्तर पर उतर कर अपने को अलील नहीं कर सकते भौर हमें करना भी नही चाहिए लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमें यह बीख धवस्य देख लेनी चाहिए कि द्निया के सामने सस्वीर बिलकुल साफ तौर पर मौजूद रहनी चाहिए कि वास्तव में हकीक़त क्या है। माज वह तस्वीर भौर हकीकत पूरे तौर से जैसे वेश होनी चाहिए बह पेश नहीं हो रही है, ऐसा मुझ को सगता है। सही तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने पेश होनी चाहिए ।

भव मुझे बोडा सा क्लेम्स के बारे में भीर विशेष रूप से विधवाधी के क्लेम्स के बारे [ डा॰ सुबीला नायह ]-

में कहना है। इस वक्त को कम्पेंसेशन का कानून बना है भीर १९३७ के पहले का जो विषवाधों के हक के बारे में कानून है उसमें बहुत फ़र्क है। पहले के कानून के मुताबिक तो विशेष को कुछ निसता ही नहीं, ऐसा कहूं वो इसमें धतिश्योक्ति नही होगी भौर उसको मिटाने की शकरत है। बाज बापके सामने उड़ीसा हाईकोर्ट भीर मध्यप्रदेश हाईकोर्ट की रुलिंग है कि जो प्रापका जो हिन्द सक्सैशन बिल पास हुआ है उसके भाभार पर भापको यह सारे प्रधिकार विधवाग्रो को देने चाहियें। भगद भाज एक ज्वांइट फ़ैम्सि के पास २० हजार रुपये का क्लेम है भौर उस ज्वाइट फ़ैम्लि में दो बेटे हैं, एक बेटी है भौर एक विडो है तो ग्राप दो बेटों का ही हिस्सा लगाते हैं लेकिन ग्रव हिन्दू सक्सैशन विल पास हो जाने के बाद उस २० हजार के क्लेम के प्राप को चार हिस्से करने चाहिये ४, ५ हजार के, जितना बनता है ग्राप हिसाब लगा कर उन चारों को दीजिये, जो प्रपोंशन ग्रापने इसके लिए तय किया है उसके मुताबिक दीजिये लेकिन ऐसान करके विडोज को मंटैनेन्स शेयर देना बहुत नामुनामिब भौर भ्रनुचित बात है ऐसा न होना चाहिए। यह तो भौरतों के हक को पूरी तरह से कुचलने की बात होगी । इस लिए में बड़े भदब से मत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि इस चीज को उन्हें दुबस्त कर लेना चाहिए।

इसके भलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि जो हमारी बहनें भाज कैम्प्स मे पड़ी हुई है, उनके भलावा कई एक बहनें जो बढ़ी मुसीबत में हैं, वे बाहर हैं कैम्पो मे नहीं गई हैं, उनकी भोर भ्यान दिया जाय । एक इसी तरह की मुसीबतजदा बहिन मेरे पास भाई थी भौर वह कह रही थी कि में भपनी भर्जदास्त लेकर कल या परसो भी महोदय के पास पहुंच्ंगी . .

श्री मेहरचन्य श्रान्ता: प्राप्त सुबह पहुच गयी हैं।

डा॰ ृतीला नासर . वह बेबारी नहीं जाननी बी कि क्लेम दिया बाता है उस में धर्जी नहीं वी । जब मेरे पाक बद्ध भाई तो मैं ने उस की बात को सुना और कागज वर्षरह ले कर मंत्री महोदयं के पास भेजा । उन्हों ने सायद डिपार्टमेंट के पास भेज दिया होगा । भेरे पास एक स्टीन जवाब भा गया कि उस पर भव गौर नहीं किया जा सकता । भगर मुझे यह बटीन जनाब ही लेना था, तो मुझे मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखे की क्या प्रावश्यकता थी । मत्री महोदय ने खुद मुझे यह सबक पढ़ाया था जब मैं रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर थी घौर वह रीहै-बिलिटेशन ऐडवाइजर थे, कि भगर मामुली रुटीन का जवाब पाना था तो तुम्हारे पास ग्राने की किसी को क्या जरूरत थी, सेकेटरी के पास वे जा सकते थे। म्राज मै मत्री महोदय को उन की ही बात की याद दिलाना चाहती हु। तो जो इस किस्म के हाई केसेज हो उन को महानुभूति से देखना चाहिये । मैं समझती हू कि जो दूसरे लोग है उन के क्लम्स को चाहे भ्राप एटग्टेन करे या न करे, लेकिन जो विडोज है भीर जिन के क्लेम रह गये है, जोकि ग्रपने ग्रनजानपन में क्लेम नहीं रख सकी, उन को भ्राप को जरूर एटरटेन करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से सक्सेशन का सवाल है। उस के बारे आप कह सकते हैं कि वह जा कर मुकदमा लड़ कर कोट में इस चीज को दुरुस्त करवाये। वह बेचारिया कहा से जा कर मुकदमा लड़े, उन के पास पैसा नहीं, साधन नहीं। और फिर अगर हकूमत ने क्लेम की जाच पुराने डग में करवा भी ली तो वह कोई बह्म वाक्य तो नहीं होगया। मैं तो कहती हूं कि आप के दफ्तर में फाइले पड़ी है, उन को आप फिर से देखिये, रिअवेस कीजिये, और जो कुछ हक से उस का बनता है वह दीजिये।

श्राप जो प्रापर्टी वगैरह झाक्शन कर रहे हैं, मैं जानती ं कि दस हजार से वीचे के श्राप नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन को कर रहे हैं, उन के दाम भ्राप भपने ही भ्रसेसमेंट से भार चार गुने भीर पांच पांच मुने ज्यादा ले रहे हैं। तो जो पैसा भ्रायेगा उसे भ्राप सरकारी तिकोरी में ला कर रिखयेगा या रिफ्यूजीज को दीजियेगा ने मेरा नम्प्रता से निवेदन हैं कि इस तरह के जो हार्ड केसेज उन के क्लेम को ज्यादा करने में भ्राप इस पैसे को खर्च करे, उस को सरकारी खजाने में डालने की बात न मोचे। भ्रगर भ्राप ऐसा करेगे तो यह रिफ्यूजीज के माय न्याय की बात नहीं होगी, भ्रन्याय की बात होगी।

मी तरह में जो लोग दस हजार • से कम के दुकानों बेठे हैं उन को च दुकान ऐसाट करन का सवाल है। जैसे दिल्ली में ही कुछ मार्किटस है। मेंने महोदय ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि जो दूकाने रोड कम्सं है, जम कुतुब रोड है और दूसरी सडके है वह किमी का नहीं दे रहे। उन की यह बात मैं समझ मवनी ह लेकिन जो दुकान रोड वम्सं पर नहीं है जैसे कमना मार्केट है, दूसी जग है अगर उनको आप रिप्यूजीज को नहीं देगे ता यह इन्साफ की बात नहीं है, यह मैं स्पष्टता से कहना चाहती हू। यह कहना कि रामलीला कमटी की जमीन है, इस के कोई माने नहीं है।

भी मेहरचन्द सम्मा रामलीला गाउड की बात है।

का० सुझीला नायर भले ही रामलीला ग्राउड की हो, लेकिन वहा रामलीला तो चल नहीं सकती जबिक वहा दुवाने बन गई है। वह दुवाने ग्राविर ग्राप विमी और को दें। ग्राप उन को भ्राप ग्रिप्यूजीज को देंगे तो में समझती हूं कि ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होगा। हक की बात तो यह है कि जो रिप्यूजी बहा बैठे हैं, उन को भी भ्राप को देखना चाहिये। खान मार्केट में जिस बिना पर भ्राप के देखना मार्केट में भी देना चाहिये। न दोनो में फर्क करना मुनासिब नहीं है, यह बात जितनी जोर से मैं कह सकती हुं, कहना चाहती है।

इसी तरह कई विडोध वगैरह इचर उधर पडी हुई है, बुड्ढे लोग पडे है । मै झासी में गई, वहा एक इंग और बुड्डी लकडी टेक्ते हुए था। भूखी मर रहे हैं। उन को पन्द्रह रुपये मिल रहे हैं, लेकिन पन्द्रह रपये में स्त्री पुरुष दो कैसे गुजारा भरे। श्राज के जमाने में ? उन का कोई नही । प्राज म रे एक बुड़ढ़ा मेरे पास भाषा, वह सुनार था, उस का भ्रच्छा घर था, धाज उम का बच्चा बेचारा मरे जैसर बीमार पड़ा है, उस के पास एक कौड़ी नही थी। सीर, जो मदद हो सकती थी, कर के. उसे भेजा, जिस दरवाजे पर भजा जा सकता या वहा भी भंजा। उस का भाखिर क्या होगा मैं नहीं जानती हूं। तो इस तरह के जो रोज देमेज ग्राते रहते है उन की तरफ ग्राप का ध्यान देना चाहि । ग्राप कह सकते हैं कि ग्राम पब्लिक में भी तो ऐसे केसेज है। ठीक है, भ्राम पब्लिक में भी है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान म एक ज्वाएट फीमली का हमारा मोशल मिक्योरिटी का सिस्टम या । भ्राज दूसरे देशों में सरकार की तरफ से मोशल सिक्योरिटी होती है, यहा हिन्दुस्तान में यह था कि कोई मिगर पढ़ा तो गाव चला गया अगर नौकरी छट गई तो गाब चला गया पति मर गया तो विभवा भीर बच्चे गाव चले गे। ध्रपने घर के लोग भले ही वह बहुत धच्छी तरह से न रक्खें लेकिन सडक के ऊपर तो नहीं पडने देते थे। कुछ न कुछ उन का बन जाता था। लेकिन भाज यह लोग बीमार पडे तो किस के दरवाजे पर जायें ? तो जरूरी है कि सरकार की तरफ से उन की सोशल सिक्यो-रिटी का इन्तजाम हो । जो होम्स बने हैं, उन में किसी को दाखिला नहीं मिलता । में तो कहती हू कि साहब, भाप भ्रपनी स्कीम्स को धागे बढाइये । धाप यह मत सोचिये कि इन होम्स को बन्द कर दिया जारेगा । प्राप को यह सोचना चाहिये कि माज की जो परिस्थित वन गई है, पाकिस्ताम बनने के बाद भाषके करोड़ो लोगों का [डा॰ सुर्शाला न यर]

नार्मल पैटर्न धाफ सोशल सिक्योरिटी ट्रट गया है, ऐसी स्थिति में उन की सोशब सिक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम गवर्नमेट को करना होगा भीर इस के लिये भाप को फेसिलिटीज बढ़ानी होगी, घाप उन को कम करने की नहीं सोच सकते हैं। बड़ढ़ों के लिये भाप को क्या करना है, विधवाधी के लिये धाप को क्या करना है. यतीमो के लिये क्या करना है, माप यह तय करे । वे माज भटक रहे हैं, चारो तरफ भौर भ्राप सोच रहे हैं कि जो होम्स बने हए हैं उन्हें भी हटा देना है। यह नहीं हो सकता। यह कोई+ इसाफ की बात नही है, यह ह्यूमन प्वाइट भाफ व्यू मे देखने की बात नहीं है। ग्राज हम भपने देश को एक वेलफेग्रर स्टेट कहते 🖁 । तो वेलफेग्नर स्टेट मे हम को वेलफेग्नर ऐक्टिविट्टीज की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा । वेलफेभर ऐक्टिविटीज की तरफ ध्यान देने के लिये हमे सोचना होगा कि हम किस तरह से इस रीहैबिलिटेशन विभाग का सशोधन करे, इस को किस तरह से ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक मोशल बेलफेग्रर का रूप दे, यह बन्द करने का सवाल नही है, हमारे सोशल बेलफेश्वर की दृष्टि से इस का कुछ रूपान्तर होने की जरूरत है।

एक बात में भीर कहना चाहती हूं जो देस्टनं पाकिस्तान के बारे में है। मनी महोदय जब रीट्टैबिलिटेशन ऐडवाइजर थे तो उन्हों न इलफाक किया था मेरे माध कि जिन लोगों ने कानून तोड कर जबर-बस्ती घरों का कब्जा नहीं किया, धर्मशालाधों, स्कूलों, घरों और पब्लिक बिल्डिंग्स में जा कर नहीं घुस गये ऐसे लोग जो शराफत में भा कर भपने किमी दोस्त या किसी रिष्ते-बार के घर में कहीं न कहीं सर खिया कर पड़ गये, भीर जिन को ऐसे पढ़े बरसों हो गये हैं, उन के वास्ते भी कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिये। उन की इतनी ही खता है कि उस बस्तु उन्हों ने कानून तोड़ कर जबरदस्ती कब्जा नही किया । उन के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने मकान बाधने की एक स्कीम बनाई थी। उस के मुताबिक उन्हों ने कुछ लोन्स दे कर और जमीनों की कुछ मदद दे कर उन को बसाने की बात कही थी, वह स्कीम कहां थली गई, मैं नही जानती । मुझे पता है कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बम्बई में भी तो लोग सडक की पटरियो पर सोते हैं, पाकिस्तान से घाने वाले भी सो गये तो क्या हुआ ? लेकिन यह बहुत निवंयता की बात है। में इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं बम्बई में कोई सड़ की पटरियो पर भा कर सो सकता है. लेकिन उस के पास कोई न कोई घर 🗞 जरूरत के वक्त वह जा सकता है, बीमारो मे घर जा सकता है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान से भाये हुए लोगो के पास ऐसी कोई जगह नहीं है, ग्राज दस बरस हो गये, भौर उन को कोई राहन नही दी गई। फिर कई लोग कहते है कि उन में से कई के पाम पाकिस्तान में कहा जायदादे थी ? घरे, वह जो डिस्पैरिटी थी. जो धनईक्वालिटी थी, उस को निकालने की बात हो रही है। हमारा सारा टैक्सेशन स्ट्रक्चर इस की मिमाल है कि डिस्पैरिटी खत्म हो ग्रीर ग्रन्डर डाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद हम दे सके । भ्रगर पहले किसी के पास मकान नही था, ग्रीर ग्राज हो जाता है, तो इस में बुरा मानने की बात नहीं है, यह तो हमारे खुन होने की बात है क्योंकि इस रीहैबिलिटेशन की मार्पन हमारा सोश-लिस्ट पैटर्न घागे बढ़ना है :

ग्रन्त में में माननीय मंत्री महोदय से बहुत नग्रता से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि वह इस चीज की तरफ फिर से तवज्जह दें भीर इस स्कीम को फिर से सामने लागें जिन बेगुन हो ने भापका कानून नहीं तोड़ा वह भी ग्रांगकी मदद के हकदार है, उनकीं तरफ भी भाग का कुछ फर्ज है! विद्योग के बारे में भीर सोशल बेलफेशर के बारे में मैं ने जो निबंदन किया है उस की तरफ भी भाप जितनी तवज्जह दे सकेंगे ऐसी मुझे भाशा है।

बी बा कु नायर (बाह्य दिन्सी) । माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं दिल्ली का मुमण्डन्दा इं, इसलिये रिप्यूजी प्राब्लैम के बारे में बोले बगैर में नहीं रह सकता । चाप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में सब से ज्यादा रिफ्यूजी भावाद हैं। दिल्ली में कम से कम पांच या छः लाख रिपयुजी हैं, जितने देश के किसी भी दूसरे हिस्से में नही है। इन इ: लाख भादिमयो में सब के सब वेस्ट पंजाब के शहरों में रहने वाले हैं, लाहीर, रावलपिण्डी, गुजरात, वगैरह । जब पाकिस्तान बना तो वह लोग छोटे कस्बो में नही गये, क्योंकि वह खेती नहीं कर सकते थे। वह ईस्ट पंजाब मैं भी इसीलिये नहीं गये, वहा वे करते भी क्या ? भव कृकि यह दिल्ली में भा कर बसे, उन की कई बड़ी बड़ी समस्यायें हैं। में उन में से केवल चन्द बातो की तरफ मधी जी का घ्यान खीचना चाहता हु।

हमारे मत्री जी े रीहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में जो काम किया है, उस का किसी को बताने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, उन्हों ने बहुत बडा धौर शानदार काम किया है, धौर वह भी अपनी पसेनैलिटी की वजह से । उन के पहले भी मत्री रह चुके ै लेकिन **भ**मली काम करने वाले तो तब भी यही थे। भ्रां बिर में यह काम जाहिरा तौर पर उन के हाथ में भा गया । उन्हों ने इस मवाल को बहुत हिम्मत के साथ भीर दिलेरी के साथ, बल्कि मैं तो कहुगा कि बढ़ी हमददी के साथ किया। दूसरे लोग कभी कभी तरह तरह की बाते भी करते रहे, तो भी वह बहुत हमदर्याना तरीके से काम करते रहे। पठान होने की बजह से कभी कभी कड़ी पर सच्ची बातें भी सुनाते हैं, लेकिन उन के दिल में सब के लिये हमददी है, इस में कोई शक नहीं । उन के बड़े बड़े कामी में सब से बड़ा काम, में समझता हु, दिल्ली का ही रीहैबिलिटेशन हैं। दिल्ली में करोड़ो पे खर्च कर के २० से ज्यादा कालोनी आ बनाई गई, ८० से ज्यादा मार्केट्स बनाई गई। इस तरह से उन्हों न बढ़ा शानदार काम किया है। मैं समझता हू कि इन केतमाम काम ें सब से बड़ा तुर्रा दडकारण्य का पुनश्द्वार होगा । ग्रगर डकारण्य को ग्रच्छी तरह से डेबेलप किया जाय ो गाली रिपयुजियो की समस्या हल हो सकती है। जैसाकि मेरे पूर्व अक्ता डा॰ सुशीला नायर ने कहा सचमुत्र में इस काम का तो पहले ही हाथ में लेना चाहिय था । इस को डेबेलप करने में दो तीन मान लगेंगे लेकिन हमें इस काम को करना है और हिम्मन के साथ करना है। इसलि म एक तजवीज करूगा कि इस काम का बढाने के लिय हमें फीज की मदद लेनी चाहि । डिफेस डिपाटंमट की मार्फैन स प्लान को डेबलप कर,या जाये तो यह काम बहुत जल्दी हो सकता है। उन की मार्फन बड़ बड़ ट्रक्टर भी ग्रासानी से लाये जा सकते ह और इस नाम को बार फुटिंग पर पूरा किया जा सकता है। ईस्ट बगाल से इनना बढ़ा नफ्लेक्स होता धा रहा है। मेरी समझ म नहीं ब्राना कि क्यों हम इस काम को बार फ्रांटग पर हैंडल न करें। इस ने ग्रलावा जहा तक हो सके एन० मी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० के कैम्प भी वहा पर कमट्रेट किये जाये। स प्रकार बहुत पैसा भी बच जायेगा धीर हमारे नौजवानो को स रीहै बिलि शन के काम में हाथ बटा का मौका भी मिलेगा।

सब में दिल्ली की तरफ माता हू । पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि गवनंमेंट मांद नो मार्कें स को झप हाम में रखना बाहनी है । मैं इस में कोई सक्लमन्दी नहीं देखता । प्रग्रंजी हुकूमत में जरूर यह होता या कि सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा जायदाव प्रपने हाथ में मलग रखना चाहती थी । पर सब स की क्या जरूरत, है । क्रोंच

### [भी प० कु० नायर]

तो केटो न में इस को भी इसलग रखना चाहते में क्योंकि उन का हिन्दुस्तान पर मिलिटरी धाकूपेशन या । वह खावनियों को भी जनता से दूर रखना चाहते मैं । लेकिन भाम वह चीज नहीं है '। भव तो हमें छावनियों का प्रबन्ध भी धाम जनता के प्रतिनिधियो को साथ मिला कर करना चाहिये। गवनीयेट जब चाहे कोई भो चीज ले सकती है। लेकिन यह जो न मार्केंट्स को ग्रंपने कब्ज में ले कर किराबे पर देने का गवनं रेट का इरादा है इस को मै एक छोटा खयाल समझता ह । मै नही समझता कि हमारे वजीर साहब बाकि पठान है उन के दिमाग में यह बीज धा सकती है। यह ो और कही से निकली है भौर उन्हों से को डिट्टो कर दिया है। मै समझता ह कि इस विषय मे वजीर साहब को कुछ मैगनेनीमसली सोचना चाहिये।

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: I am counting. When the hon. Member raised the point I was just worried about it myself. Now there is quorum The speaker may proceed.

श्री ७० कृ० नायर . दूसरी बात जो मैं मत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हू वह कूछ कालानीज के बारे में है जसे मोतीनगर भौर रमेश नगर । माजय भौर बस्ट दिल्ली के पास कई कालोनीज है। उन में धमेनिटीज के लिय मत्री महादय ने बहुत काम किया है लेकिन ग्रभी भी उस काम में कोग्राडि-नेशन की कमी है। वहा के काम को न म्यानिसर्गलिटी ही करती है भीर न रीहै-बिलिटेशन विभाग करता है। मै चाहता हुं कि कम से कम मैनिटेशन वगैरह के काम को म्युनिसिवैलिटी के सुपूर्व कर दे ग्रीर जो "सा इस काम के लिये रीहैबिलिटेशन विमान के पास हो वह उस को ट्रास्फर कर दें जिस से कि वह काम ज्यादा सुचार रूप से हो सके । इस के भलावा भी वहां कई भीर बीजें करने की है। वहां पर भभी

सदरबाउडस तीवज नहीं बना हुमा है, सड़को और गलियों में भी सामियां है। रमें श नगर में एक धच्छा प्रस्थताल बना हुमा है लेकिन मभी तक वहां काम शुरू नहीं हुमा है। वह प्रस्थताल तीन साल से इसी तरह पड़ा हुमा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं भाता कि कब वहां काम शुरू किया जाथेगा भीर वह काम किस के सुपुर्व होगा। इस के बारे में भी गवनंमेंट को तहकीकात करनी चाहिये और उस काम को जल्दी करना चाहिये।

एक मीर बहुत महम बीज है। दिल्ली में शास्त्रों शादमियों को बसाया गया है लेकिन हुई है। एक सास तारी के बाद जो मादमी भामें है उन को है बिलिटशन का हक नहीं मिला है। मैं समझता हू कि इस वक्त जबकि रीहै बिलिटशन के ग्रांसिरी हिस्से में में हम गुजर रहे हैं तो उन लोगों को बमान का प्रबन्ध भी करना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार जो बहुत से दुकानदार पड़े है और जो रेडी चलाने वाले है उन के बारे मे भी झालि ी फैसला झाप को करना चाहिये ताकि रीहैबिलिटेशन का काम सपूर्ण ो जाय ।

एक चीज बहुत जरूरी है । उस के बारे के भी में प्राप का घ्यान खीचना चाहता हूं । यह स्माल क्लेमट्स का सवाल है । प्राप ने क्लेमट्स की कई कैटेगरीज बनाई हैं जिन को पहले पहले पेमेट किया गया । लेकिन छोटे क्लेम वालो की इन में बारी नहीं भाई । में समझता हूं कि इस पर भी गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये । कम से कम पाच हजार में कम या दस हजार से कम जिनने क्लेमें स है उन का कम्पैन्सेशन जल्दी से जक्दी दिया जाना चाहिये।

मै मत्री जी का बहुत शुक्रगुतार हूं कि उन्होंने इस्टालमेंट का जो बड़ा धान्दोलन कल रहा था उस को शान्त कर दिया धीख तीन के बजाय भाठ स्टालमेंट कर दिये। लेकिन इस में एक छोटी सी तरमीम करनी है। भाग पहले इंस्टालमेंट में २० परसेंट माग रहे हैं। मै समझता हू कि भाठो इस्टालमेंट भाग बराबर कर दें यानी हर इस्टालमेंट साड़ें बारह पर सेट कर दिया जाे। इस से इन गरीबो को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै रिहैबिलिटशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाड्स की ताईद करता ं।

बी अजित सिंह (मटिण्डा-रिक्तअनुसूचित जातियां): समापति जी, मैं
आपको जन्यवाद देता हूं कि आखिरकार
आप ने मुझे टाइम दे ही दिया। मैं चार पांच
पायंट्स माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना
चाहता हूं और ज्यादा वक्त न लेता हुआ मैं
छिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और उन लोगो के बारे में,
बो कि मुल्क के पार्टीशन के वक्त फीज में
थे, कुछ कहना चाहता हुं।

जैसा कि सुशीला जी ने कहा है, यह बात सब है कि कई विडोज वक्त पर अपने क्लेम्ज दाखिल नहीं कर सकी और अब उनके क्लेम्ज एन्टरटेन नहीं किए जाते हैं। इसी तरह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मोग अनपढ़ होने की वजह से अपने क्लेम दाखिल नहीं कर सके। बेशक कानून में उनके लिए कोई गुजायश नहीं है, लेकिन में इस्तजा करूंगा कि अगर ऐसे कोई केसिज आ आयें—अब्बल तो पाकिस्तान में हरिजनों में कोई अमीर आदमी में ही नहीं, जो यहा आ कर क्लेम दाखिल करते, लेकिन अगर कुछ लोग वक्त पर ऐसा न कर सके हों—तो उन पर हमदर्दी के साथ गौर किया जाय।

धव में सर्विना सोल्जर्ज के बारे में प्रजं करता बाहता हूं। उस वक्त जो सिपाही, हवलदार या जें की बोज ए एक्टिंग सर्विस पर ने, ने इस वजह से प्रपने क्सेम्ज दासिस नहीं कर सके कि वे उस वक्त मुक्त से दूर वे—वाहर ने। में इस्तजा करना बाहता हूं कि धगर कानून में उनके लिए कोई प्राविषन बना कर उनके क्लेम्ज को एन्टरटेन किया जाय, तो यह कन्द्री धौर डिस्प्लेस्ड पसँन्ज की बहुत कुछ खिदमत धौर मदद होगी । इन को बसाने के लिए ये कुछ सजेस्शन्ज देना बाहता हूं।

दिल्ली में या भौर शहरों में जो नान-क्लेमेंट रेफ्यूजी हैं, उनको वे मकान दिए जाते है जिनकी कीमत दस हजार से कम होती है। पिछले बजट के मौके पर हम ने इस सिलसिने में जो सजेशन्ज दिए थे, गवनंभेंट ने बेशक उनको काफी हद तक मन्जर कर लिया । उस वक्त हम ोगो ने बडे जोर शोर से कहा या कि चार किस्तो के बजाय बीस किस्तें रखी जाये । में मशक्र हूं रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री का कि उस ने बीस किस्ते नहीं तो बाठ किस्तें तो मुकर्रर कर दी, लेकिन मैं ग्रजं करना चाहता हूं कि ये ब्राठ किस्तें थोडी है, इन से रेफयुजियों को उतना रिलीफ नहीं मिलेगा, जितना कि मैं चाहता था। बें चाहता ह कि बीस नहीं तो पंद्रह किस्तें कर देनी चाहिएं, जिससे डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज को कुछ सहलियत मालूम हो।

में एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूं।
गवर्नमेंट ने वह अस्सी हजार एकड़ जमीन
रिकवर कर ली है, जो कि गलती से या लोगों
की ठगवाजी से रेफयूजियो को दो दो बार
एलाट कर दी मई थी। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह
जमीन गावों के उन लोगो को दे दी जाय,
जो कि हरिजन—शिह्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं
भीर जो नान—क्लेंमेंट हैं। इस सरह काफी
लोगों की रीहैबिनिटेशन हो सकती है।

में मुस्लिम इवेकुई प्रापर्टी के बारे कें कुछ लफ्ज कहना चाहता हूं। पंजाब कें गांत्रों में मुसलमानों की जमीन थी और उस अमीन को गवनेंमेंट ने अपने चार्ज में ले लिया है। आज कल उस जमीन की नीलामी हो रही है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि उस खमीन को सिर्फ हरिजन रेपमाजयो और सर्विना सोलजर्ज के बीच में, जिन्होंने क्लेम्ज नहीं दिए हैं, नीश्लाम, किया [भी प्रजित मिह]
जाय, ताकि वे लोग भी दूसरे सिटिजन्ज की
तरह प्रपना गुजारा कर सकें।

शहरों मे जो .नान-क्लेमेंट हरिजन बसते हैं, में उनके बारे में भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को एविवशन आईर न दिए जायें। में देख रहा हूं कि आज कल करनाल में मिटण्डा में और दूसरे शहरों में—शहरो में ही नही, बिल्क गांवों मे भी—जो हरिजन मकानों में रहते थे उनको निकाल दिया जाता है और सडलाई ज—ज्यादा जमीन वाले—स्टाफ बालों को रिश्वत दे कर उन मकानों को प्रपने नाम एलाट करा लेंतें हैं— चाई उनके पास पहलें ही चार चार मकान क्यों न हों। में ऐसे कई कैसिज पेश कर सकता हं।

फुल कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में मै यह धर्ज करना चाहता हं कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि उस ने दो लाख तक के क्लेम्ज को मन्जूर करने का बयान दिया है भौर ऐसा होता भी है। में चाहता हूं कि पचास हजार रुपए तक जो कम्पेन्सेशन हैं, वह पूरा दिया जाय भौर उस में कोई कटौती नही होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को भगर बहुत कम दिया जायगा, तो उन्हें गुजारा करने में बहुत मुश्किल होगी । मनिस्टिर साहब कहेंगे कि यह पैसा मावेगा कहां से । मै मर्ज करना बाहता हूं कि पिछले फाइव यीधर प्लैन में हम ने रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर ६,६८,००,००० रुपए सर्च करने के लिए रसे थे. लेकिन सर्व हुए सिर्फ ४,३८,००,००० रुपए। हमारे पास इस तरह २३ करोड़ रुपए बच बाते हैं। इस रकम को सगर हम इवैकुई पूल में बाल दें तो में समझता हूं कि भगर सारे के सारे पचास हजार रुपये वाले डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज को नहीं तो ७५ परसेंट लोगों को जरूर फुल कम्पेन्सेशन मिल सकता है।

इस के बाद में उस इमितयाओं सलूक के बारे में कुछ मर्च करना चाहता हूं, जो कि वैहात और शहर के लोगों से किया जाता है।
वेहात में जिस धादमी को तीन सी रुपए
पंकावी के तौर पर दिए गए, गवनंमेंट धाफ
डेंडिया उससे वह रकम वसूल कर रही है,
वेकिन शहरों में तीन सी रूपए जो दिए गए हैं,
वे वापिस नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं—उनको माफ कर
दिया गया है। में उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं।
में खुश हूं कि गवनंमेंट ने शहर वालों को माफ
कर दिया है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ में यह भी धर्च
करना चाहता हूं कि गवनंमेंट ने जिन गांव वालों
को तीन सी रुपए तक तकावी के तौर पर कर्ज
दिया है, उन को भी माफ कर दिया जाय धीर
देस सिलिंगले में कोई विस्किमिनेटरी
पंलुक नहीं होना चाहिए, जिससे कि देहात
भीर शहर वालों में फिक्शन पैदा हो।

सब में गुरुद्वारा ननकाना साहब के मृताल्लिक प्रजं करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर एक ननकाना साहब ट्रस्ट था, जिस के पास उकरीबन सस्सी लाख रुपया था। उसके हवज में सारा पैसा शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक केंमेटी—एस० जी० पी० सी०—को दिया जाय। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि कुछ जमीन लीज के तौर पर एस० जी० पी० सी० को दी गई है, लेकिन में चाहता हूं कि वह जमीन लीज के तौर पर नहीं बल्कि पर्मानेंट एलाटमेंट के तौर पर उसको दे दी जाय।

पिछले सैशन में मैंने धर्ज किया था कि
जो मुसलमान पार्टीशन के बक्त पाकिस्तान
नेहीं गए, गवनंमेंट ने उन की प्रापर्टी पर भी
केव्या कर लिया । ने लोग कहीं गए नहीं,
लैकिन उन की प्रार्टी को इवैकुई पूल में डाल
कर दूसरे लोगों में बाट दिया गया । ऐसी बात
नेही होनी चाहिए । मैं निहायत धाजिजाना तौर
पर रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि धगर इस तरह की
कोई शिकायत हो, तो मिनिस्टर साहब
जेस पर गौर करें।

भी मेहरजन्य सन्नाः कोई केस सगर भाप की नजर में हो, तो मेरेपास मिनवा पीजिए । भी अजित सिंह में जनाव का घन्यवाद करता ह। में ऐसे केसिख बहुत दे सकता हू।

धासिर में में खन्ना साहब का धन्यवाब करता हूं कि उन्होंने पिछन बजट के मौके पर दी गई हमारी बहुत भी सजेस्शन्य को मान लिया धौर इमी बजह से गरमी में बोलने की हमारी हिम्मत नहीं हाती । मुझे उम्मीद है कि जिस हमदर्दी धौर नरमी के साथ वह रेक्यूजीय के मसला पर गौर करने हैं बह उसको धागे भी जारी रखेंगे।

Shri S. Ghose (Burdwan). Sir, the problems of the refugees are manifold of which, I think, the most important is rehabilitation upon which I want to lay stress I do not want to harp upon the woes and sufferings of the refugees, neither do I want to harp upon the failings of the Government, because in West Bengal deaths from hunger, deaths from under-nourishment and deaths from other unnatural causes have almost become a matter of frequent occurrence so much so that we have been lost to all sense of feelings and we are taking them as a matter of course

My submission is this A man can bear the pangs of hunger for a few hours. But, Sir, can you for a moment tolerate this idea of a girl of 17 giving birth to a child in an open place at the Sealdah Station? And, that did actually take place on the 4th of August. That is what is happening in West Bengal. It is for this reason that I say that the problem of rehabilitation has become acute and it cannot brook any delay any further

Much has been said, much is being said, and much will be said regarding the rehabilitation problem. Many suggestions have been thrown, and at present that is one in front is the scheme of Dandakaranya. What is the scheme of Dandakaranya? We do not know. The Minister has been kind enough to send us some papers in the nature of hand-outs from which we cannot learn whether any scheme has been unfolded.

I have read them with as much care and attention as they deserve But the sum total of it is that the Ministry has at last been able to spot out a plot of land where the refugees can be rehabilitated, nothing more, nothing less

The Ministry says, not only that this plot of land is spread over three States, but a substantial portion of it is in the nature of res nullius; it has not yet been mapped out The Ministry further says that there is no means of transport and communications The most beautiful part of that hand-out is, which is very beautifully vague, that the Ministry will take two or three years to gam momentum We are fortunate that the Ministry has not been kind enough to say that it will take two or three years to conserve energy The dictionary meaning of 'momentum' is 'impetus' If after two or three years the Ministry gains momentum, or this scheme gains momentum, what is the type of rehabilitation that will take place? During this period, where will the refugees live? Will they remain in a state of isolation? I submit something tangible must be done They are living in transit camps and are in a pitiable condition Therefore, my suggestion is this

#### 16 hrs.

Before I make that suggestion, I want to say a few words so far as the Dandakaranya Scheme is concerned. About Dandakaranya, the Ministry is yet to think out what will be the educational policy there, what will be the jurisdiction of the courts and what the principles of the be administration and the principle for determination of franchise. All these practical difficulties etc will arise because this plot land is within three States suggestion that I am going to make will not raise so many complications. At the outset, I submit that I have got no fancy nor am I one of those who work out averages to ford arriver and come to some conclusions We must take stock of facts. If a survey is made, it will be found that the district of Purula which has recently

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come under West Bengal-especially the southern portion of it-has a vast tract of land and the refugees could be rehabilitated at small cost,-a cost which would be far less than that which is going to be spent in the Dandakaranya scheme. If that land is not found to be sufficient, after rehabilitation, you could use the vast tract of land adjoining to it in Dhalbhum and Santhal Parganas. The refugees, after being rehabilitated in the district of Purulia could be rehabilitated Dhalbhum and m Santhal Parganas. The complications which we anticipate will arise if the scheme of Dandakaranya is taken up They will not arise in this case. Also, it cannot be said for a moment that there is no land. that such and such is the population, and that therefore West Bengal is gasping in suffocation, that the rehabilitation problem cannot be solved, etc. That is a thing which we cannot persuade ourselves to believe. Purulia and along with it the portions of Dhalbhum and Santhal Parganas should be surveyed for rehabilitation purposes. Before taking up the Dandakaranya scheme, many refugees could be rehabilitated in the areas I have mentioned.

But one thing might be said. If the rehabilitation starts in the areas mentioned by me, then, the question may arise as to what is the use of reclaiming Dandakaranya. To that question, my answer is this. The Ministry should get itself ready for an unceasing flow, exodus and influx of the refugees. It will continue unabated. It is no use saying that there has been stoppage of exodus. That is only mincing matters. Some stiff conditions have been imposed m the migration certificate most probably due to the vacillation of this Government or to the appeasing policy of this Government towards Pakistan. And naturally, there has been a little less exodus, but I submit that persons with false certificates are coming away. Naturally they will come away when they find the place too hot for them and cannot remain there. I will beg of the Government

and the Ministry that they must get themselves prepared for getting crores of people that are left behind in Pakistan. So, the Dandakaranya scheme will not go in vain. If Dandakaranya is reclaimed, then all those people who are bound to come and who will come could be settled, for, they cannot remain where they are now, due to the conditions prevai-The there. Dandakaranya ling scheme could be utilised and the refugees could be rehibilitated there. I submit that the Ministry should conserve its energy and, in the meantime, go on with the scheme of clearing up Dandakaranya. Along with that, let them rehabilitate the people in the way I mentioned. that suggestion is acceptable to the Government, I submit-

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: On the borders of Bihar?

Shri S. Ghose: Yes; Dhalbhum is in Bihar: Santhal Paraganas is in Bihar. What is the harm? If Bettiah could be utilised, then what is the harm if some portion of Dhalbhum is taken and some portion of Santhal ganas is taken? My suggestion is that south of Purulia should be taken first. If you find that that is not sufficient for the rehabilitation purposes, what is the harm if some portion of Dhalbhum and some portion of Santhal Paraganas is taken? I submit will at least solve the problem before Dandakaranya scheme materialises. Even if we go in a breakneck speed, the Dandakaranya scheme cannot take concrete or tangible shape, before five years. Before five years, the refugees cannot remain in a stage of Trishanku. They must be given some abode. I think that will be the best thing in the present context.

Then I submit that this Ministry must get itself ready for further exodus. It cannot, however stiff the conditions that they attach for the migration certificates, check the exodus from Pakistan. People are bound to come from that place. Though I desire that they should not come to this

land, even then, our desires will not be fulfilled, and they will come and they must come.

In conclusion, I submit that the Ministry knows more than anybody else that it is on account of their sins, of commissions and ommissions that the refugees are in the present position, and it is up to the Ministry to rehabilitate them in suitable places and in suitable conditions. The only thing that I beg of them, is, not to take them from the frying pan to the fire

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have seldom dealt with this Ministry with any amount of tenderness, but I feel, after my experience of about six years in this House, and after listening to the debate on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the last six years,—and I have come to the conclusion-that the Ministry deserves some amount of tenderness at our hands Why do I say that? I have been interested in the refugee problem and I have also been interested in studying various measures that have been taken to rehabilitate the refugees I have done that not only with reference to this country but also with reference to some other countries.

For instance, there were certain number of refugees who had to be resettled after the first world war. When I read in the newspapers about the plight of these refugees, who are the concern of all the Middle-East Arab nations, I assure you that my heart bleeds The refugees, who were to be resettled after the first World War, are not yet resettled. The refugees who have come out of Israel and other countries are in a very desperate position When I look at that picture and compare it with the picture that we have in India, I say to myself, this Ministry may have been slack here and may not have been very energetic there; this Ministry may have made some mistakes here and there, but on the whole, the record of rehabilitation m our country is one of which any Indian can be proud I say this with due sense of responsibility

The Rehabilitation Ministry is not a Ministry I do not know why it is called a Ministry It is a multi-purpose Ministry It has taken on itself the functions of so many different Ministries When I read through the report, I asked myself, how is it that this Ministry does all kinds of things from providing houses to the refugees to providing dowry to those eligible girls who are to be married I think this а good and noble for this Ministry It has to do with stipends for people want to be educated, with training schemes. with cottage industry schemes, etc It has to put up town-It does all kinds of things, and yet I find that very few persons have any charitable word to say for this Ministry I ask myself this question, what is the reason for that? After all, I am myself a refugee from West Pakistan and I have seen the work of this Ministry at first hand and yet, when I listen to the speeches here, I ask myself, why is it that this Ministry gets so much of trouncing on the floor of this House?

It is a problem for me wer is, while the Minister has been doing very well, he has failed to do one thing I will say to him with due respect that he should not ignore that any longer, if he wants that the name of his Ministry should not be tarnished and that the name of India, as a country where refugees were rehabilitated very well, should shine as brightly as he wants, Ministry is working along the lines chalked out by the British bureaucrats It does not take the people sufficiently into confidence. It wants to solve all its problems departmentally It thinks that the heads of its department know everything These persons are good and I have nothing to say against them. In fact, I thank God I do not know anyone of them. It thinks that all its officers know everything and they are the last (Shri D. C. Sharma)

words of efficiency and all that kind of thing. That is the reason why this Ministry does not get as much credit for the good work that it has done as it should.

I ask the Minister; why don't you take the Members of this Parliament into your confidence? are a hundred and one problems connected with this Ministry. Look at other Ministries. Look at the Railway Ministry and the Ministry of While he was Communications. making his concluding speech, the Minister of Communications that for considering the problems of extra-departmental post office men, he would appoint a non-official com-But this Ministry of Rehmittee. abilitation is more or less a closed book for the Members of Parliament and for the public. Of course, it will be said, we have an advisory committee for compensation and so on. But the Members of this House or the Raiva Sabha or the members of the public, who are interested in the rehabilitation of refugees, whether from East Bengal or from West Pakistan, are not taken into confidence. As I said, if non-official committees are appointed to go into those suggestions will come, problems. which will lighten the work of his Ministry and it will also ease the lot of the refugees. I do not know why it is not done.

That is why I find that even in the matter of rehabilitation of refugees, some persons are driven to what I call the agitational approach. I do not want the agitational approach, when we come to deal with the refugees. But the trouble is, since the public is not taken into confidence, sometimes they are driven into making this kind of unwholesome agitational approach. Hardly a day passes when I do not find in the papers that there are domonstrations going on somewhere, that there is a march going on to the house of the Chief Minister or to the secretarist. I find that sometimes there are all kinds of

public meetings held, in which all kinds of threats are held out. Why is it so? It is because the Ministry is not as open and as responsive to healthy criticism as to give consideration to workable propositions which are put forward by the people. I would say in all humility to the Rehabilitation Minister that he should take the Members of this House more and more into his confidence and the Members of this House will be great bulwarks of the good work that he has done and of the reports that he has placed before us for our benefit.

There are many problems connected with this Ministry.

One of the problems to which I want to refer is the problem of the refugees from East Pakistan. I say this not only as an Indian but also as one of those persons who are educated in Bengal; and I have some affection for the Bengal and for Bengal people.

An Hon. Member: Only for Bengal, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course not. I will say that our Ministry, in the matter of rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan had been following not even a hand to mouth policy. There has been no foresight in this matter. There has been no forecast in this matter. There has been no vigilance in this regard. We have been, I should say, dealing with this problem in an improvised manner. We have been victims of improvisation so far as the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees is concerned.

I think, Sir, any one who reads the papers and any one who understands the ideology and the practice of Pakistan should have known that there is no place for any Hindu in Pakistan. He cannot live there as a self-respecting citizen. I am not saying anything very alarming and shocking when I say that sooner or later all these Hindus have to come to us. This has happened in the case of the Hindus from Sind. We had thought that they were all right but they were exping.

Last time when I put a question I was told that so many hundreds of Hindus have come The Rehabilitation Ministry should not deal with this very big problem in a piecemeal fashion but it should have the blue prints of the schemes ready so that when those persons come we will be able to do something for them

We are now thinking of some schemes in this direction. There are other schemes which are being talked about But before you have done something as regards the Dandakaranya scheme, you will have to think of some other scheme, because, the influx of refugees from East Pakistan is not going to stop Therefore we should not wait for these persons to come and then think of rehabilitating them I would say that you should even now think of rehabilitating as many of the Hindus from East Pakistan as you can If you don't do that, I think, it will not be doing justice for these persons

One more point and I will take my seat It is this We are all talking about our negotiations with Pakistan. I would say to our Minister that his negotiations with Pakistan have not been as unsuccessful as the negotiations in other fields. There are so many outstanding questions with Pakistan, for instance, there is the question regarding personal and household effects, the question about fire arms, the question about cost with regard to which we have submitted claims for payment of Rs 25 crores and the question of lockers and safe deposit vaults and joint stock companies and so many other things I know that a meeting of the officers was held to settle these question But I find that though some progress has been made m this field, and for that credit is due to our Minister for Rehabilitation, I would say that any great progress has not been made, I would say that the machinery and the personnel for these negotiations should be looked into and something should be done so that these little things which are irritants for the refugees are done away with

Sir, as I said in the beginning, I think this Ministry is doing on the whole well by our country and by the refugees But I would say, with regard to the problem of East Pakistan refugees, there should be a Committee which should be appointed of all the groups in the House and all parties in the House so that we should try to have an overall picture of what we are doing now and what we are going to do in the next three or four years and what we are expected to do in view of our relations with Pakistan and in view of the treatment of Hindus ın Pakıstan.

Mr. Chairman The hon Minister is not well and can address the House sitting

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: about two and a half years now that I was invited by the Prime Minister to take over the portfolio of Rehabilitation Though I had been associated with the Ministry of Rehabilitation practically right from the very beginning, I had very little idea of the relief and rehabilitation problems in the eastern zone because I was mostly connected with the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from West Pakistan With a view to have a firsthand idea of the problem and to have a proper appreciation of the same and to come to grips with it, I requested the Prime Minister that I should be allowed to shift my headquarters to Calcutta He very kindly agreed. You know, Sir, mine is the only Ministry which has its headquarters out of Delhi The Ministry itself is m Delhi but the Minister's headquarter is at Calcutta Imbued with the idea of serving my unfortunate brethren from East Pakistan, I went there with missionary zeal, but soon after my arrival there I found that the problem was of a very stupendous nature-not that I was afraid of that. In nature, as well as in its complexity, it was an entirely a different problem from that of the displaced persons from West Pakistan Sir the reasons are obvious. Ours was a well-defined problem. [Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

There was no vacuum in the case of the eastern region. We depended entirely on the mercy—if I may call it—on the political climate or the vagaries of Pakistan The Hindus there, who have been the nationals of that country for over ten years, who have sworn allegiance to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, even they have no idea of what the future has in store for them.

As far as the numbers are concerned, the numbers in the Western region are anything between 47 to 48 lakhs. In the Eastern region the number today is something between 41 to 42 lakhs, thus there is not much difference I wish to tell Shri M. Elias, sitting right opposite me, that, in spite of the fact that about 10 to 12 lakhs of Muslims went from India to Pakistan, from West Bengal, Assam, and Tripura; under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which we have honoured and honoured fully, every one of them has come back and their properties have been restored. What has been the result in the opposite direction? Though my sister Shrimati Renu Chakravartty may disagree with me on many things, I hope she will bear with me on this fact, that not a single Hindu went back from West Bengal to East Pakistan and to no one the property was restored.

Sir, that is the position in that State When I went there, what do I find m store for me from my old friends whom I left in Pakistan and with whom I have had the privilege of spending nearly fifty years of my life? We had at that time about 1.4 lakhs displaced persons in camps. The first present that I get from my old friends is an exodus at the rate of 20,000 persons a month in 1955-56. A year after that, in spite of my visit to Pakistan and talking to the President of Pakistan whom I still claim to be one of my very dear friends, the number instead of going down went up from 20,000 to 27,500 per month. In two years about 6 lakhs people came. This is not a small number. Our camp population shot up from 1.4 lakhs to 3.5 lakhs. Today in the camps in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura and Orissa we have about three and a half lakhs displaced persons.

And it pained me a little yesterday or the day before, or to put it more precisely on Friday, when a very dear friend of mine, who has been associated with the Ministry of Finance, accused me of useless and infructuous expenditure What have I done? What am I guilty of? That I would not allow my refugee brethren from East Pakistan to die on the streets of Calcutta of hunger and starvation. What have I done? I have provided them with food and shelter, with education. Is it useless expenditure, Sir? Can any Government worthy of its name ever think in terms of these unfortunate victims of partition being allowed to die on the streets and not being taken to camps?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Nobody suggested that you should allow them to die The question is of rehabilitation

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me carry on

Sir, the expenditure is neither useless nor infructious. This expenditure you might call inescapable, but from human considerations that expenditure had to be incurred and placed in that position again I shall never hesitate to do what I did then.

My hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose was very eloquent. He is not here to-day.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore) I am here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Oh, you are. I have great personal regard for him; he is a very dear friend of mine.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Everybody.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Outside the House he talks to me very charmingly But sometimes I think he is carried away I remember his having said two things one, that the funds that have been allotted to East Pakistan are not adequate

Shri Bimal Ghose: I did not say anything to that effect

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Then somebody else must have said that. He also said that hardly anything has been done within the last two years

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For rehabilitation

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When Mr Khanna came to Calcutta he had lots of hope in him, but his hopes—I would not use very strong language—have been dashed to the ground, or, possibly, I have not come up to his expectations

Before I tell the House what has been done and what has been achieved, there is one thing to which I wish to draw your very pointed attention and it is this From the 1st of April 1948 till the 31st March 1957, that is over a period of round about nine years, about 105 or 110 crores of rupees have been spent on the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Eastern Region I want to say a little about Bengal in this connection because references have been pointedly made that while in the Western Region more attention has been paid, adequate attention has not been paid in the Eastern region I am not going to hold any brief for my predecessors As I have just said, I was never concerned with the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from Eastern Zone; I mainly dealt with the rest But I want to say and through you for the information of the House that for the two years that I have been in charge of the rehabilitation problem in the Eastern Zone-I am talking of the years 1955-56 and 1956-57-allocations to the extent of Rs 36 crores were made (Interruptions) I did not interrupt any hon Member In the previous seven years, total allocations were at the average rate of Rs 9 crores a year That was the average During the period I have been in charge, in the first year a sum of Rs 16 crores was allocated and in the last year a sum of Rs 20 crores, that is Rs 36 crores in all, the average being nearly Rs 18 crores Nearly 30 to 40 per cent of the total allocations were made during the last two years that I have been dealing with the problem of rehabilitation in the Eastern Zone

Now, Sir, I would just say a little in passing about what has been done during the last two years I shall be very glad if my figures are either challenged or contradicted But before I come to that there is one thing I must say If we have been able to achieve any results, the results have been achieved on account of the full and continuous co-operation that I had from my colleagues during the period that I have been there, whether in West Bengal, whether m Assam, whether in Tripura or any other State There is no question of the Centre doluig out funds and then having no responsibility whatsoever in matter of expenditure Schemes come to us, we examine each scheme and it is after due examination that these schemes are sanctioned. The implementation, of course, is the concern of the State Government But I have gone round and seen things for myself There is hardly any State in the eastern region which I have not visited during the last two years I have visited a large number of colonies in West Bengal. I have seem things for myself There may be defects here and there may be defects there That is likely to happen in any administration where the expenditure is being incurred at the rate of Rs 18 crores a year It is not a small sum when you come to think of it

Let me take up housing first We have sanctioned the construction of over \$,000 tenements at a cost of Rs 315 lakhs during the last two years; about 1,500 tenements have already been completed In addition, we have

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna] sanctioned about a crore of rupees for the construction of Rs. 10,000 tenements for the unattached women and infirm displaced persons.

Next I come to development. Schemes for development of 40 colonies involving an expenditure of about Rs. 178 lakhs have been sanctioned. The works are in progress. Regarding rural rehabilitation, 62,000 families have been rehabilitated in rural areas, mainly in agriculture and in auxiliary occupations at a cost of Rs. 6.5 crores.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether any agricultural land has been given to each of these families?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If you want I will give you the information. I have no objection whatsoever. Now I want to know whether my statement is going to be contradicted.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not even an acre of land per family is given.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I never interrupted him. I hope he will also not.....

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister interrupted me three or four times.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Then the hon. Member can also do it to equa-lise.

Now I come to urban rehabilitation. Approximately 24,000 urban families were advanced loans amounting to Rs. 3 crores to enable them to set themselves up in business and various trades. Schemes covering an expenditure of Rs. 110 lakhs have been sanctioned for training-cum-production centre (including that of Mrs. Renu Chakravartty) for imparting technical framing to 15,000 displaced persons. Besides that, we are setting up medium industries in refugee colomies at a cost of Rs. 2.7 crores. Here I want to dwell a little. Shri Bimat Ghose is a very leading advocate, a good advocate.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am not a lawyer

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You are not a barrister?

Shri Bimal Ghose: No.

Shri Mehr Chand Rhanna: I am sorry. I must confess I am new to the House and so also to some of you. In Bengal these names are more or less alike and I do make mistakes. I was just saying that Mr. Bimal Ghose on Friday took out my six-monthly review and read pages out of it and tried to show that hardly anything had been done. He talked about Taherpur. I entirely agree with him. We have not achieved anything. The fault is not ours. The licence had been granted. If you want, I can give the name; Mr. Bhattacharya.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarity: Licence had been granted?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I continue? I listened to her very patiently and I didn't interrupt her in the least.

Bhattacharya is the name of the person to whom a licence has been granted for a spinning mill of 25,000 spindles in Taherpur: Electricity was wanted. Promised. Subsidy requirsubsidy ed. Promised. Some water. Promised. Towards the end, a few months back, he backed out. He has come to me in confidence. He said: I do not want to set up the spinning mill. When you take me to a refugee colony, I have to deal with a particular set of persons. So I have to think many a time before I am going to invest lakhs of rupees in the setting up of a spinning mill there.

I am sorry, there I have failed and the fault is entirely mine. I admit it. But in other places I have not failed. I knew this question would crop up in the House, and only a few days ago, before coming to Delhi, I went round and saw things for myself. I invite Mr. Ghose, Mr. Guha and my sister

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Shrimati Renu Chakravartty to come with me after the session is over. I shall myself take them to these industrial colonies where these industrial schemes are in the process of implementation. We have not done so badly in the face of the difficulties with which the country is faced. You might call it dollar or sterling, import of machinery or whatever it is, but in spite of all that we have done extremely well in this matter. I invite any member of this House, whether he has adopted West Bengal for the purpose of his education like Professor Sharma or not, to come with me. I will take them myself and show them these industrial schemes which are in the process of implementation.

Big schemes naturally take time. You cannot set up a spinning mill of 25,000 spindles overnight. I have never claimed up till now that these schemes will be implemented within a month or two. But where we could do better we have done and that is just what I stated in the matter of our training schemes and production centres

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Which is the report m which he has shown that all these wonderful centres are functioning? Why does not he put it in the report?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If I go into the little details there will not be much time left for the other important points

Now I come to education. Outside the camps, during the last two years 240 primary schools and 13 secondary schools were set up at a cost of Rs. 16.67 lakhs and Rs. 8-42 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 8-67 lakhs has been sanctioned for accommodation in existing secondary schools for displaced persons. Six new colleges have been sanctioned and I think four or five have already started functioning at a cost of Rs. 47 lakhs. Rs. 6-32 lakhs have been sanctioned for expansion of accommodation in the existing colleges. The total expenditure under

education during the last two years amounts to Rs 2.81 crores.

Now a word about medical facilities and I will come to the next point. I am not going to dilate upon all the medical facilities or medical measures that we have taken. I am going to deal only with TB. My hon. friend Shri Barman naturally felt very sore about it two days ago, and I told him that I shall again take up the matter with the Government of West Bengal. But, again, I am prepared to tell you, and through you, the House as well, that we have done very well.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Patting on the back

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Apart from the medical facilities in camps and homes as part of relief assistance, medical facilities are provided to displaced persons living outside. number of TB beds have been increased by about 200 Schemes for another additional 485 beds have been sanctioned I shall read out the names, which are as follows: 300 in Pandabeswar Hospital in West Bengal, 100 additional beds in Niramoy Hospital, West Bengal, 20 in Nowgong m Assam, 20 in Chandpur in Orissa, 20 near Naini Tal in Uttar Pradesh, 25 in Tripura, thus making a total of 485. This is over and above our present figure of round about 650 to 700. A clinic with capacity for 450 T.B. patients for domiciliary treatment is being set up at Belliaghata, Calcutta. Five mobile medical units have also been sanctioned in areas having heavy concentration of displaced persons Capital grants have also been given to well-known medical institutions for providing medical facilities to displaced persons.

This may not be a very good record in the eyes of my hon friend Shri Bimal Ghose. But I call it a very good record of the work that we have been able to achieve in the background that I have mentioned, namely that while on the one side we were going on with rehabilitation, we had six lakhs of people to cater to and take

#### [Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

2 lakhs into the camps, we had to look after them, and on the other side, we were able to do this work also. When a comparison with the problem in the west is made, it is not appreciated that we have no more exodus from West Pakistan. That exodus ceased long ago; about ten years ago. But here, on the one side, you have rehabilitation, and on the other, there is this stupendous problem of relief.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I make one request to the Minister that he may come along with me from Ranagarh down to Calcutta along Kalaghat, and see how the displaced persons who have come over again are living for the last seven or eight years, and whether they are not starving and dying out slowly? He may come along with me, and I shall take him to the colonies.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One hon. Member, two days ago, accused me of useless and infructuous expenditure. But here is a Member telling me that in spite of about Rs 8 crores that we are spending on the relief of displaced persons in the eastern zone,—this is inclusive of education, medical relief, accommodation, and food and shelter—this money is not adequate

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is in camps. That is good

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am talking of camps. Our expenditure on camps today is about Rs. 2 lakhs a day, it is about Rs. 55 lakhs a month.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am not disputing that I am talking about the rehabilitation of the other people.

Shrimati Rena Chakravartty: The real thing is rehabilitation. Nobody is bothered about the other things.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have told you about rehabilitation. We have rehabilitated over 60,000 families during the last two years—I shall come to that aspect of rehabilitation a little later—if the hon. lady Member would bear me out.

Shri Bimal Ghese: I do not agree. Let Shrimati Renuka Ray say that.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The Minister can keep to the trend and answer in his own way the various questions that have been raised.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Another point about which very vehement protests were made—and my revered friend Lala Achint Ram also made a mention of it—is the question, as it is generally termed, of the stoppage of the issue of migration certificates. That is not correct. We have not stopped the issue of the migration certificates, even up till this moment. We have only regulated the issue of the migration certificates. And what are the priorities that we have laid down?

I will read out those priorities. Then you will see in what rational manner our approach has been. Our approach is human, who are dealing with the problem now in a planned manner. The priorities are: (1) orphans with no guardians in East Pakistan. (2) unattached women and widows with no livelihood in Pakistan, (3) wives joining husbands in India, (4) families living in isolated pockets, (5) grownup girls going to India for marriage, (6) families who had disposed of their entire property in East Pakistan before 1st April 1956 with a view to migrating to India, (7) members of split families, part of which has already settled in India, (8) persons whose near relatives on whom they are entirely dependent are in India, and last of all (9) all other cases which do not fall under the first and second priorities mentioned above, each case to be judged on its merits.

These are the priorities that we have laid down. I do not know whether it will be pertinent on my part to say something...

Shri Bimai Ghose: Please.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would like to take the House into confidence. It came to our notice that families were being split up for the purpose of multiple rehabilitation benefits, both relief and rehabilitation, in West Bengal and other States. At one time, when the exodus started, the size of a family was round about 4-5; it came down to round about 2-4 or 2-5. Half remained there: half came out. What we have done now is this. We find out from a man, take for example, Shri Bimal Ghose or Shri Mukerjee, you want to go out to West Bengal? Yes. Has your family gone out there before? Yes What are the names of the members of your family? Such and such. Have they received rehabilitation benefits? Yes If you say that you have received the full dose of rehabilitation benefit, you are not entitled to claim any second dose of rehabilitation benefit

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Probably in Sealdah station

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to Sealdah station I am not finishing, I have still half an hour left

That is the position When I tell a man, that 'you are coming to West Bengal or the eastern region, we shall not give you any more rehabilitation benefits', it is not to those priorities that I have just mentioned; it is only to that family, part of which has already come to India and has received rehabilitation benefits.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not stated in the report

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If I repeat it, then you say you go on repeating the same thing over again; if I do not repeat it, you are likely to forget it.

I was just accused today: You go on adding to your scheme, first year report, second year report, third report 24, 36 and so on' If I bring them up-to-date I am blamed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are not 'blaming you for giving the reports, we blame because it is so slow, so very slow.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You would not be grumbling and grousing

if the rehabilitation programme had been slow You know it perfectly. It is what we have done that is causing pain to you and the Members sitting on your side

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are patting yourself on the back so much

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Some-body just remarked—and the other day too—that we were not working according to a plan, hardly any assessment had been made of the programme. If this charge had been levelled at my door, say, about six months ago, it would have been correct, because at that time our main trouble was in dealing with the problem of saving people from hunger and starvation. Who? Who have come out of Pakistan and who are coming out of Pakistan physically wrecked and mentally and psychologically shattered.

It is all right for some of us who live either in Calcutta or those having houses allotted to them in Delhi to talk, but if they go to Bongaon, if they go to some of the border places, they can see things for themselves and realise what is the position of those unfortunate people I have been there. I have seen them

17 hrs

Shri A. C. Guha: We have also been there several times—perhaps more than the Minister himself.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not referring to you, Mr. Guha We both belong to the same party Till two months ago, we were colleagues together

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why this party feeling? It is a non-political issue.

Shri A. C. Guha: Even then I was writing strong letters to you

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Your letters have always been acknowledged; and they are receiving the utmost consideration they deserve.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The hon. Minister probably thinks that all are happy in West Bengal and there is no discontent anywhere

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This debate has gone on for 7 hours I have hardly spoken for half an hour I do not know why I am causing so much stir on the opposite side. This is everybody's problem. It is not a political issue. You do not want to deal with it as a political issue but as a human problem, I also want to deal with it as a human problem. Then, I do not see any reason why I should cause so much stir about it. Why should there be any stir?

During the last 2 months we have made some specific advances and also taken some important decisions. The most important decision that we have taken is about those unfortunate friends of ours who have been living all these days m these camps, for all these years, and have been causing so much pain to my friends opposite Our decision is this From now onwards two things will be done We shall give the highest priority to the rehabilitation of persons in camps We will give the highest priority to the 31 lakhs of persons in these camps-2 lakhs came in the last 2 years and 1,40,000 have been there already

The second thing that we have done is equally important and it is this. The camps in West Bengal having been saturated, their conditions being so bad as they cannot but cause pain to my hon friend Shri Bimal Ghose, we have decided that, in future, further migrants from East Pakistan shall be given no relief or rehabilitation in West Bengal, Assam or Tripurs and I shall take charge of them and take them to other States

Shri Bimal Ghose: Later on to no State

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon Minister would not concentrate on this Ghose affair

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The other thing that we are doing is that

we have started screening of these camps. We want to see who are eligibles and who are not. Some of them might have been there for years; they might have rehabilitated themselves and they may not be a legitimate charge on us

One more thing we have done about which our friends have been urging. That is, that we should take a complete survey of these camps, divide them into different categories. There are, firstly, camps which could be converted into townships With a view to convert one into a township, there must be a rail siding, there must be a road and it must be near to a place where the economy of that township can be built Or, we should take camps, a group of camps, which can be integrated into one township, and there may be camps which may have to be abolished That work has also been taken on hand.

After the camps, we come to the normal refugee population in a State. The normal refugee population can be divided into 3 heads. One is that part of population which has received a full doze of rehabilitation assistance. A family might have been rehabilitated; we might have given him or her a house to live, we might have given a loan and some gainful employment. That, we feel, is entirely off our hands.

We have some families who have received partial assistance What I mean by partial assistance is this Under the stress of circumstances, these families came to West Bengal and we are being accused for keeping there in large numbers—about 32 lakhs of refugees are in West Bengal today -and it has shattered the economy as Mrs Renuka Ray mentioned a little while ago We want to have a complete survey of these families-families which have not been completely renabilitated and those which have been only partially rehabilitated We have recently started a complete survey of the families so that we can tackle the problem in a planned and phased manner

I might say a few words about the other States where the refugees are now being rehabilitated Manipur, Tripura, Assam, Bihar and Orissa besides some in UP and some in Andamans. There is hardly any problem in Manipur as the number is fairly small As regards Orissa and Bihar also, the number is not very much, excepting some that we have sent to Charbatia and Batia camps, the original number in those States is not very great. There we have had an assessment made and I feel that by the end of the next financial year, we shall be able to rehabilitate almost all the displaced persons in these two States

In Tripura, it is a difficult problem, so is in Assam Tripura has its own geographical limitations and Assam has its various problems. You may call them autonomous States, you may call them NEFA area, you may call them anything In spite of all these difficulties, you will be surprised to learn that the refugee population in Tripura is far more than the local population itself. That State is more or less a bottleneck.

In Assam, most of our refugee population is concentrated in two areas one is Cachar and the other is Goalpara I have been to Cachar right up to Halakandi on one side and Karimgunj on the other right on the outskirts of Pakistan I have been to Goalpara and from Goalpara to Dubri and then to Cooch-Bihar and from there to Bengal These are two areas where we have got very heavy concentration of the refugee population

Schemes have been formulated and we are going ahead with those schemes. It is only about a month ago we sanctioned schemes for about 2,800 camp families at a considerable cost. I am not going to say that the problem in these two States will be resolved within a year or two. But, I am hoping, in spite of the pessimistic observations of my lady friend opposite, that within about three years we should be able to resolve the problem in these two States too.

West Bengal has the largest number of displaced persons. With a view to tackle the problem of West Bengal on a planned basis—now that the exodus has come down appreciably—we have divided it into five zones Each zone is going to be under the charge of a senior zonal officer My idea is to liquidate the problem of West Bengal by zones Instead of doing it in a haphazard manner, we propose to do it on a zonal basis

Shrimati Renu Charkravartty: How many zones, may we know?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Five zones

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What are they?

Mr. Chairman. I think the hon. Minister need not worry about the running commentary

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can give them the names of the five zones. They are (1) Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, (2) Murshidabad, West Dmajpur, Malda, (3) Burdwan Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, (4) 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Hooghly, Howrah; and (5) Nadia Before long I will send her a sketch of West Bengal indicating these five zones—to her as well as to the gentleman sitting next to her.

Now, Sir, a few words about Dandakaranya, desertions, the "notorious" Batia Camp, the Sealdah Station and then I want to go to West Pakistan.

As regards Dandakaranya scheme I do not want to say much, as I have already circulated a detailed note. The only thing I have done is that I have not lent any wrong hopes to anybody What I said is, it is a very difficult scheme, it has got potentialities, the area is to be surveyed, proper and effective measures have to be taken. I do not want to fail in Dandakaranya. So. I have stated that it will take two to three years before this scheme takes momentum, but that does not mean that we will not go ahead with that scheme Soon after the monsoons I am going to shift 500 families to Malkangırı Taluk.

[Shr: Mehr Chand Khanna]

A question was asked, very pertinently, on Friday and today, what do you propose to do during the interim period? Are you going to keep quiet till the next two or three years and do nothing in the meanwhile? My answer is an emphatic "no" During the last two years we have already been able to select about two lakh acres of land

Shri Bimal Ghose: That was two years ago, and not during the last two years

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Schemes for areas covering 35,000 acres have already been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 280 lakhs This will cater for 7,000 families Nearly 2,000 families have already been moved We will go ahead with these schemes

But, I may not be able to satisfy my friend Shri -S Ghose It amused me, Sir, when he said, do send refugees, displaced persons to Bihar but please rehabilitate them only on the border of Bihar

Shri S. Ghose. First of all, I said, Puruha

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The other day an hon friend remarked that we are not giving adequate quota for Andamans The quota is 80 per cent for displaced persons from East Pakistan and 20 per cent for the rest of India If the idea is that even that 20 per cent should be denied to the rest of India, I have no objection But, that is not going to solve the problem What I do fear is that we should not create political problems m the matter of rehabilitation When Bihar is prepared to take thousands of displaced persons and give them the best lands in Champaran District and Batia, which I have seen for myself, why should we refuse? These schemes have been complimented so greatly by members opposite that when there was talk about desertions from Batia they said that not a single person fied or left these colonies where hundreds of families have been rehabilitated within the last six months.

An Hon. Member: Not Members opposite.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If Bihar is doing so wonderfully well, giving me co-operation, must our friends opposite create a political problem for me and tell the Government of Bihar that "please settle on the border of Bihar", so that tomorrow there can be another Reorganisation Committee or something like that?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: We have never said that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not yielding

Shri Bimal Ghese: Do not suggest anything of that sort We never wanted that

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not want to dwell upon that There was one thing very dangerous about Dandakaranya which was said by an hon. Member, today He said "You take them to Dandakaranya One is part of Andhra, another is part of Madhya Pradesh and the third is part of Oilssa What is going to be the administrative set up of that place? What is going to be the language there? What is going to be the culture there? What is going to be the administration, etc there?" What he wants me to tell these State Governments is, 'You give me your areas and tomorrow these areas will be excised from those States" Are you helping the cause of rehabilitation? Are you really earnest about these unfortunate people who may be lying in the Sealdah station or in camps? Why do you want to make political issue of all these things?

Talking about Batia, what is Batia? It is a camp We set up a camp there I sent people to Bettiah in the month of June, 1956 Not a single person moved from Batia till the end of February, 1957. Those camps were all right. There was nothing wrong with those camps. But just on the eve of the general elections in Bengal, those camps went ablass.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Very unfair.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not referring to any party.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do not make politics out of those refugees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only making statements which will be borne out by facts. Towards the end of February, the trouble started. What happened? People came to Patna, got hold of the trains, dragged the ordinary passengers out and told them "We want to go to Bengal"? They did come to Bengal. I could have stopped their coming. If we wanted to do that, I could have stopped their coming. But neither lathi nor a baton nor a bullet was used, which some people wanted me to use. I did not at all use anything. No force. They came to West Bengal and stayed there. Till when? When the elections were over, and after the elections were over, every body had gone back to Bettiah.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

17.17 hrs.

Shri Bimai Ghose: On what condition?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The funniest thing is this. Bettiah was very bad! Things were terribly wrong in Bettiah.

Shri Bimal Ghese: Correct your statement.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have to correct nothing at all. I must say I am grateful to one person whose name I shall not mention. He went to Bettiah, and he wrote to me a letter which I have not made public yet, but I appreciate it. You know what he wrote. He said: "Please convey our grateful thanks for the courtesy that the Bihar Government has extended to us and the way the refugees are being looked after." I have not made that letter public. That letter was given to me. A few days after the election was over, everybody went back. There is no trouble in Bettish now. None whatsoever, because there was no trouble before.

Now about Sealdah. I am sorry for Sealdah. We have spent crores of rupees for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. I go and live amongst them. I have got their confidence. I have got their goodwill. They treat me as one of them. Do I feel happy when I see my brethren lying in Sealdah? No. Sir. It pains me. It hurts me. Some of my friends opposite only talk about things in newspapers. Did you see one, a news item two days ago? Dr. Roy is sitting in the Writers' Building, discussion is taking place in this House, and demonstration is going outside the house of Dr. Roy.

Shri Bimal Ghose: So what?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So what? You missed the bus by a day.

Shri Bimal Ghose: And they were dying?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of dying. Whoever went there did wonderfully well. Why don't you go to the Writers' Building?

What I wish to say about Sealdah station is this, Sealdah station has been cleared once, has been cleared twice and has been cleared many a time. If the clearance of Sealdah station means an invitation to all those persons who have been settled for vears in the colonies of West Bengal to leave the colonies and come to Sealdah station, I am not going to have it. If it means that all those persons who have not even got migration certificates-because in the case of persons who have got migration certificates. we have accepted them-will come and squat on the Sealdah station and the Rehabilitation Ministry takes charge of them, then there will be no rehabilitation whatsoever.

I am prepared to give a sporting offer, but that would be subject to the concurrence and approval of the Ministry of West Bengal—I hope I will be able to secure that approval. If you and others who are interested in the rehabilitation problem in West Bengal, come with me and give me an assurance that once the Seaidah station

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

has been cleared, you will help me, co-operate with me in seeing that not a single person would be allowed to squat at the station, I am prepared to clear it. Are you prepared to give that assurance? But if by clearing the Sealdah station today, I am going to invite some more people tomorrow, I am going to think twice what my next step is going to be.

I have got only ten minutes left and my friends, Lala Achint Ram, Ajit Singh and many others will be cursing me that I have not come to the West at all. I do want to say a few words about West Pakistan also, but as the time at my disposal is very short, I will deal only with one aspect of the refugee problem in the western zone, and that is the payment of compensation to displaced persons. This is one of our very vital problems. When Lala Achint Ramji gave the figures of the claimants including those who have applied for rehabilitation grants plus those who have received interim compensation of about Rs. 51 lakhs, I believe he has gone a little astray in the matter of counting when he said that the number of persons to whom compensation is paid each month is round about 3,000. That is not correct. I gave an assurance to this House last year that I shall make an honest attempt to see that about one lakh persons are paid compensation every year. My figure is ahead of that and I shall see that monthly statements are sent to the Members of the Congress Parliamentary Party and the members of the informal Consultative Committee, so that they are fully posted with the progress of the compensation scheme and the payment of compensation.

One thing has come to me rather as a great pain and that is the question of payment to priority categories. I do not want to take much time of the House by saying that we have paid compensation to roughly about 2,25,000 persons up till now. The amount is Rs. 61 crores—Rs. 38 crores in cash, Rs. 14 crores in property and Rs. 9

crores by adjustment of public dues. That is the amount that has been paid. The cash amount paid is substantial.

As regards priority categories, 1 gave an undertaking to this House last year that by the 81st of March. 1957 all the priority categories would be paid off. What has happened is this. There are the old persons and then there are those who may be suffering from T.B., cancer, etc. received a large number of applications from widows in 1953, then the period was extended, if I remember correctly, to 1955. The matter was brought to my notice that these unfortunate widows have to suffer a lot. So, is the case of the old persons, those who are over 65, what I have done is this and I hope the Ministry of Finance shall not take notice of it-I extended the dates of these priority categories. made them of a recurring nature and took them on to the 31st of January. 1957. So, the number increased. In spite of that, Sir, of the total number of round about 61,000, 52 or 53 have been paid—I am talking from memory -I may be making a mistake of a thousand or two here-and only 7,000 remains. These, I hope, if they have not been paid off already, will be paid within a month or so. But one thing I wish to repeat and it is this. These seven or eight thousands that are a sort of carry over, who are still on my hands, are not those who are from the original priority categories. They have been added on to 31st January, 1957.

I wish to refer to only one more point, namely, instalments. That is a very important question. I will not take more than 3 or 4 minutes. When the compensation scheme was formulated and the rules were brought before this House, the refugees met some of our leaders, we had meetings after meetings, and the rules were passed unanimously in this House. We fixed the limit of allottability at 10,000, shops being included in that limit and the period of instalment, taking A, B and C colonies into consideration, was fixed at 2 to 4

years. In the case of A colonies, the instalment was 33 I/3 per cent; it came down to 25 and 20 in the case of B and C colonies. That was the unanimous decision of this House, Sir, and the rules were passed by both Houses, this House and the Rajya Sabha. I had a very large vulnerable section of refugee population to whom compensation had to be paid. I went to the Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh, and told him about this. I have not made a statement on this point up till this time in the House. I am making this today. I told him that if I were to retain confidence I want cash and I cannot go on without it. My pool is entirely immobilised. With the evacuee property of Rs. 100 crores and loans of Rs. 30 to 35 crores and Government property of Rs. 50 crores, the whole thing is immobilised And I have to pay the T.B. patients and others who are over 65 and so I want cash. He asked "How much do you want?" I said "Forty to fifty crores." He said "You know, I am implementing the Plan; I am faced with very serious difficulties." I told him that I had gone to him with very great hopes, that I had never been disappointed in the past and he should come to my rescue. He said, "Very well, let us strike the bargain at Rs. 45 crores. You asked for Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 crores: make it Rs. 45 crores. But you must give me an assurance that you will also stand by your commitment, the commitment that you have given to the Parliament when the rules were passed, that realisations will be made within the specified period. Because the money that I am giving you is not my money, that money may be of some development project, maybe of a steel plant, maybe of some canal." I thanked him for his goodwill and I gave the assurance that I shall do my best and see that the accommodation that he was giving me would be paid back in time.

The rules were passed. Everybody was happy about it. But within six months the trouble starts. Two years are no good; four years are no good; we cannot pay; we have not got the

money; it is all right that you have flxed the allottable limit Rs. 10,000, but we cannot do it. Then some Members of Parliament write long representations, signed by about sixty of them and send it to me. I then went to the present Minister of Finance. He could have told me that this was not the understanding: he could have said it if he wanted to that I have not stood by the commitment that I gave to his predecessor. Anyhow he was very kind; so was the Cabinet; so was my predecessor, Mr. Jain, whom I am just noticing sitting by my side; Pantji, Panditji, Maulana Sahib, they were very good to me, and the result was that the period has been raised from four to eight years. There is one thing that I want the House to appreciate. Though the period is eight years, from September 1955 no rents have been charged and no money has been realised. So, it is a period of ten years which has now been given to a displaced person to pay back in instalments. But it has been very conveniently forgotten today.

An hon. Member, I do not know who it was, it was perhaps Mr. Nair, said that it is not easy for a displaced person to pay the first instalment of 20 per cent. He forgot that it has been brought down from 33-1/8 and 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.

I am grateful to hon. Members for all the good words that they have said about my Ministry. I have not been able to reply to many points, but I can assure the House that I shall see that each point is examined and whatever can be done will be done. I shall try and do my best.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived,

Mr. 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

#### [Mr Speaker]

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos 76, 77 and 125"

The motion was adopted

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

#### DEMAND NO 76—MINISTRY OF REHABI-LITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,52,000 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, 1958, in respect of Ministry of Rehabilitation."

# DEMAND No 77—Expenditure on Displaced Persons

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,12,65,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'"

### DEMAND NO 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,00,00,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

## DEPARTMENTAL CATERING ON RAILWAYS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion under Rule 55 Shri Mathur

As hon Members are aware, a brief statement regarding the matter will be made by the hon Member, it will be replied to by the hon Minister Meanwhile, if any other hon Member has given notice, he may be allowed to put one or two questions asking for elucidation of the matter The whole discussion must be disposed of within half-an-hour About ten minutes the hon Minister will take; ten minutes will be allotted to the hon Member raising the discussion and ten minutes will be earmarked for others

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali) Mr Speaker, this discussion has been necessitated for clarification of the answer given by the hon Minister to my Question No 191 on 19th July, 1957 I had asked the Railway Minister to tell us whether we were incurring any loss on departmental catering and, if it was so, what were the reasons The answer given by the hon Railway Minister, if properly appreciated, will be found to be unsatisfactory and selfcontradictory What the hon Minister said was this

"The provisional figures for 1956-57 which are available indicate that there has been loss on departmental catering on the Southern, South Eastern, Eastern and Northern Railways, and profit on the other Railways

The accounts have not been audited and finalized, but the estimated loss on all Railways taken together during 1956-57 is about 12 lakhs

The main reasons for the loss are sale of better quality of edibles compared to eatering by contractors, maintenance of better service and incidence of higher over-head