

Volume II

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Saturday,

21st March, 1953



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2583

2584

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Saturday, 21st March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[No Questions: Part I not published]

2 P.M.

AIR CORPORATIONS BILL

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill* to provide for the establishment of Air Corporations, to facilitate the acquisition by the Air Corporations of undertakings belonging to certain existing air companies and generally to make further and better provisions for the operation of air transport services.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Air Corporations, to facilitate the acquisition by the Air Corporations of undertakings belonging to certain existing air companies and generally to make further and better provisions for the operation of air transport services."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands for grants for the Rehabilitation Ministry, Demand Nos. 85, 86, 87 and 134.

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,15,000 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, 1954, in respect of Ministry of Rehabilitation."

DEMAND NO. 86—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,61,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 87—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 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

*Introduced with the previous sanction of the President:

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

The Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I beg to move:

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

Refugee deserters from Government colonies

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I beg to move:

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

The rehabilitation of Jammu and Kashmir

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch-castes): I beg to move:

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

Compensation to the displaced persons from West Pakistan

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I beg to move:

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

Unsatisfactory treatment of displaced persons migrating before the passport system

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I beg to move:

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

Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

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

Desertion from government camps and colonies

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

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

Resettlement of refugees in land in Tripura and West Bengal

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I beg to move:

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

Rehabilitation of refugees in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

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

Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

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

Lands to the displaced agricultural labourers

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

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

Govindapur Colony in Uttar Pradesh

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): I beg to move:

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

Houses in Govindapur Colony in U.P.

Shri Namblar: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate amounts spent on displaced Harijans

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions moved are now placed before the House.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I know that there is a large number of Members anxious to speak and I have been asked to finish what I have to say within 15 minutes. Therefore, I shall try to confine my remarks only to one or two points, — points which are to my mind of

greater importance. We have received this report from the Rehabilitation Ministry which gives an array of figures and statistics and tries to create an impression that everything is all right as far as West Pakistan refugee rehabilitation is concerned. We are asked to believe that except for the matter of compensation, everything that is needed to be done for the West Pakistan refugees has been done and they expect to liquidate the problem in the near future. I do not minimise the achievement of the Rehabilitation Ministry. They have done a lot but what I want to say is that this report is more or less like the last year's report even in the matter of content except that it registers a slight advance. I want to assess the progress of the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry, as to what has been done during the last one year, how far they have succeeded in tackling two main things, namely, alleviating human misery and improving the economic condition of the people or removing the economic distress of the refugees, in short bringing some stability into the lives of the refugees, i.e., in bringing real rehabilitation to them. Measured from this yard-stick, I am afraid the achievement of the Rehabilitation Ministry in the last year does not come to much. As far as the question of human misery is concerned, I think that human misery has been on the increase. The refugees who have been so-called-rehabilitated after 5 years of partition their resources are exhausted, adequate avenues of employment are not open to them, their physical, moral and economic resources are exhausted. Thus they are facing a very grim and a very dreary future, and I am afraid, they feel they have very little to look forward to.

I have very little time at my disposal and therefore I do not propose to traverse the whole field. I shall refer only to a few things and try to illustrate my point.

Let us take the landmarks in the achievement of the Rehabilitation Ministry, the townships. We are very proud of the townships that we have built. We always take the foreign visitors to show these townships. They are our show pieces. We have got chits from these foreign visitors. It is easy to get these chits from them, because they are not familiar with our problems. They go, they see the things from the outside and they are impressed. Let us take the position of Faridabad township. Our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was personally interested in it.

Therefore as far as possible, he tried to do away with red tapism and the other difficulties which the other townships have to face. Lady Mountbatten herself was personally interested in it. Many other social lights were working there. The Rehabilitation Minister was himself interested in it. We have spent Rs. 3½ crores on that township. What is the position of employment in that township today, I want to know. We have been hearing that unemployment in Faridabad is very acute. There has been a number of strikes, hunger strikes, demonstrations and there is acute unemployment there today. What are the avenues of employment open to them, I ask. In stone quarrying about 300 to 400 people are working. This venture is heavily subsidised by the Government. It is not economic and self supporting. I am told that from 800 to 1,000 people every day come from Faridabad to Delhi to do what—a wonderful kind of work? They come to work as unskilled labourers, as coolies and the expenditure borne by the Government to give them even this employment is disproportionate. They have to be brought in the Faridabad buses. Their transport costs Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per day and that comes to a total of Rs. 3 lakhs a year. These people who were small shopkeepers or cultivators are forced to do unproductive work. They are working as coolies and unskilled labourers. That is the position of employment in Faridabad. The Indian Co-operative society has closed down; for what reason, we do not know. In the newspapers statements appeared from the side of the co-operative society and the Government, blaming each other. I do not want to go into the blame part of it but what I know is that the Indian Co-operative society has closed down and whatever employment it gave is not available to the refugees any longer. Here I have a representation from people who started small industrial ventures. I do not want to go into details but here is a letter published by one of them on the 16th of February. There they give you the reasons why small private ventures have not succeeded. The land rent is very high, the electricity charges too are very high; they have transport difficulties and as a result the cost of production is high that they cannot compete in the market.

I would only ask hon. Members to visit the hospital at Faridabad. You will see that so many T.B. cases are there and that hospital has not got beds enough to accommodate them. They are

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brought to Delhi. That is the test of the success of that venture.

Take the case of Rajpura. We know through what stages of bungling has Rajpura passed. Originally 60,000 people were supposed to be rehabilitated. Now I think about 10 to 12,000 people are there. What is the position of their employment, I want to ask. Take Hastinapur. The hon. Rehabilitation Minister is very proud of the project. If you go and see the place, you will see a lot of houses there but if you go a little deeper you will find out how many of these are occupied by officers, by the administrative staff, how many are occupied by the refugees and how many are unoccupied. Then find out how many of the people living in Hastinapur are gainfully employed. We are told that the refugees are cussed, the Government settle them but they come away. I want to ask: Is it our people only who are cussed? Have they no intelligence to appreciate what is good for them and avail of the facilities offered? They come away when basic amenities of life are not available to them and they find it impossible to live. For instance, people from Orissa came away because even water was not available to them. Why go so far? Take the colony of Kalkaji. I have personally seen what acute shortage of water is there and how the refugees are suffering as a consequence. Go to Nilokheri and see. Nilokheri was treated as the blue-eyed baby of the Prime Minister. There was no word good enough to praise this venture. I do not minimise the work that has been done. Mr. Das did good work there. But what is the result? What do you see now? Visit that city and you will find a dead city and see, that the life-spring has dried up. There is no employment for the people; they had some employment when they were building houses but today there is no employment. A township is not arranged just like a drawing room. There must be sources of employment springing from there and they must continue from day to day. Unless this is done, it will not survive.

About Bengal I do not want to say much because I know my friend, Mrs. Renu Chakravarty will have plenty to say about it. Fulia was a corollary to the Nilokheri venture. I have been there. I will tell you that I went there with great expectations but came back very greatly disappointed. The only working institution

is the school where training is being given to the refugee boys who recover stipends from the Government. But the other industrial ventures started by the Government are all closed. There were certain private ventures too, some small factories, for weaving, for steel fabrication etc., had been started by some refugees but even these when I went there in December were closed down because the circumstances were such that they were not able to continue their work. Even these poor people who had invested their money were suffering. So, something is vitally wrong with this programme and policy; something has to be done. By saying that we have rehabilitated the people because we have built them some houses is not enough. You have to give them jobs, you have to give them employment. That is why I say this policy is not one of success but of failure.

Let us take some other things. I would like to mention something about the reports. A few days back we received an invitation to go and see a film about the Chunar home where Bengali girls have been brought and kept, most happily kept, I am sure. I did not go and see the film, but my friend hon. Mrs. Uma Nehru, who is in charge of the work in U.P. said that when she went there while this film was being taken, what she saw saddened her heart. What did she see? The girls had been given in six months only one set of clothes. They did not have enough clothes for a change and this film was shown to the world about the work that has been done.

Then take the standing scandal of Calcutta, what do you see. You see stations. The moment you reach Calcutta, what do you see. You see people are living on the platform for days and months and they are trying to gain their livelihood by selling some pakodis and by such other means. They were respectable citizens, cultivators or peasants or small shopkeepers. What have they become? They have become beggars and criminals; their women are becoming prostitutes. What is the argument advanced for not dealing with the situation. It is said that they cannot be rehabilitated. Why, because once they were given the opportunity but they came away. Therefore nothing more can be done. Our Prime Minister says a lot about the 'human touch'. I want to see that 'human touch' in solving the lot of these miserable refugees.

Now, I know you are getting impatient, you are anxious to ring the bell. I do not want to take much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not at all.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: In my opinion, if you take the township alone, if you judge the achievement of the township by the parastick of rehabilitation, 90 per cent. of the township will be a failure. I do not say you have not done anything; you have done something but your policy in the township needs to be reviewed. You have to give them employment and unless you do that you have not solved the problem.

Let us take another burning question. The West Pakistan refugees are very greatly agitated over the question of their property. What is your progress in the last one year in the matter of our negotiations with Pakistan? I can say in all sincerity and earnestness—I have no desire to find fault with anybody—that I do not like finding fault but I am convinced that our one year's record shows failure writ large. And it is admitted by the Ministry concerned. What is the report here regarding the settlement of claims of movable property? The report says:

"Correspondence with the Pakistan Government is in progress and it has been suggested to that Government that a Secretariat level Conference be held with a view to remove the difficulties that have arisen in the working of the Movable Property Agreement of June 1950 in Pakistan resulting in virtual stalemate since 1950."

With regard to this question, you have yourself admitted that it is a stalemate. So, where is the progress?

The same thing applies to the matter of compensation. A Claims Department has been organised, elaborate machinery has been formed but what has happened with regard to the question of compensation? The Tek Chand Committee has submitted its report, innumerable conferences have been held, conferences at Ministerial level, conferences at Secretariat level, conferences of Custodians and what not. Banner headlines, fanfare and publicity have been given. A compensation psychosis was created in this country; before hungry people you held forth the prospect of a feast, of a grand feast. But months have passed and what has happened? I had an occasion to talk to our friend, the Rehabilita-

tion Minister. He assured us that he was going to bring the entire compensation scheme to the Parliament in November. November, December and today we are at the end of March. Where is the Compensation Scheme. I want to ask. At what stage is it? Has it been formulated? Has it been finalised, has it been placed before the Cabinet, has it received the most important thing, the seal of approval of the Prime Minister? What has happened to that scheme, I want to ask. Is the Minister in a position to make a categorical statement that within a few days, or within a few weeks or even in the next few months he is going to place the Compensation Scheme in its final shape before us. How long are we going simply to delay the matter. It looks as if there is something mysterious about it. It is a deliberate policy of procrastination, you are deliberately shelving the issue.

Then there is another very funny thing. There is an impression created in the public mind that our hon. Rehabilitation Minister is very sympathetic, he is very keen to give compensation, but the villain of the piece is the Finance Minister. That man is holding up everything! Well, we are not interested in the differences that prevail within the Cabinet. We know that the Cabinet has joint responsibility. If one Minister cannot push his point in the Cabinet, it is not our concern, it is his concern. He must know how best to deal with his colleagues, he must know how to assert, how to influence the Cabinet. But, here I am putting this question to him. I would like to have a categorical reply to this question. What is the time limit for the finalisation of the Compensation Scheme? Will it come before the House this session? People have become very restive. I represent a refugee constituency. Fifty per cent. of my constituents are refugees. Every day they come to me and ask me what is happening to the question of compensation. I am not in a position to give them a reply. I would like to assure the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation that I try to make them as patient as possible. I try to plead with them the Government viewpoint. I do not politically exploit the inability of the Government with regard to this problem. But, today on the floor of this House, I would like to know how long are we going to take to settle this important question.

Now the most important point regarding the matter of compensation is that we are going to get this compensation mainly from the pool of

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evacuee property. Therefore, unless the question of the evacuee property is settled, no question of compensation can come. Unless suitable legislation is passed extinguishing the right of the evacuees, the whole question of compensation will be held up. Where is the Bill, when will it be coming before the House? Regarding that, there is a cryptic sentence in the report.

"Legislation in regard to utilisation of evacuee properties and the grant of recompense is being prepared."

Regarding compensation, what have you said? You have said that "a scheme for the grant of compensation prepared in the light of these discussions is under consideration at the highest level, consideration at the lowest level, consideration at the middle level, all considerations have been going on for all these years. How long will this consideration go on? We want to know when this Bill will be passed extinguishing the right of the evacuee on their property so that we may know what our refugees will get as compensation."

I had many more things to say Sir, but as you have rung the bell, I will not take any more time. My point is I have no desire to find fault with the Ministry. My desire, if anything, is to help the Government in solving these problems and my attitude has always been one of co-operation in this matter. But when there are certain matters which we ourselves do not understand, or which we ourselves cannot understand, how are we going to make the refugees to understand? What is the result of this policy of procrastination, and of indefiniteness? You do not know your mind. You say one thing today. You say another thing tomorrow. One Minister says one thing. Another Minister says another thing. The result is that people lose their faith in the Government and their promises. Therefore, I would impress upon you that this matter cannot brook any further delay. Government must immediately take action. During this Session itself the matter regarding compensation should come up and the necessary Bill should be brought before the House.

लाला अब्दुल राम (हिसार) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज हम रीहैबिलिटेशन के मसले के मुतालिक विचार करने के लिये इकट्ठे हुए हैं। पांच वर्ष से यह मसला

हमारे सामने है और आप सब को मालूम है कि नियोगी साहब ने इस को बहुत हद तक हल करने की कोशिश की। गो श्री मोहनलाल जी सक्सेना चले गये, लेकिन उन्होंने जो काम किया उस की तारीफ़ किये बग़ैर हम नहीं रह सकते। इस वक़्त श्री अजित प्रसाद जी जैन ने जो काम किया है उस को हम भूल नहीं सकते। मेरी बहिन सुचेता जी ने अभी अपने ख़यालात का इज़हार किया। मेरी स्वा-
हिष यह थी कि मैं उन के साथ इत्तिफ़ाक़ कर जाऊँ। लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह बात कही कि मिनिस्ट्री फ़ेल्योर है तो यह तो उन्होंने ने ऐसे अलफ़ाज़ कह दिये जिन के साथ मुझे इत्तिफ़ाक़ करने के लिये होसला नहीं है यह बात कि आज रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री जो है वह नाकामयाब हुई है इस को मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी : नहीं, आप ने कुछ ज्यादा समझा। मैं ने कहा बहुत कुछ किया है। लेकिन यह इम्तिहान का काम उन को मिला उस इम्तिहान में फेल हो गये।

लाला अब्दुल राम : मैं ने इस चीज़ को मुना और आप ने दो तीन बार इस को दुहराया मैं भी बहुत सारी बातों से इत्तिफ़ाक़ नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन मुनासिब बात यह है कि जितना गुनाह हो उस को गुनाह कहें, जितना सुआब है उस को सुआब कहें। क्या आप यह कह सकते हैं कि पंजाब में तकरीबन ५ लाख, सवा पांच लाख आदमियों को ज़मीन नहीं मिली ? आज सवा पांच लाख आदमी पंजाब में और पैम्पू में सैटल किये गये, उन को ज़मीन मिल गयी। ऐसे ही सवा दो लाख के करीब आदमियों को बंगाल में ज़मीन मिल गई। इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। यह बात भी साफ़ है कि आज साढ़े चार लाख आदमियों को मकानात दिये गये। कौन आदमी इस से इन्कार कर सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फैमिलीज को दिये ।

लाला अचिन्त राम : हां, साढ़े चार लाख फैमिलीज को मकानात दिये गये । ऐसे ही बंगाल में भी सवा दो लाख के करीब आदमी बसाये गये । इस से कौन इन्कार कर सकता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हर चीज का बैलेंस व्यू लेना चाहिये । ऐसे ही एक सब से बड़ी बात जिस को देख कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है वह यह है कि ७७ हजार इस वक्त बेवा औरतें और बच्चे हैं इनकर्म आदमी भी हैं जिन की मुकम्मिल ज़िम्मेवारी गवर्नमेंट ने ली है । मैं और बातों को झूठा समझता हूँ लेकिन मेरे दिल में सच्ची खुशी होती है उन ७७ हजार आदमियों की, औरतों, बच्चों को, जिन की ज़िम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट ने खुद ली है । वह बिल्कुल बेवस है उन की ज़िम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर है । मेरे ख्याल में यह बहुत बड़ी बात है । आप क्या इस को थोड़ी समझते हैं ? यह बड़ा भारी काम है ।

फिर आज एक लाख ६० हजार आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज ने नौकर दी । क्या यह बात थोड़ी है ? एक लाख ६० हजार आदमियों को लोन दिये, क्या यह बात थोड़ी है ? यों तो किसी भी बात की नुक्ताचीनी कोई कर दे । लेकिन सारी चीजों का बैलेंस व्यू लेना चाहिये । जो विद्यार्थी यहां पढ़ने लगे उनकी फीस माफ की, उन को स्कालरशिप दिये । जो बाहर गये उन को स्कालरशिप दिये । क्या यह बात थोड़ी है ? एक ही बात नहीं, ऐसी कई बातें हैं । खास तौर पर मैं कहता हूँ कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में १६ हजार आदमियों को गवर्नमेंट की मुलाज़्मत दी गई । गवर्नमेंट की मुलाज़्मत के अन्दर लिया । उस के लिये १६ हजार का कोटा मुकर्रर किया गया और १६ हजार के १६ हजार पूरे ले लिये । रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने जो कायवाही की उस पूरे १६ हजार के लिये, इस से मेरे दिल

में बड़ी खुशी हुई । मैं नुक्ताचीनी में कम नहीं हूँ । उस में आप से ज्यादा ही हूँ । वह बात नहीं है । लेकिन एक बात बैलेंस होती है । देखिये जो अच्छी बात है उस को अच्छी कहें, जो बुरी बात है उस को बुरी कहें । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नक्शा इस वक्त है पांच वर्ष के बाव जितना काम भी रीहैबिलिटेशन की मिनिस्ट्री ने किया है उस के लिये मैं अपने दिल में महसूस करता हूँ कि आप आज चाहे जो कहें बठ आइ एम प्राउड आफ इट । उन्होंने ने अच्छा काम किया है । इस वक्त पांच वर्ष के अन्दर रीहैबिलिटेशन के मुतालिक जो इतना काम किया गया है वह बहुत काफी है और कम से कम मेरे दिल में खुशी होती है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि इतने हजारों की तादाद में मकान बने हुए हैं तो मेरे दिल में बहुत खुशी होती है । मैं पानीपत, सोनीपत और बम्बई में देखता हूँ कि हजारों की तादाद में सफेद मकान बने हैं तो मेरे दिल में जो खुशी होती है उस को मैं छिपा नहीं सकता ।

तो इस तरह से सब चीजों पर आप बैलेंस व्यू लें और फिर आप देखिये कि आया मिनिस्ट्री वाकई फेल्योर है या नहीं । आप नुक्ताचीनी करें लेकिन फेल्योर शब्द कहने से रुकिये । और कुछ कहिये, नुक्ताचीनी करिये, १० फी सदी कहिये, २० फी सदी कहिये, ४० फी सदी कहिये, ५० फी सदी कहिये, लेकिन फेल्योर हो गई यह न कहिये । मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है ।

सरदार हुसैन सिंह : तो फिर पूरा इति-
फाक कर लें ।

लाला अचिन्त राम : आप को डरावत कहने की है । लेकिन, माफ कीजिये यह न कहिये कि फेल्योर हुआ है ।

साथ ही मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिपोर्ट निकली तो इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर मैं ने पहले भी नुक्ताचीनी

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

यह जो इम्प्रेशन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से क्रियेट होता है कि तमाम काम खत्म हो गया, बैस्टर्न पाकिस्तान का प्रैक्टिकली काम खत्म हो गया यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना शायद मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से मुनासिब न हो। बेहतर बात यह होती, जो कहा गया होता कि काम बहुत हो गया है, लेकिन खत्म हो गया यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं प्रेज़ीडेंट साहब के रिमार्क को जैसा उन्होंने ने कुछ नहीं कहा, इतना बुरा नहीं समझता। उन्होंने रिफ्यूजीज़ का ज़िक्र नहीं किया। वह बुरी बात थी, लेकिन इतनी बुरी नहीं है। प्रेज़ीडेंट के ऐड्रेस में, राष्ट्रपति जी ने रिफ्यूजीज़ का ज़िक्र नहीं किया, बुरी बात तो थी। लेकिन उस से इतना दुःख नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने ज़िक्र नहीं किया, थुप तो रहे, लेकिन यह तो नहीं कह दिया कि सब ठीक है। अगर कोई बीमार है और बिस्तरे पर है और आप कह दें यह तो अच्छा है तो कितना बुरा लगेगा। आप यह कहें कि हां इलाज़ हम कर रहे हैं तो उस को इतनी तकलीफ नहीं होती लेकिन यह कहें कि यह तो अच्छा हो गया, तकरीबन सारा मामला हल हो गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से गलत-फहमी की गुंजायश है।

तो मैं अज़ क़रूंगा कि जो सब से बड़ी गरज़ हमारी रिहैबिलिटेशन की है वह यह है कि जितने आदमी आये हैं, ८० लाख आदमी, उन को रोटी मिल जाय, रोजी मिल जाये जिस से वे पेट भर सकें। हम ५०० आदमी यहां हाल में बैठे हैं। लेकिन अगर हम दस दिन यहां बैठे रहें, हम को रोटी न मिले, मकान तो बड़ा अच्छा है, पंखे ह सब आराम हैं, लेकिन रोटी नहीं मिले तो क्या हमें शान्ति होगी। हरगिज़ शान्ति नहीं होगी। इसलिये मकान देने से शान्ति नहीं हो सकती सुख नहीं हो सकता, रिफ्यूजी महज़ इस से रिहैबिलिटेड नहीं हो सकते। आप ने मकान तो एलाट

कर दिये, लेकिन क्या इस के करने से उन को रोटी मिल गई। एक काफी तादाद, कोई १९ लाख आदमी ऐसे हैं कि जिन को पंजाब में अनईकनामिक होल्डिंग मिली है। और राजस्थान में वीरान ज़मीन मिली है। मेरे सामने राजस्थान के आदमी हैं उन को वहां वीरान ज़मीन मिली है। उस से कैसे उन का पेट भर सकता है, कैसे उन को रोटी मिल सकती है? उन को कर्ज़ा दिया गया बैल लेने के लिये। वहां बारिश हुई नहीं तो उन्होंने बैल बेच दिये और वह रुपया भी खा गये और अब खाली बैठे हैं। अब आप की रिपोर्ट में कह दिया गया है कि इतने आदमियों को ज़मीन मिल गयी। ज़मीन मिलने से कुछ नहीं हो सकता। जब तक गेनफुल आकुपेशन न हो, रोटी उन को न मिले, तब तक नहीं कह सकते कि वह रिहैबिलिटेड हो गये। तो मेरे ख्याल में इस रिपोर्ट में जो एक दो फिकरे हैं उन के बजाय थुप रहते, जैसे प्रेज़ीडेंट साहब रहे तो ठीक था।

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की बात कही गई है कि १ लाख ६० हजार आदमियों को जगहें मिलीं। मिली होंगी। लेकिन कितने दिनों के लिये। दो महीने के लिये, चार महीने के लिये। फिर वही बेकार हो गये। तो इस तरह से नारा लगा लेना कि १ लाख ६० हजार आदमियों को नौकरी मिल गई मुनासिब नहीं है। लोन के बारे में कहा गया कि १ लाख ६० हजार आदमियों को लोन मिले। ५०० रुपये के मिले, १०० के मिले या २०० रुपये के मिले। लेकिन जबतक दूसरा लोन मिला वह पहला खा गये फिर वही बेकार बैठने लगे। इस तरह का बात है। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि ज़मीन मिल गई, एम्प्लायमेंट मिल गया, लोन मिल गया इन, तमाम बातों की हद है। आप ने बहुत अच्छा यह काम किया है, काबिले तारीफ है। लेकिन उस से आप का इतना हीसला

बड़े कि आप कहें कि काम खत्म हो गया है, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बेइन्साफी है। यह असत्य है, सत्य नहीं है, यह तो अनद्रुध है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है और इस से कोई इत्तिफाक नहीं करता

संचरण मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
ऐसा कहां लिखा है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) :
इस रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कहां लिखा है यह तो जरा बतला दीजिये ?

लाला अब्दुल राम : बहुत खूब, लीजिये मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ :

"The vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan may, therefore, be taken as resettled."

आप को क्या हक है ऐसी बात कहने का कि

مستور آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل
ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا
آزاد) : ایگری کلچرلسٹس کے بارے میں

—

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): It is regarding the displaced agriculturists.]

लाला अब्दुल राम : मैं यही अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि उन को ज़मीनें मिलीं ठीक है लेकिन सिर्फ इस वजह से कि चूंकि उन को ज़मीन एलाट हो गई है, आप समझें कि उन को रोटी मिल गई है, मेरी नाकिस राय में तो ऐसा समझना ठीक न होगा। क्या वह ऐसा कह सकते हैं ?

Can we use these words that they are resettled? I have not the courage to say so, let an hon. Minister or anybody else say so, if he likes

खैर मौलाना साहब भी अब तशरीफ लाये, और जो मैं पन्द्रह मिनट से गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ कर रहा था, वह सब बेकार गया। बहरहाल मैं तो अपने मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में कुछ चन्द बातें कम्पेनसेशन के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ, मेरे पास वक्त

थोड़ा है। कम्पेनसेशन के बारे में आज जो यह बहुत सारी दिक्कतें पाई जाती हैं यह तो तभी हल होंगी जब आप मुआविज़ा दे देंगे और इस में भी कोई शक नहीं कि मुआविज़ा देने के बारे में आप का कमिटमेंट है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का कमिटमेंट है और गोपालस्वामी आर्यगार का कमिटमेंट है और इस सम्बन्ध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किये थे, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े माकूल थे। उन्होंने ने एक सवाल के जवाब में बतलाया था कि हम कम्पेनसेशन अपनी माली हालत को देखते हुए देंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है। अपनी ताकत से बढ़ कर गवर्नमेंट रिपयूजीज़ को कोई मुआविज़ा दे, यह मुनासिब नहीं है, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो मुआविज़ा देने की बाबत कहा, वह ठीक और मुनासिब है। अब तक करीब पांच लाख क्लेमेट्स के क्लेम्स वैरिफाई हुए हैं। एक सौ करोड़ की इक्विवी प्रापर्टी है और लोगों का बाकी चार सौ करोड़ रुपया पूरा करना है, मैं अपने दिल से अक्सर पूछता हूँ कि क्या बात कहूँ जिस से लोगों को तसल्ली हो जाये। मैं यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि पांच सौ करोड़ में से आप पचास करोड़ काट दें, १०० करोड़ काट दें २०० करोड़ भी काट दें लेकिन आखिर उन के क्लेम्स को आप कहां तक और किस लिमिट तक काटेंगे ? आप रुपये में चौदह आने कहें, १३ आने कहें, १२ आने कहें या ११ आने ही कहें लेकिन कहीं तो रुक कर इस का फैसला करना है और उन के क्लेम्स को डिस्पोज आफ करना है। ईस्ट पंजाब और पैप्सू में मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि उन लोगों को, जो १०० एकड़ ज़मीन पीछे छोड़ कर इधर आये थे, उन को ६६ परसेंट ज़मीन मिली है, अर्बन प्रापर्टी के बारे में भी आप ६६ परसेंट दीजिये, ६५ परसेंट दीजिये, ६४ परसेंट दीजिये ६० परसेंट दीजिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आप पचास परसेंट ही दें, आखिर रुपये में आठ आने से कम क्या देंगे ?

[लाला अब्दुल्ला राम]

कोई मुनासिब बात कीजिये और उन को पे करिए, आप के पास क्लेम्स के फिगर्स मौजूद हैं आप देखेंगे कि उन में ९९ परसेंट क्लेम्स ऐसे लोगों के हैं जिन की तीस हजार से कम ज़ायदाद है।

مولانا آزاد : زیادہ تر وہی مہن کش

جلکی بہت کم روپیہ کی جائداد ہے -

[Maulana Azad: Most of them have properties of smaller value.]

लाला अब्दुल्ला राम : इसलिये मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि गवर्नमेंट जो भी कंट्रीब्यूशन करेगी, वह गरीबों के लिये करेगी और उस को यह ख्याल करने का मौका नहीं होगा कि हम दीलतमन्दों को रुपया दे रहे हैं, गवर्नमेंट अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन करे, और वह रुपया गरीबों को दे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पेन्सेशन पे करने में जल्दी कीजिये, काफ़ी वक्त बीत चुका है और आज हकीकत यह है कि जितना थोड़ा बहुत पैसा शरणार्थी भाई अपने साथ लाये थे, वह सब खत्म कर चुके और अब वह पापर हो रहे हैं। मैं आप को अपने अनुभव के बल पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस कमेटी के अन्दर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो काम मुझे सुपुर्द किया था, तो पहले हमारे पास जितने आदमी अपनी अर्ज़-दास्त ले कर आते थे, आज उससे तीन गुना आदमी आते हैं, आखिर इस की वजह क्या है? वजह साफ़ जाहिर है कि उन की मिज़री बढ़ गई है, यह जो करीब साठ करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान का साढ़े पांच साल में खर्च किया, वह बिल्कुल नाकाफ़ी रहा और वह हिसाब लगाइये तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि वह बीस रुपया साल भी नहीं पड़ता, यह कैसा रिहैबिलिटेशन है? अगर मैं इस वक्त कोई सख्त बात कहता हूँ तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब उस को सुन लेंगे, लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं आपके काम को

तसलीम नहीं करता, मैं आपके काम की तारीफ़ भी करता हूँ। और आप के मुहकमे ने पांच, छे साल इस के लिये काम किया और बोसि काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया, ताहम आप के मुहकमे ने सेवाभाव से और खिदमत के भाव से अपना काम किया और मैं उस सब की दाद देता हूँ, लेकिन जब मैं आप के मुहकमे के साथ गोलियों और दूटिंग को बाबस्ता देखता हूँ तो मेरे दिल को ठेस पहुंचती है, कम से कम मुझे वह चीज़ नागवार लगती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह मुहकमा जिस ने साढ़े पांच वर्ष तक उन के लिये काम किया और १७८ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया, वह बेवारे रिफ्यूजीज गोलियों से मारे जायें। योल कैम्प की बाबत मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज रहते हैं, और यह देख अब्दुल्ला साहब ने बड़ी मेहरबानी फ़रमाई और वहां पर उन के लिये ज़मोनें ली गयीं और श्री अजित प्रसाद ने कोशिश की और पन्द्रह बीस हजार आदमी चले भी गये, लेकिन आप जानते हैं और मुझे स्वयं तज़ुर्बा है कि हर एक आदमी को बहादुर नहीं बनाया जा सकता, बहादुरी की नियामत खुदा को तरफ़ से दी हुई होती है और मुझे याद है कि पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद जब सब आदमी और कांग्रेसी वहां से इधर आ गये तो बहुत से आदमी ऐसे भी थे जो कहते थे कि देखिये हम पाकिस्तान में रहने के लिये तैयार हैं आप के साथ गोली खाने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि हम अपने बच्चों और औरतों को वहां भेजें। ऐसा ही वहां भी हुआ, जो आदमी वहां चले गये, उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा किया लेकिन सारे आदमी तो ऐसे बहादुर नहीं होते, कुछ आदमी ऐसे भी होते हैं जो डरते हैं और अपनी जान को बचाते हैं और समझते हैं कि हम पर हमला होगा। हम आप के साथ नहीं जा सकते। हम अपने बच्चों और औरतों को नहीं मरवा सकते। तो आप सोचें और गौर करें कि उन

के लिये क्या करना है। ज़मीन हमारे पास उन को देने के लिये है नहीं। इस में कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन उन भाइयों का कहना है कि हम मानते हैं कि भारत सरकार को हमारे लौट से हमदर्दी है, लेकिन इतना तो कीजिये कि अगर ज़मीन ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते तो उस के बजाय हमें आप एक हजार रुपया लोन दे दीजिये ताकि हम उस से ज़मीन खरीद लें, हम खुद अपने आप ज़मीन तलाश कर लेंगे, ज़मीन जिस वक्त तक कि हम वह रुपया अदा नहीं कर देते गवर्नमेंट की रहेगी, लेकिन ज्योंही हम रुपया अदा कर देंगे, वह ज़मीन हमें दे दी जाये। इस के अलावा मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा और हमारे अधिकारियों का उन के साथ सलूक और ट्रीटमेंट हमदर्दी और सहायता का होना चाहिये।

पोल कैम्प में रिफ्यूजीज़ का जो झगड़ा हुआ, उस के मुताल्लिक इखतलाफ हो सकता था। लेकिन सिबुऐशन को ठीक तरह से टैकट से हैंडल नहीं किया गया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि पांच आदमी फ़ायरिंग से मरे जिन में दो औरतें और बारह वर्ष के बच्चे हैं, २२ आदमी जखमी हुए जिन में दस औरतें शामिल हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप ने कोशिश की लेकिन अगर बेहतर तरीके से आप के अफसरान ने हैंडल किया होता तो यह नतीजा न होता। बिजली, पानी और राशन तक उन रिफ्यूजीज़ का बन्द कर दिया गया। अगर इतनी सख्ती न दिखलाते तो सिबुऐशन ऐसी न होती। उस सिलसिले में एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बंठी हुई है और वह इस कांड के ऊपर जांच कर रही है। आप ने और आप के मुहकमे ने पिछले पांच वर्ष रिफ्यूजीज़ की खिदमत का काम किया, और जो कुछ आप ने कर दिखाया उस पर हम सब को फ़ख्र है, लेकिन आखिर में आकर जो हम ने इस तरह औरतों और मर्दों को गोली से मारा उससे हमारे पर एक बदनमा चब्बा ज़रूर लग गया है। मैं आखिर में, अगर मैं ने कुछ हाश्व बर्ज़स इस्तेमाल कर दिये हों, तो क्षमा चाहता हूँ और आप से फिर एक

बार अपील करता हूँ कि आप इस बसले को ठीक से और जल्दी से हल करें।

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I make no apology for dealing with matters relating to East-Bengal refugees. The two previous speakers have dealt with matters pertaining to West Pakistan refugees and I should like to bring before the House some important matters relating to refugees from East Bengal. It would have been better, had the report of the fact-finding committee been before us. An economic survey of the condition of refugees was carried out by the West Bengal Government some two years back, but it is not fair that we should base our judgment on all that was found out at that time. Circumstances have changed and it is better that we should base our judgment on facts that will come out when the report of the fact-finding committee is out. But from our experience we can have a fair idea of the problems that face us regarding the condition of the East Bengal Refugees.

The hon. Member Mrs. Kripalani rightly pointed out that employment is one of the main yardsticks by which the extent of rehabilitation can be judged. I agree with her, but we should take into consideration the general condition that prevails in the country. We should not forget that in the prevailing background of general unemployment and under-employment in the country our ambitions should not be very high. I come from Bengal where lower middle class youths and even the middle class youths are facing a critical period regarding employment; it will be too much for us to expect that when we have several lakhs of unemployed people in the land we should be able to rehabilitate all the refugees by affording them adequate and proper employment. However, as our refugees can be divided into two main categories, namely agriculturists and non-agriculturists. I hope we may be able to do something which will go a long way to rehabilitate at least our agriculturist refugees.

The other day, in reply to a question which I put, the hon. Minister stated that during the discussions with the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal and other officers there it was pointed out to him that there was not enough land in West Bengal to go by for the rehabilitation of the agricultural refugees. The one way out, therefore, is to find land outside the Province of West Bengal. Attempts have been made to find land in Orissa

[Shri B. K. Das]

and Bihar, and there are causes for the failure or partial failure. The hon. Minister pointed out that there is reluctance on the part of the East Bengal refugees to go outside West Bengal for their rehabilitation. Although I agree there is always that reluctance, still I should think that having the fact before us that we have been able to rehabilitate a good number of our refugees in the Andamans which is a far off land from the mainland, where a letter is received at the end even of a month—if our refugees can be happy there, if they can feel contented there—I think that if proper attempts are made we shall be able to rehabilitate our refugees outside the Province of West Bengal. Here I should thank the Government of Orissa that they have always very favourably responded to our needs and they have always shown great sympathy towards our refugees. There has been some desertion from the camp in Orissa and a few hundreds of them are today in the Howrah Station. It is a painful scene to see those refugees in the Howrah Station, and there are problems, political and otherwise, which may have to be tackled along with this question. I do not like to go far into the happenings because the other day in the Bengal Assembly there was an elaborate discussion over that matter. All that I want to say is that from my experience of Orissa, as I happen to belong to a district very adjacent to it, I can say that the climate, food and all other conditions there are to a great extent similar to those of Bengal, and there cannot be much difficulty in finding congenial places for our refugees there.

All that troubles me is this. I am not sure whether this Fact Finding Committee will go into that matter. Apparently it will not. It would have been better if the Fact Finding Committee might have also gone into that matter. Because, we want to know it for certain what reasons are there that there have been so many desertions. Of course the percentage of desertion is not so great as it is always believed to be. From the calculation I had some time back I knew it to be near about 14 per cent. in total in the whole of the Province. That includes also a number of deserters from certain camps in West Bengal, particularly from two rehabilitation camps there. However, I should think that if more liberal arrangements are made in some places in Orissa, if a responsible officer is sent there, and if help is taken from the sympathetic government that is functioning there, it will not be diffi-

cult to find some places in Orissa and other adjoining Provinces.

One point that I want to make clear in this connection is that people like to have certain amenities before they can go to a strange place. The land should be reclaimed. There should be provision for drinking water. There should be some arrangement for the education of at least their small children. There should be some medical services. If those things are assured I think people will not be reluctant to go to these places. I have it from our friends who recently visited the Andamans that all those facilities, or at least many of those facilities, have been given to the people who have gone to the Andamans and they are passing quite happy days there. I think this matter should be taken into consideration and further attempts should be made so that we can find places outside West Bengal for the rehabilitation of these persons.

Some time back the Agriculture Department of West Bengal made an estimate of cultivable fallow in that Province. According to them 2.65 lakhs of acres are available, but that land is mostly in the waterlogged and undulated part of the country. It will require a long process of development and a good deal of expenditure before those lands can be brought into use. So it is high time that we should take every care and take up the matter more vigorously as to how we can rehabilitate our refugees outside the Province.

Regarding the non-agriculturists who generally belong to the lower middle class, there is that problem of employment. In this connection I would like to bring before the House one factor that was brought out in the Economic Survey that was done some time back, as I have already mentioned. From that Survey I would like to read a few lines. They say:

"It is to be noted that the standard of literacy is much higher amongst the migrants than the prevailing standard amongst the population as a whole."

This is due to the fact that many young men, and even persons of older age, who were engaged in East Bengal in avocations of life which generally the people of middle class or lower middle class take to, have come away to West Bengal and they are trying to find employment. But, as they have not been able to find proper employ-

ment, they have rather been mis-fits; and that has become one source of trouble.

I want to read a few more lines from that Survey. They say:

"It will be observed that out of a total of 5,63,294 found engaged in the major occupations stated above as many as 2,44,620 or roughly 43 per cent. were mis-fits. It may also be noted that as many as 2,67,195 persons found engaged in other occupations wanted to come into the various occupations in which there are large numbers of mis-fits. It would appear that there is large room for re-adjustment."

When occupation is found for these non-agriculturists, this fact should be taken into consideration.

I want to make one suggestion regarding these small business loans and other measures which are being taken in order to give them employment considering the large number of people that still remain to be employed. I should think that in our River valley areas in Damodar and other places where industries are going to be set up, the Rehabilitation Department should make an attempt, a serious attempt to find employment for those people.

Then again about employment in Services. I should like to point out that there are certain services of an all-India character as in Railway and other departments where these men have not been employed in sufficient number. These young men will not grudge going away from their own places, from their own people if they can find employment in any place in India. Of course, I know, there has been some employment in the Railways but that is not enough. In West Bengal which is very thickly populated it is difficult to find employment for young men belonging to West Bengal. Added to this is the influx of other people who want employment. There is so much pressure on the small number of employments that the economy of the Province is being shattered. I therefore request that prompt steps should be taken for the rehabilitation of these young men. I have finished.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): This Report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. I must admit has been very cleverly done. When I congratulate the Ministry on this paper production, I ought to emphasise that one side of the picture has been overdrawn. Some of my hon. friends have already pointed out that there is too much of self-

congratulation over the achievement in the resettlement of the refugees from Western Pakistan. There is one sentence to which I want to draw the attention of my hon. friends. In Chapter V—Compensation—Para. 64 it is said:

"..... a stage has now been reached when it can be said that the displaced persons from West Pakistan are more or less assimilated in the economy of the country."

My Punjab friends assure me, and so far as I know, this statement is really an exaggeration. But I am really concerned more about the unfortunate displaced persons who have come from East Bengal. The facts and figures given in the Report, I regret to say, are not correct. The displaced population figures are given at page 3 and the Ministry is quoting figures in the all-India Census of 1951. These are 49.05 lakhs from West Pakistan and 25.75 lakhs from East Pakistan. We know there has been large influx of displaced persons from East Bengal. Thereafter, the Minister admits.....

Shri A. P. Jain: In the post-census period it is 5.4 lakhs. This is given in the Report.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Do not anticipate me please. I am not going to keep it back but what I am saying is it should be more than 5.4 lakhs. What I am pointing out is this that the problem with regard to East Bengal refugees is now as serious and as colossal as was the problem of the refugees from West Pakistan itself. Unfortunately only the fringe of the problem has been touched. I am not saying that the Government has done nothing. I am not in any way belittling the work which has been done by the Government of West Bengal or by the hon. lady Minister, Mrs. Roy, who is in charge of Rehabilitation Department in Dr. Roy's Cabinet. What I am pointing out is this that it is absolutely impossible for any Provincial Government to tackle the colossal task which now faces Bengal. It is not a Bengal problem, it is not a West Bengal problem. It is beyond the resources of any Provincial Government and I appeal to the Government of India. I appeal to the hon. Minister and if the Prime Minister had been here, I would have appealed to him that he should order that it should be tackled more or less as a war measure. You know, Sir, Bengal had to go through an acute famine some years back during the Viceroyalty of Lord Linlithgow when things were going on in a more or less haphazard fashion and lakhs of peo-

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ple, I think 30 lakhs of people if not more, died. Then came Lord Wavell. He tackled it as a war measure, as a military problem and then the terrible massacre was stopped. I wish the same approach should be made with regard to the Bengal Refugee problem. I want that a Commission should be appointed which will find out the real facts, which will find out how much has been done, what is the total number of persons who need real rehabilitation, how much is still to be done, etc. I also want that there should be a Liaison Officer sent down by the Government of India directly functioning under this Government and he should be given plenary powers to tackle this rehabilitation problem on the spot in Bengal and he should function under a predominantly non-official Committee consisting of different parties' representatives so that there should be a better co-ordination and co-operation between the Government and the people.

Sir, you know, the House knows and my friends will appreciate that Bengal cannot stand any longer this burden. It is truncated West Bengal, one-third of undivided Bengal. Our resources are very limited. Already we had to bear this colossal burden for some years. In spite of the Delhi Pact, the periodical squeezing out and driving away of the Hindu population went on and this was done in spite of promises of security, etc. Lakhs of people had to come out from East Bengal, and West Bengal had to bear the burden. A substantial contribution had come from the Government but more is needed. By looking at the figures—I am not saying this in a spirit of carping criticism—Government itself admits that the situation in respect of the displaced persons from East Pakistan has become a source of anxiety. I am not saying that what has been done for the West Pakistan refugees is more than what ought to have been done. You will see that Rs. 11 crores have been given for housing for East Bengal refugees and about Rs. 50 crores have been already given for housing for West Pakistan refugees. So also in respect of grants, Rs. 21 crores have been given for East Bengal refugees and over Rs. 55 crores have been given to West Pakistan refugees. The task is colossal and therefore I plead for more concentrated effort, giving up the attitude of vacillation and drift. Therefore, I am pleading for the appointment of an independent Commission, sending out of liaison officers and for a realisation that this is a national problem, not a provincial problem, not a parochial problem,

not a problem of one State, but the problem for the whole of India to tackle and solve.

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My hon. friend who just spoke was referring to the possibility of rehabilitation in Orissa and other places. I am pleading that if we want real rehabilitation of our up-rooted brothers and sisters, settle them in Purulia, Manbhum and Singbhum. These are Bengali speaking areas where they will have more cultural, social and linguistic affinity. What is needed more is an atmosphere where the people will have chances of real self development. It is psychological treatment which is needed more than anything else. I am not against settlement in other areas. I know that the Bihar Government has done something. I have seen some of the camps. Some of the camps were well run. But it would be better not to take them into the interior. Place them near about the frontiers of Bengal, in those areas where the Bengali speaking population is living, which is really an extension of Bengal, and which ought to have been within Bengal. That would solve a good deal of the problem.

I am sorry to say that we have been receiving distressing reports from some areas where East Bengal refugees have been settled. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have received any reports of alleged starvation deaths from refugees who were stationed in the Kokrajher Circle Refugee colony, Dist. Goalpara, in Assam. It was reported that 11 persons had died of starvation. I am told by responsible Members of the All India Refugee Association that reports which came from Kokrajher Circle Refugee colony were forwarded to the Government. We want to know whether any investigations have been made and with what results. I am assured by my hon. friends who come from Assam, and it is also our experience in some parts of West Bengal, that in some cases the local officials have bungled very badly. When they want to help the refugees in getting allotments, when they are given lands, the psychological factor is never looked into. The result is they are given lands in close proximity to areas where boundary disputes are already there and there have been lots of trouble with regard to local population. The result has been very unfortunate. As a matter of fact in some cases, there have been local riots and there have been local disturbances, and dissipation of the good will which the people in those areas had towards the

refugees, our brothers and sisters. I think somebody should go there and find out directly how the local officials deal with them. When there is enough land, especially in places like Assam, it is not proper to thrust them in congested localities. You can possibly allot them lands in scattered areas where there will be no chance of clash with the local people.

I am deeply distressed over this compensation affair. One of my hon. friends already reminded the House that the late Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar had made a clear statement that the refugees shall be paid compensation. He could not possibly say what the amount will be given and what shape it will take; but he had made a clear and categorical statement that they shall be paid compensation. The language is this. At the Refugee Conference held in July 1949, at Delhi, Mr Ayyangar on behalf of the Government made this solemn declaration:

"What I wish to say on the question of compensation is this. I think nobody in the Government of India wants to deny this. Compensation will be paid. May not be paid in the shape of cash; may not be in the form the refugees might desire to have. It may be partly in land partly in house property, partly perhaps in cash and also very probably partly in the shape of some kind of bonds."

After that, we have had periodical promises, periodical renewal of declarations by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): About East Bengal refugees?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: About the payment of compensation to them nothing has yet been promised or done. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani justly referred to what is stated in the report. It is said:

"The scheme for grant of compensation prepared in the light of these discussions is under consideration at the highest level."

If you really want to have planning, if you really want to do something, the first thing for the Government to do before presenting the Budget is to decide how much compensation you are going to pay. Is it bluffing the House? Is it a humbugging business? Are you really serious? Why do you not decide this first and why do you not tell the people, this year we pay so much and no more? You ought to tell the people something. From July 1949 you have been periodically saying

this. What have you done? How much are you going to pay to these poor people, people in the lower income categories. Should you not make some final decision? There again, it is said in this report:

"Legislation in regard to the utilisation of evacuee properties and the grant of recompense is being prepared."

When will you finalise the preparation? The refugees are anxious to know that. How long will you allow them to live on mere hope? Is it a mere false hope; or is it a hope which is going to be fulfilled? While you are going on with evacuee property legislation, the pool is being dissipated and it is going down.

I am also pleading that, now that about 40 lakhs of people have come away from East Bengal, Government should also declare that they shall be paid compensation. There should be no discrimination between refugees from West Pakistan and the up-rooted brothers and sisters from East Bengal. Certainly our brothers and sisters from Western Pakistan deserve compensation. Certainly, these 40 lakhs of people who have come away also deserve compensation. They are as much the victims of the tragic policy of Partition to which our great leaders have given their consent at the dictate of the imperialists or under the machinations of the imperial strategists. We have got to pay compensation to these poor people who have lost their all. The hon. Minister should make a declaration stating categorically when he is going to finalise his compensation scheme and how much he is going to pay. Let us know in Rupees, annas and pias what is the commitment which the Government is going to make. We read in the Papers the other day that 2½ crores is to be spent this year. But, the Cabinet is still thinking over it. Has the Cabinet finalised it? Has the Cabinet come to any decision, let us know. We also want a declaration from the hon. Minister that both the refugees from East Bengal and the refugees from West Pakistan will be placed on a parity and placed on the same footing. There should be no discrimination, no inequality. Both stand on the same footing. They have come away permanently; there is no chance of their going back to East Bengal. With this visa and passport system, the lid on the coffin has been placed finally. Therefore, there should be a definite declaration made with regard to the principle, if not, the quantum of compensation to be paid to the refugees.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In this short time at my disposal, I do not like to go into the details. I would like to confine my remarks to certain broad points.

The refugee problem has been the most pressing national problem for the last six years. But, it still remains unsolved. Our Government has spent crores of rupees on this problem; but I wish to say that mere spending of money would not solve this problem. The way in which Government are spending the money will never bring a solution to this problem, because there are so many defects. Firstly, there is lack of proper planning. Then there is defect in the bureaucratic machinery through which you are trying to solve this problem. And thirdly, there is insincerity on the Government side to take the co-operation from all, irrespective of political parties, groups and individuals. I will give you some examples of this because in Tripura there are so many refugees. After the introduction of the passport system, thousands of refugees have come to Tripura. At that time I personally went to see the District Magistrate and asked him to take our volunteers' help to build houses there. Then categorically he said: "We do not require any public help. We do not require any co-operation. We have enough of our Police and Military and Assam Rifles who can build these houses." But, here, in the House, you talk too much about public co-operation; but actually you refuse to take public co-operation. And all this is the disease that has been operating in the Rehabilitation Department.

There are some schemes. Take for example the agricultural scheme. I personally went to many refugee colonies in Tripura. The people there are living most wretchedly and without any rehabilitation. I may quote the names of some of these colonies to which I went:

Pabia Chara, Rajdhapur, Kanchanbari, Kanchanpur, Fatik Roy (Kailasapur), Baman Chara, Bettala, Pirkai, Chalema, Dhuma Chara, Arya Samaj, Kalachari, Betaka, Arundhati—Amtali, Gandhigram, Jirania, Puran Agartala, Ranir Buzar, and Seker Cut, and so many other refugee colonies. And Tripura Government have advertised that they have done well. The hon. Minister of Rehabilitation also told me that in his visit he had been to one of these colonies, viz., Gandhigram. But I would like to inform the House of deaths by starvation in these colonies within some four months. In Gandhigrave colony, 150 died of starvation in

a month in 1952. In Baman Chara colony, 25 died in a week in 1952. In Arya Samaj colony, 100 died in four months. And in Amtali and Arundhati Nagar, 300 died within four months. And there are so many deaths of which I have got reports here. If the hon. Minister wants to know this, then I can place all these reports which I have collected from the people of those refugee colonies.

What is the nature of the rehabilitation? They were asked to go to the colonies, and they were assured by the Government that if they went to the colonies, they would be given land, that they would be offered agricultural loan, and that they would be given the cost of the construction of their houses. But, when they went to these places, nothing was given to them. There are so many examples. Only for the construction of their houses, they were given two *kans* of "tilla land," i.e., high land. You cannot produce anything out of that "tilla land." They were told four *kans* of land would be given to them, but for the last two years they were not informed, not even shown the land which they are to cultivate. And even the cash dole which was paid to the refugees was paid most irregularly.

Then, I will give some examples about the way in which these refugees are given their cash dole or loan and the cost for construction of their houses. In one colony, Baman Chara, there are hundred families living there. They were given only two *kans* of land, i.e., high land, for the construction of their houses, and these two *kans* were covered with jungles and big trees and bamboos. You know what is geographical position and situation of Tripura. It is a land of the jungle and it costs much to construct houses there. But what is the amount you have given. You assured them only Rs. 250/- every family for construction of houses, and agricultural loan of only Rs. 750/- each. This is the promise, but this was not given. I will give you the example of Bhagaban Bhattacharjee who got the highest amount of this loan. He was promised a loan of Rs. 950/- including the cost of the construction of the house. In the first instalment, he received Rs. 200/-; in the second instalment he received Rs. 100/-; third instalment Rs. 50/-; fourth Rs. 10/-. In all, he received Rs. 360/- during a period of one year and six months. About the average they are getting, I will give you the example of Radhika Ranjan. For the first instalment, he got Rs. 5/-; second instalment Rs. 10/-; third instalment Rs. 30/- and fourth, Rs. 100/-. Only Rs. 145 he received during the

last two years. The Tripura Government is feeling complacent that they have almost solved the problem of the refugees, because you see on the floor of this House when a fact-finding committee was to enquire into the matter in West Bengal, you did not feel the necessity of including Tripura.

I would like to point out also that in Arya Samaj colony, only one *kani* of "tilla land" was given to the refugees. In Pabia Chara, refugees are being forced into the hands of Zamindars and Jotdars. In this connection, I would like to mention one name, Ramkrishna Sharma. He and his party were rehabilitated in Pabia Chara in a Khas land by the Rehabilitation Department. They have brought this land under cultivation by labouring hard for the last two years, and they have spent the whole amount given as agricultural loan on that land. But after two years, now they are asked either to shift from that land or to pay the Zamindar his "Salamis" of Rs. 100/- per *kani*. They were asked by the Director of the Rehabilitation Department and the Magistrate of Kaila Sahar and the President of the Congress to do so. These three people went to the colony and they decided and asked the party to give the *salamis* to the Zamindar. You know it is quite impossible for them to pay this because you have given only Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 as loan to the refugees. Now you want to take *salamis* from them, but it is quite impossible for them to pay the *salamis*. There are 80 acres of land affected in this way in that area, and the dispute is still going on there.

It is under the declaration of the Government that some refugees, when they came to Tripura, made mutual exchanges of their land properties with Muslims which were not registered at that time because it was done so hurriedly. Now, the Government in Tripura are not prepared to recognize these exchanges, and in this way also, a considerable number of refugees are now almost on the point of being evicted from their land. I request the Government to investigate the matter and protect these refugees.

There are other problems also in Tripura. There are the tribal refugees. There are 30,000 tribal people who have come from Kaslang of East Pakistan. For the last two years they have been living in Tripura, and they have made representations to the Tripura Government, but the Tripura Government are not prepared yet even to recognize them as refugees. For the last two years they have been living in jungle, dying of starvation.

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You do not give them any cash dole or any agricultural loan or cost of constructing their houses. You have given them nothing. Thereby you are making the number of starvation deaths high. I should like to record here the numbers which I had collected during my tour of these colonies in Tripura, during the last non-session period. The following is the list giving the number of tribal refugees living in the jungles:

Sakham Tilla	2000 families
Rajdhor	300 "
Tinsamina	200 "
Langor	200 "

In Dharmanagar also, there are about 1500 families living, but those tribal refugees are not even recognised as refugees. The Government are not prepared to register their names in the refugee list, I do not know why this discrimination is being done. Besides, there are about 10,000 Hajang refugees who have come from East Pakistan and are living in the Garo Hills. I got a report from the newspapers that these are not even registered as refugees in the refugee list. Finding no alternative, they themselves formed a People's Relief Committee, and collected some money from the people living there, which they distributed among themselves. But the Assam Government did not care for these tribal refugees. Moreover, recently I got information that the Secretary and other office bearers of the People's Relief Committee have been arrested. There was some gossiping to the effect that they were arrested on the ground that they were Pakistani spies. But I do not know why they were arrested. I would request the hon. Minister to investigate the matter instead of allowing these refugees to die in this way. They have been living there for the last two years, in the Garo Hills, and I do not know how they are to be described as Pakistani spies.

Lastly, I would like to give a few suggestions to the hon. Minister, to solve this problem:

1. Lands should be given to the refugees, for both house-building and ploughing purposes.

2. A suitable amount of the cost of building the house should be given to them in time.

3. Agricultural loans should be given to them in time, i.e. to say, before the sowing season, so that they can purchase the cattle and the necessary agricultural implements. But the man-

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ner in which the loans are being given now is such that they are of no help to the people, because they are given after the harvesting season is over.

4. Aid for house construction must be given in two instalments, one part before the construction of the house, and the other part to be paid immediately after the construction is over.

5. Maintenance doles should be continued, till the harvesting commences.

6. Cultivable lands should be given to them, as soon as they begin to settle themselves in the refugee colonies.

7. Land reclamation for the purpose should be made adequately. I know in Tripura, it is quite possible to do so.

8. Lastly I would suggest that a committee should be formed, consisting of representatives from the local people, from the refugee section, and from the Government side, with some powers, to tackle this problem. Unless this is done, the problem cannot be solved. If the Government do not take the help of the local people then they will find a lot of difficulty in finding land to be distributed among these refugees. Also, the disputes that would arise out of the Government's requisitioning policy cannot be solved, unless the Government enlist the co-operation of the local people.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

Prof. Laskar (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very much thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to speak a few words on this occasion.

First of all, I would like to say that I have gone through the report of the Rehabilitation Ministry, and also the explanatory memorandum, and I must say that those who have gone through them will share with me in the view that the record of achievements of the Rehabilitation Ministry and also the hon. Minister, is worthy of credit.

Within the short time at my disposal, I do not like to enter into many aspects, but I shall confine myself only to the rehabilitation work in the Cachar district, of Assam State from which I come. I had the opportunity to visit some of the places in Assam State, with the hon. Minister in January last. As far as I think, the hon. Minister will agree with me when I say that the rehabilitation work in Assam State is satisfactory. Mr. Amjad Ali, an hon. Member of this House, was also with us, perhaps he has given some reports to the hon. Mem-

ber Mr. Chatterjee who is sitting by his right side about starvation deaths in a refugee colony in Goalpara. I think the report given by Mr. Amjad Ali is not correct. We have no information about this.

Shri Amjad Ali: I may tell the hon. Member that I did not report about those starvation deaths. And no such reporting on my part was necessary. For the report has come in writing from the Kokrajhar refugee colony. It was a report to the Secretary of the All India Refugee Association, and a copy of it was also forwarded to the hon. Minister. This is what I find from the papers, and I would like to contradict my hon. friend and say that I have not reported at all.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: The hon. Member comes from Goalpara where the Kokrajhar camp is situated.

Prof. Laskar: Anyhow, the hon. Member was with us. He also visited some of these areas in Assam State. I must say that all sincere and honest efforts are being taken on the part of the Assam Government, for the rehabilitation of the refugees in different parts of Assam. Land is being given to the refugees at the rate of about 8 to 10 bighas, somewhere about three to four acres per family. Hon. Member Mr. Chatterjee has said that the Assam Government is not giving lands to the refugees, although they have enough land. I have got with me the report of the Geological Survey of India, and I can prove from that that the Assam Government have not got enough cultivable waste land.

Assam has had to face various problems. They have to rehabilitate not only these East Bengal refugees, but also those numbering about two lakhs who have been rendered homeless as a result of the earthquakes. Those flood affected landless people are also to be rehabilitated. In spite of that the Assam Government is giving land to these refugees, and I think they are doing their best in the matter. When we visited some of the places such as Majer Algachar, Rupsi, Ganeshpur in Goalpara district, we found that the refugees there are more or less happy. Only those who are not cultivators and given lands are creating troubles everywhere. In my district also, where the land is given to refugees who are not actually cultivators, they create troubles generally. But so far as the rehabilitation work done by the Assam Government is concerned, I can say, it is satisfactory. There may be lapses here and there.

If adequate funds are given to the Assam Government for those rehabilitation schemes which they have already put forward before the Central Government, I think their problem will be solved in the near future.

Now I like to say something about rehabilitation in Cachar district. I come from this very unfortunate district. Nobody cares to keep in mind the name of my district, but at the time of an emergency or crisis the name of my district occupies the front pages of the newspapers. I can give you some instances: It occupied when Japanese soliders penetrated in my district during last war and we had to go within the trench twice or four times daily; Cachar was a part of the Surmah Valley and again when Sylhet went to Pakistan by referendum, our district was saved from Pakistan grip by the Boundary Commission; again when there was a huge influx in 1950 of the refugees from Eastern Pakistan, from the neighbouring district of Sylhet; and last of all it occupies importance when there is a crisis in Tea Industry in my district. 72 tea gardens have been closed throwing out about 40,000 tea garden labourers out of employment. The rehabilitation has become a problem of the Cachar district. It was so long under the control of the Central Government; about a month back it was transferred to the State Government. I think everybody will welcome this. We also suggested that rehabilitation works would be better if it would go under the control of the State Government, because land is a State subject and as such the State Government would be in a better position to give land to the refugees. There is another important ground also for transferring the rehabilitation administration to the Assam Government. Cachar is a border district and the State Government shall have to maintain peace and order. There are also some refugees who were creating trouble in the district taking advantage of the position of the Rehabilitation Controller who had no execution power and it was thought proper to keep rehabilitation under the control of the State Government so that they can bring under control these anti-social elements by suitable administration measures.

Within the short time at my disposal, I will give some idea about the rehabilitation work done in my district. The population of the district is about 11 lakhs, and according to the 1951 census the number of the displaced persons in my district is 93,000. There is a controversy about the figure. In my opinion, there may be about a lakh and a half. Some came after

the census and before the introduction of the passport system. They were not included in the Census report. In every nine persons one is a refugee like in West Bengal. Rehabilitation of Cachar district and West Bengal refugees should be treated on the same footing.

Then I can give you the comparative per family expenditure on rehabilitation for the displaced persons in the States in eastern regions. In Cachar district the per family expenditure is Rs. 587/8, in Assam Rs. 1,158, in West Bengal Rs. 1,300/- in Orissa Rs. 1,915 in Bihar Rs. 1,500 and Tripura Rs. 744. If we compare the expenditure of this district with that of other states there we can see that the money already spent in Cachar is meagre. More funds should be provided for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in the Cachar district. Some of the refugee associations wanted that the rehabilitation work should remain under the control of the Central Government, because their apprehension was that by the transference of administration the Central Government would not pay as much attention as needed. To remove this apprehension my suggestion is that this being a border district more funds should be provided for the proper rehabilitation of the displaced persons. Moreover I draw the attention of hon. Minister to the assurances he gave in the District January last.

The economy of the Cachar district is greatly disturbed, because of the heavy influence of the refugees. Prices of all commodities have gone up. Moreover the district is facing consecutive floods every year. If the flood is not controlled, it will be very difficult to rehabilitate these people on land. Wherever any quantity of land is available, it is all in low-lying areas. In this connection, I would like to point out that there is a small 'Barak' river in the district. When it is in spate it creates havoc. Two third of the area of district remains under water for about 8 months a year. We know, there was a proposal for taking up the Barak hydraulic project. This river was surveyed by the Khosla Committee and afterwards the scheme was recommended by the Provincial Government. I do not know how it has not found a place in the Five Year Plan. Local people are now migrating from the district to get shelter in other parts of Assam; it is because they are very much affected by the floods. They are feeling the pangs of hunger and they feel that they will die if they do not leave this district. Last year also, two crops were damaged by floods. Occurrence of floods

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consecutively in this district is creating havoc. If the river is controlled by taking up this small Barak River Valley project even now I think the rehabilitation problem will be solved and the local people will be saved. This can only be done by the Central Government. I draw the attention of Government to this effect. I think, the Official report about the rehabilitation work is not correct when it says that the different schemes in operation in Cachar have practically covered more than 95 per cent of the number of refugees according to the 1951 census. Many of the refugees went back to Pakistan after taking loans. I am now taking only one example to show that the figure is not correct. The figure of 9,844 families shows displaced persons rehabilitated on land including those who have been rehabilitated under the I.T.A. scheme. About 200 families who were under I.T.A. scheme are now being rehabilitated in other places. Does it not show that the I.T.A. did not keep their word? Therefore, I think that this I.T.A. scheme is a failure. I think the condition of the refugees in many gardens is such that many more families are again to be rehabilitated in some other places. My submission is that the I.T.A. Scheme should be thoroughly examined. The above categories of refugees are taken in the official Report as rehabilitated on land.

There is another class of refugees who were considered rehabilitated on land. I am giving another instance. A Rehabilitation Controller was there, who had no executive power and he adopted a policy of granting loans to those refugees who could produce documents for having land. Some bogus landlords came forward to sell or lease out land to the refugees after taking a share out of loan. On the other hand also some refugees did not care to get themselves settled on land. They only somehow or other procured these documents and placed them before the Controller, and after distributing some amount here and there took away the loan. This type of refugees are included in the Report as rehabilitated on land. Therefore the account of the rehabilitation on land which has been given in the report seems to me as not correct. Officially it may be correct but actually it is not so. Everything will come out if thorough enquiry is made.

For all this my submission to the hon. Minister is that a Fact Finding Committee should be appointed to survey the problem of displaced persons in Cachar district, and to assess the

progress so far made in the implementation of the various relief and rehabilitation schemes. The rehabilitation work should not be judged by the amount already spent, but adequate funds should be provided for actual rehabilitation of the refugees. The policy of giving loans by instalments should be revised.

The cultivable land should be allotted to the real tiller of the soil. I have got some reports that some lands are going to be allotted to the refugees in Gumra area in Cachar district. About 200,300 scheduled castes cultivators and fishermen families who have not got any loan or got small amount of loan for want of backing are not getting land there. They approached the Minister during his last visit at Silchar and got assurances too. Those who took business loans previously and who are not real cultivators are getting land in this allotment. The record is there. After proper checking selection of deserving persons can be made. If it is not done; this should be revised, and reallocated accordingly.

A Regional Office of the Harijan Rehabilitation Board is to be opened to entrust the work of the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Castes in the District. All refugees cannot be rehabilitated on land. Therefore, a poly-technic school should be opened there to give vocational training to refugees and local students. At least one township should be built to rehabilitate middle class people there in a well planned manner. There is too much of rush in many educational institutions in Cachar district because of the sudden influx of refugee students. The High School and College authorities have been compelled to increase the number in the teaching staff. New premises, buildings and hostels have to be built to meet the demands. All these have put a great strain on the financial resources. Grant-in-aid and loans should be given to the deserving Schools and Colleges of Cachar as have been given to the educational institutions in West Bengal.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) :

जानाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब मैं इस

में तकरीरें सुनता हूँ तो हैरान हो जाता

हूँ। मैं ने इस किताब को, मिनिस्ट्री आफ

रिहैबिलिटेशन की रिपोर्ट को शुरू से आखीर

तक देखा, और इस सारी किताब के मजमून

को पढ़ कर कौन ऐसा शख्स है जो यह महसूस

न करे कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इतना शानदार काम डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स के वास्ते किया है जिस की मिसाल किसी दूसरे मुल्क में मिलना मुश्किल है। मैं ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में अपने मिनिस्टर साहबान को काम करते देखा है, हमारे सरदार पटेल और पंडित नेहरू पांच पांच सौ आदमियों से रोजमर्रा मुलाकात करते थे। श्री नियोगी जी को, श्री मोहन लाल को, और मौजूदा मिनिस्टर श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन को निहायत जाफ़िशानी से, मेहनत से और मुस्तैदी से रात दिन काम करते देखा है। मैं तो यह अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर सुपरह्यूमन नहीं तो कम से कम जितनी ह्यूमन ताकत किसी शर्स् में हो सकती है, सभी आदमियों ने, गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया ने, और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स ने भी उतनी ताकत से काम किया है। इस की जितनी भी दाद दी जाय कम है। उन्होंने रिफ़्यूजी लोगों के लिये कानून पास किये जिस में रिफ़्यूजीज़ को नौकरी देने का सिलसिला जारी किया, इस गवर्नमेंट ने लाखों आदमियों को नौकरी दी भी। इतने मकानात उन के लिये बनाये गये कि दिल्ली की तो शक्ल ही बदल गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में मौजूद है कि १७८ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और अगले साल भी ३१ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की तजवीज़ मौजूद है। जिधर निगाह डालता हूं उधर मालूम होता है कि इन पांच सालों में कितनी मेहनत से काम हुआ है। बेट लेजिस्लेशन को देखिये, सैपरेशन आफ़ इक्वैटी प्रापर्टी को देखिये। कितने कितने मरहले और मुश्किल काम इस मिनिस्ट्री ने किये। उन को मैं दोहरा नहीं सकता। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं, और यह मैं बिना किसी मेन्टल रिज़र्वेशन के कह रहा हूं, मैं किसी मिनिस्टर साहब की खुशामद नहीं करना चाहता, न मैं कभी गवर्नमेंट की खुशामद करता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने आला पैमाने पर शानदार रेकार्ड का काम किया है जिस का हरएक हिन्दु-

स्तानी को घमंड हो सकता है। लेकिन जब इतने काम को देखता हूं और दूसरी तरफ़ उस के नतीजे को देखता हूं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नमेंट को दाद दूं या उन की गस्तियां पेश करूं।

जिस कान्स्टिटुएन्सी से मैं आता हूं, उस कान्स्टिटुएन्सी में फ़रीदाबाद बाकिआ है वहां के मकानों को जा कर देखिये, जब सड़क पर मोटर में गुजरते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि कहीं से कोई फ़ेयरी लैंड आ गया है। इतने सफ़ेद सफ़ेद मकान कैसे बना दिये गये? एक एक मकान की कीमत २,७०० रुपये से ले कर १९०० रुपये बताई जाती है। उन में आप ने इन रिफ़्यूजियों को बसाया है, लेकिन उन मकानों में रहने वाले जो हैं वह उस हिस्से से आये हैं जहां उन के पास अच्छे मकान थे। वह महसूस नहीं करते कि इतनी कीमत के मकान उन के लिये बनें। लेकिन जहां वह आज आबाद हैं यानी ज़िला गुड़गावा में, वहां १५० रुपये में छप्पर का मकान बना करता था। उन के वास्ते हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने मुकाबले में महल बनवा रखे हैं। मगर इन महलों में रहने वालों की हालत मैं आप से क्या बयान करूं? अगर उसे अर्ज करूंगा तो आप का दिल पिघल जायेगा। बेकारी से तंग आ कर वहां के तीन आदमियों ने मेरे घर पर आकर भूख हड़ताल कर दी। वह कहते हैं कि उन के पास काम नहीं है। फ़रीदाबाद के लोगों के पास जिन के वास्ते गवर्नमेंट ने इतना काम किया जिन के लिये हमारे मेहरचन्द खन्ना साहब और पंडित नेहरू दिल में दर्द रखते हैं, खास कर एन० डब्लू० एफ० पी० के लोगों के लिये, उन को वहां बसा दिया गया। लेकिन वह यहां एम० पी० के मकानों पर आ कर भूख हड़ताल करते हैं, बड़ी मुश्किल से मैं ने उन को हटाया मैं ने उन से कहा कि जाओ श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन के मकान पर हड़ताल करो, वही कुछ कर सकते हैं। मेरी निहायत अबद से गुजारिश

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

यह है कि मैं फ़रीदाबाद के बोर्ड के प्रेजिडेंट के पास गया। उन्होंने मुझ से वायदा किया कि वह उन लोगों के वास्ते काम मुहैया करेंगे। मैं श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन की खिदमत में गया, आखिर एम० पी० कर ही क्या सकते हैं, सिवाय इस के कि दर दर की ठोकरें खाते रहें। मैं जैन साहब ने सारी कहानी सुनी, हमदर्दी जाहिर की। उन्होंने कहा कि शिमले से बड़ा भारी प्रैस लायेंगे और उन को काम मिल जायेगा। पांच सौ एकड़ ज़मीन देंगे और काम मुहैया करेंगे। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि किसी इन्सान को रिहैबिलिटेड करना बहुत मुश्किल चीज़ है, और अब जो फ़रीदाबाद की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी थी उस का काम भी बन्द हो गया और वहाँ के लोग बिल्कुल फ़्राके मस्त हैं। मैं जब पलवल में जाता हूँ तो लोग शिकायतें करते हैं कि हमें हाउसेज तो मिल गये, लेकिन वह सब के सब बेकार हैं। हमारे पंजाब में सरदार उज्जल सिंह तशरीफ़ ले जाते हैं, हमदर्दी जाहिर करते हैं, मैं शर्म के मारे उन लोगों के पास नहीं जाता। मैं पलवल जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मेरी हिम्मत नहीं कि मैं उन की बात को मुन सकूँ। अब तक हम उन को काम नहीं दे सके। मैं गुड़गांव में जाता हूँ वहाँ श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन तशरीफ़ ले गये, लोगों ने सत्याग्रह किया उन्होंने ने हमदर्दी जाहिर की और हुक्म किया कि शमशान भूमि दूर ले जाई जाये और मकानात की जगह दी जाये। सरदार उज्जल सिंह साहब गये वह भी हुक्म दे आये। लेकिन आज तक वहाँ टस से मस नहीं हुआ और उन की बही खराब हालत है। ताउड के शरणार्थियों के मकानात के मसले को तै करने श्री भोंसले साहब और पंजाब के बड़े बड़े अफ़सर गये, लेकिन अब भी उन लोगों का मसला तै नहीं हुआ। मैं जब रिफ़्यूजीज को देखता हूँ तो मैं क्या अर्ब कम्मेरी क्या फ़ीलिंग होता है। कल ही

नीलोखेड़ी का ज़िक्र हुआ। ९५ लाख रुपया नीलोखेड़ी पर सरकार ने खर्च कर दिया लेकिन वहाँ जा कर देखिये कि क्या हालत है। जब मैं वहाँ पिछली दफ़ा गया और काम करने वालों से दर्याफ़्त करने से मालूम हुआ कि वहाँ एक आदमी को दो रुपये रोज़ से ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं है, और वह भी उन को जो ख़ूब काम करते हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर काम नहीं है, यह हमारे देश की बदकिस्मती है कि जिधर भी हम देखते हैं उधर हमें बेकारी दिखाई पड़ती है। कल यहाँ पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का ज़िक्र था, आज सुबह मैं क्रिमिनेल ट्राइब्स की एक कान्फ़रेन्स में हाज़िर हुआ था वहाँ भी यही बात थी। जिधर देखिये उधर मालूम होता है कि इस देश में एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं है, लोग भूखे हैं। मैं इस डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में क्या कहूँ जिस ने इतना रुपया खर्च किया। मैं किसी कट मोशन की सपोर्ट में तो बोल नहीं रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं अस्ल वाका बयान कर रहा हूँ। जनाब वाला, मैं इस देश की ग़ुरबत को लफ़्ज़ों में जाहिर नहीं कर सकता। अगर मैं आप को पंजाब के फ़िगर्स दूँ, जहाँ के लिये कहा जाता था कि वहाँ की ज़मीन सोना उगलती है, तो वहाँ के जितने शरणार्थी यहाँ आये वह सब कहा करते थे कि मैं लाख रुपया छोड़ कर आया, मैं इतना छोड़ आया, उतना छोड़ आया। जब अजित प्रसाद साहब ने उन के क्लेम्स मांगे तो मैं हैरान हुआ उन के फ़िगर्स को देख कर जिन के क्लेम्स वैरिफ़ाई किये गये हैं। जितने क्लेम्स मंज़ूर किये गये हैं उन में से २६ परसेन्ट क्लेम्स दो हज़ार रुपये के हैं और उस से कम के हैं। एक शख्स जो शहर में रहता हो, उस के वास्ते दो हज़ार रुपये का असासा क्या मानी रखता है ? कोई भी शख्स जो लाहौर शहर में रहता हो उस का मकान कितना भी छोटा हो, वहाँ की एक कोठरी की भी कीमत दो हज़ार से ज्यादा थी। ३५

परसेंट वह अस्वास्त हैं जिन के क्लेम्स दो हजार और पांच हजार के दरमियान तस्दीक हुए हैं। २५ परसेंट वह लोग हैं जिन के क्लेम्स पांच हजार से दस हजार तक हैं। १२ परसेंट वह हैं जो दस से बीस हजार तक हैं और २ परसेंट वे हैं जिन के क्लेम्स बीस से तीस हजार तक हैं। इस तरह से मालूम होता है कि ९९ परसेंट अस्वास्त हैं जिन के क्लेम्स की बैल्यू पचीस तीस हजार से कम है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जिन लोगों को उम्मीदें दिलाई गई थीं कि यह मुआवजा मिलेगा, श्री गोपालस्वामी, श्री अजित प्रसाद जी व हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिक्र किया कि मुआवजा मिलेगा, क्या उन लोगों के लिये जिन के लिये कानून पास हुए, क्लेम्स वैरिफाई हुए, जिन के वास्ते सब कुछ किया गया और कहा गया, आज कोई कह सकता है कि मुआवजा न दिया जाय। जनाब वाला, पंडित नेहरू ने क्या फरमाया था इस कम्पेन्सेशन के लिये ? मैं उस को मन्नता हूं और उन की दलील माकूल थी। पाकिस्तान में किसी की जायदाद एक लाख की थी, किसी की दो करोड़ की थी। उन को पूरा मुआवजा कौन दे सकता है ? लेकिन आज उन का सवाल नहीं है, आज आप उन को एक कौड़ी भी न दें, आपकी मर्जी है। लेकिन यह रिहैबिलिटेशन क्या चीज है ? अगर आप दो हजार वाले या ५ हजार वाले को पूरा मुआवजा न दे सके, मैं किस मुंह से कहूं कि उस को सरकार कुछ नहीं देना चाहती है, लेकिन रिहैबिलिटेशन करना चाहती है।

इन लोगों के पास जिन की जायदाद बीस या तीस हजार थी अब क्या चीज है। किस चीज का आप मुआवजा दे रहे हैं। यह रिहैबिलिटेशन बैनिफिट से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। मुआवजा जिस से पंडित जी घबराते

थे वह ठीक है। श्री अचिन्त राम जी और श्री अजित प्रसाद जी की राय में कोई फर्क नहीं है। मैं भी नहीं चाहता कि एक एक करोड़ खपया दे दिया जाये। हम तो उन के बारे में कहते हैं जिन को आप ने २७०० के मकान दिये हैं। अब आप उन को उन का मालिक बना दीजिये। यह कहना कि यह कम्पेन्सेशन है बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं ने धिलायत में देखा है कि जहां जहां पर बम पड़े थे वहां सरकार ने पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन दे दिया। यहां तो कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं है जिस के वास्ते आप झगड़ा कर रहे हैं। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस मामले में अब सरकार इतनी दूर चली गई है कि अब पीछे नहीं हट सकती।

जनाब वाला, मुझे अफसोस के साथ श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी की तकरीर के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना है। जनाब वाला ईस्ट बंगाल और व्यस्टर्ण पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में यह तमीज करना कि इस को ज्यादा मिले और उस को कम मिले यह वाजिब नहीं है। यह कहा गया कि उन के मकान ४९ लाख के हैं और इन के ११ लाख के हैं। मैं इस चीज को निहायत डेप्रिकेट करता हूं मैं ने कभी कोई तमीज इन दोनों में नहीं की और अजित प्रसाद जी की खिदमत में अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह दोनों रिफ्यूजी हमारे देशवासी हैं। इन में कोई तमीज नहीं की जानी चाहिये और न कोई करता है। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ धाकिआत ऐसे हैं जिन को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। जब कभी कम्पेन्सेशन के मामले की चर्चा हुई वह किस के वास्ते हुई ? वह व्यस्टर्ण पाकिस्तान वालों के लिये हुआ। हिस्ट्री के धाकिआत को, नेहरू लियाकत पंक्ट को तो नहीं भुलाया जा सकता कि जो रिफ्यूजीज व्यस्टर्ण पाकिस्तान से आये और जो ईस्टर्ण पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उन में मुआवजे के बारे में बड़ा फर्क है। मैं अब से अर्ज करूंगा चाहता हूं कि उन का

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मुकाबला करना निहायत गलत चीज है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल वालों को रिहैबिलिटेशन बेनिफिट्स जो हैं वह मिलें और इस देश के अंदर जो आदमी रहे उस का हक है हमारे डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स की रू से हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की रू से कि उस को रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाये। लेकिन रिहैबिलिटेशन के मानी सिर्फ मकान नहीं हैं। गेनफुल इम्प्लायमेंट भी इसके साथ होना जरूरी है। यह हक है हर एक आदमी का कि उस को यह मिले। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं इन सारे बाकिआत को देखता हूँ तो मैं अपने को रिकंसाइल नहीं कर सकता कि मिनिस्ट्री से कहूँ कि सरकार इस देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसा मिरेक्यूलस इन्तिजाम कर दे कि जिस से शरणार्थी खुश हो जायें। साथ ही यह भी मैं नहीं कर सकता कि इन लोगों को कहूँ कि रोते रहो पर शिकायत न करो। मुझे तो ऐसा नजर आता है कि हम ऐसे झगड़े में फंस गये हैं कि जिस में हमें हिम्मत से काम लेना चाहिये। इस मामले में यह जरूरी है कि जिन लोगों के साथ हम ने जो भी चाये किये हैं उन को पूरा करें और उन को कम्पेन्सेशन दें और साथ ही उन लोगों के साथ बड़ी हमदर्दी का सलूक करें। जनाब बाला, हमदर्दी का लहज मैं ने यों कहा है कि इस सारे देश में अभी पंडित नेहरू और श्री अजित प्रसाद की स्पिरिट परकोलेट नहीं हो पाई है। जब मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि योल कैम्प में औरतों के चोटें आई हैं तो मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ। औरतों को फाइरिंग की चोटें आयें यह हमारी सम्यता के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध है। मुझे पूरे बाकिआत मालूम नहीं हैं। इस बास्ते में कुछ अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता कि किस का क्लसूर था। मुझे बतलाया गया कि एक शास्स अपने बाप को पानी पिलाने जा रहा था उस को भी गोली लगी और वह मर गया। अगर यह दुस्त है तो यह बाकिआ बहुत अफसोस

नाक है। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा अर्ज इसलिये नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे सारे बाकिआत मालूम नहीं हैं और मुआमला सब ज्यूडिस है। कोई शास्स हिन्दुस्तान में यह नहीं उम्मीद कर सकता कि किन्हीं भी सरकारमस्टेंसेज में गोली न चलाई जाये। लेकिन यह बहुत ही खास हालात में बाजिब समझा जा सकता है। हमारे महात्मा जी फरमाया करते थे कि अगर कोई शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी मेरे मुंह पर थूके तब भी मैं रिजेंट नहीं करूंगा। यह जो शरणार्थी आये हैं यह हमारी हमदर्दी के मुस्तहक हैं। हम को यह देखना चाहिये कि जहां तक हो सके हम उन के फेलों को प्रोवोकेशन न मानें। अगर कोई शरणार्थी दूसरी जगह नहीं जाना चाहता और अपना घर नहीं छोड़ना चाहता तो हो सकता है कि उस की कुछ मुश्किलत हों। मैं इस को प्रोवोकेशन नहीं मानता। मैं आप का ज्यादा धक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ यही कहूंगा कि दरअसल यह जो मुआमले का मामला है यह निहायत ही सल्ल मामला है। रोज रोज लोग हमारे पास आते हैं और हम से पूछते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब इस में ज्यादा देर नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की शिकायत इसलिये नहीं करता कि मुझे मालूम है कि इस में कितनी मुश्किलत हैं। खुद हमारे शरणार्थी भाई कहते हैं कि अगर आप ने टाइटिल खत्म कर दिया तो आसमान गिर पड़ेगा। कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि फौरन दे दिया जाये। यह सवाल मुश्किलत से भरा हुआ है। यही शास्स जो आज जोर देते हैं अगर गलती हो गई तो यही हम को कल कांडेम करने लगेंगे। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल इतना मुश्किल है कि इस को सोच समझ कर हल करना चाहिये लेकिन लोगों से जो चाये किये गये हैं जिन पर उन्होंने ने यकीन कर के अमल किया है, उन को पूरा न करना और उन के दिलों के

साथ खेलना न दानिशमन्दी है और न ईमानदारी है ।

شری پی۔ ایل۔ کریل (ضلع باندہ):
و ضلع فتحپور - رکھشت - انوسوچت
جاتیاں): جناب صدر ! میں آپ کا
شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے
بولنے کا موقع دیا - میرا آج بولنے
کا ارادہ نہیں تھا مگر جو بات
مجھے آج معلوم ہوئی ہے اس کی
طرف میں گورنمنٹ کی ترجمہ
دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور اگر میں ایسا
نہیں کہتا ہوں تو میں اپنے فرض
میں کوتاہی کرتا ہوں -

اس کے پہلے کہ میں گورنمنٹ
کے سامنے اپنی بات رکھوں میں
گورنمنٹ کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ
وہ ریفرنسز کے لئے بہت کچھ کر
رہی ہے - اور یہ وہ بطور خیرات
نہیں بلکہ اپنا فرض سمجھ کر کر
رہی ہے اور یہ ہمارے لئے ایک
فخر کی بات ہے - جن حالات
میں ہمیں آزادی ملی ان حالات سے
آپ اچھی طرح سے واقف ہیں -
اس وقت ہمارے ملک میں کئی
فرقہ دارانہ جماعتیں موجود تھیں
ہمارے ملک میں ایسے خود غرض
زمہدار موجود تھے جو موقع کی
تلاش میں تھے اور ملک کے امن
کو خطرے میں ڈالنا چاہتے تھے
اس طرح سے بہت سے بیرونی ممالک
ایسے بھی تھے جو ہماری آزادی پر

تاک لگائے بیٹھے تھے - اس کے ساتھ
ہی ہمارے ملک میں اس وقت کتنی
ہی دیسی ریاستیں تھیں کہ جہاں
پر تانا شاہی تھی اور جہاں پر راجا
مہاراجا اور حکمران اپنی منمانی کرتے
تھے - وہ بھی اسی تاک میں تھے
کہ کسی طرح سے ہندوستان کی
آزادی خطرے میں پڑے تاکہ جیسے
بھی ہو سکے وہ اپنی تانا شاہی کو قائم
رکھ سکیں - ان مکدر حالات میں
ہمیں آزادی ملی اور اس آزادی
کے ساتھ ساتھ ہمارے ملک میں
اور پاکستان میں جو قتل اور خون
ہوا اس سے آپ اچھی طرح سے
واقف ہیں - ان تمام حالات کو
دیکھتے ہوئے جب ہم اپنی گورنمنٹ
کے کاموں کو دیکھتے ہیں تو ہمارا
سر فخر سے اونچا ہو جاتا ہے کہ
ان تمام باتوں کے باوجود ہماری سرکار
نے ریفرنسز کے لئے جو کچھ کام کیا ہے
وہ ہماری گورنمنٹ کے لئے ہی نہیں
بلکہ تمام دنیا کے لئے فخر کی
بات ہے - کوئی گورنمنٹ اتنا بڑا
قدم نہیں اٹھا سکتی تھی - کسی
گورنمنٹ کے پاس اتنی طاقت اور
سادھن نہیں کہ وہ ان شرارتوں
کو اتنی بڑی آسانی کے ساتھ دوبارہ
بہا سکیں جس مکدر فضا میں اور جن
مشکلات کے درپہیں ہماری حکومت
نے لاکھوں یافہ گزیلوں کی امداد کی اور
انہیں اس ملک میں بسایا وہ
واقعی قابل تعریف ہے - جو ہماری

[شری پی - ایل - کریل]

گورنمنٹ نے ان کو زمین دی - ان کے لئے مکن بلوائے اور جہاں تک ہو سکا ان کو لون دئے تاکہ وہ مکن بنا سکے - جہاں تک ہو سکا ان کے لئے دوکانیں بنائیں اور جہاں تک ہو سکا ان کو لون دے کر ان نئی دوکانوں کو چلانے کے قابل بنایا اور ہر طریقے سے جو کچھ بھی ہو سکتا تھا ہماری گورنمنٹ نے کیا -

حالات ایسے نہیں تھے کہ ہماری گورنمنٹ ایسا قدم اٹھاتی اور یہ سب کچھ کرتی کیونکہ سب سے پہلے تو ہماری گورنمنٹ کو نیکھنا تھا کہ ہماری آزادی جو اتنی مشکل اور قربانی کے ساتھ حاصل کی گئی وہ خطرہ میں نہ پڑے - ادھر کشمیر کا معاملہ تھا اور ادھر بہت سی اندرونی باتیں ایسی تھیں جس کی وجہ سے ہماری گورنمنٹ اس طرف توجہ نہیں دے سکتی تھی - مگر ہماری گورنمنٹ نے یہ فرض سمجھا کہ ان پناہ گزینوں کو جو اپنے گھروں کو ہماری وجہ سے چھوڑنے کے لئے مجبور ہوئے ہیں ان کو ہم دوبارہ بسائیں - اور جو کچھ بھی گورنمنٹ کو رہی ہے اس سے زیادہ اس کو کرنا چاہئے - میں گورنمنٹ کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں - شری اچھت پرشاد جی جین کو خاص طور پر مبارکباد دیتا ہوں - اسی طرح سے محترم کہنے صاحب کو بھی مبارکباد دیتا

ہوں - ان کو میں بہت عرصہ سے جانتا ہوں - میری پھدائیں اور پرورہیں سرحدی صوبے میں ہوئی ہے انہوں نے جنگی جانفشانی سے کام کیا ہے وہ انہیں کا حصہ تھا - پناہ گزینوں کے لئے جو پکے اور اچھے مکانات جگہ جگہ دیکھتے ہیں یہ انہیں کی کوشش کا نتیجہ ہے -

ان سب باتوں نے بعد میں اب اس بات کی چرچا کرنا چاہتا ہوں جس کی وجہ سے میں بولنے کھڑا ہوا ہوں - ورنہ میں بولتا بھی نہیں - میرا خیال ہے کہ پست اقوام کے لئے الگ بستیاں نہ ہونی چاہئیں - پہلے سے بھی یہ شکایت تھی کہ ہریجنوں کی بستیاں الگ آنسو لہتہ نہ ہوں چاہئیں زمانہ قدیم میں ان کی بستیاں الگ بنائی جاتی ہیں - گلوں سے ذرا ہٹ کر دور ہی ان کے مکانات بنائے جاتے تھے اور جہاں تک ہر کوشش ہوتی تھی کہ ان کو الگ رکھا جائے - ان کے دھلے سہلے کا ڈھنگ سب الگ رکھا جاتا تھا - یہاں تک کہ ان کے کھیت کلوین - وغیرہ سب گلوں سے الگ ہوتے تھے - اور آج تک وہ اچھوت مانے جاتے تھے اور اب بھی مانے جاتے ہیں - ہمارے ہلدوستان کے اندر سب سے بڑی کمی یہ ہے کہ ہم نے کبھی نہیں سوچا کہ ہم ایک ہی دیہے کے دھلے والے ہیں اور

ہماری دگوں میں ایک ہی خون
 دوڑ رہا ہے - ہمارے کئی لوگوں کا
 یہ کہنا کہ ہمارے اندر ریشٹیل
 پھورٹی (racial purity) ہے یہ
 بات ہندوستان کے اندر غلط ہے -
 فار سہلچوریز امالگمیشن آف باڈی ہیز
 ٹیکن پلمس (for centuries amal-
 gamation of blood has taken
 place) خون کی اتلی آمیزش اتنے
 برسوں سے ہوتی رہی ہے کہ کوئی
 قوم نہیں کہہ سکتی کہ اسکی دگوں
 میں پیور خون جاری ہے یا یہ کہ
 ہم کسی خاص پیور ریس کو بلانگ
 کرتے ہیں - اس لئے ہم سب ایک
 ہی دیس کے کے رہنے والے ہیں -
 ایک ہی ریس کر بلانگ کرتے ہیں
 ایک ہی قوم کے افراد ہیں -
 ایک ہی قومیت ہے - مگر افسوس
 کے ساتھ ہمیں یہ ہانا پوتا ہے کہ
 ابھی حال ہی میں ہم یہ سنتے
 ہیں کہ یہاں پر الگ ہریجن
 بستیاں بنائی گئی ہیں -

شری اچیت پرشاد جین : جی

نہیں - غلط ہے -

شری پی - ایل - کریل : میں کئی
 ہریجن بستیاں اس وقت بھی بتا
 سکتا ہوں کہ جو ہماری دہلی
 اسٹیٹ - کے اندر موجود ہیں - یہ جو
 چھوٹے چھوٹے دھبے یعنی چھوٹے
 چھوٹے تلگ، ناریک مکانات - تلگ
 گلیاں ہمارے دیس کے اندر موجود

ہیں ان کو جتنی جلدی ہو سکے
 ہمیں ختم کرنے کی کوشش کرنی
 چاہئے - اب ہمیں کسی کو اس
 قسم کا موقع نہیں دینا چاہئے کہ
 ہم ذات جماعت یا اس طرح کے
 تلگ دائرہ میں سوچیں - ہمیں
 تو یہ سوچنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ
 ہم ایک ملک کے رہنے والے
 ہیں - ایک ہی نیشن کو بلانگ کرتے
 ہیں - ہمارے اندر قومیت کا جذبہ
 موجود ہے قومیت اور حب الوطنی
 کا ایک پھدائشی جذبہ موجود ہے -
 یہ جذبہ ہر ایک جماعت کے افراد
 میں موجود ہے - اچھوتوں میں
 بھی موجود ہے - ہریجنوں میں بھی
 موجود ہے - اعلیٰ جماعت کے اندر
 بھی موجود ہے - مانوں میں
 بھی موجود ہے - سکھوں کے اندر بھی
 موجود ہے - کوئی جماعت ایسی نہیں
 کہ جو یہ دعویٰ کر سکے کہ یہ اس
 کی مہراثی جائداد ہے - یہ جذبہ
 سب کے اندر موجود ہے -

اس لئے میں خاص طور پر

گورنمنٹ کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا
 چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو الگ بستیاں
 ہیں - ہریجنوں کی - وہ نہ بنائی
 جائیں - اور جو موجود ہیں انہیں ختم
 کر دینا چاہئے - اس وقت ہریجن
 بستی یہاں پر ریکرپورا موجود ہے -
 اس طرح کی بہت سی پرانی
 بستیاں یہاں موجود ہیں - شاہدوہ

[شری پی - ایل - کرپل]

میں بھی پرانی ہریجن بستیاں ہیں ان سب کو ختم کرنے کی ضرورت ہے - میں جانتا ہوں کہ ان کی مالی حالت ایسی نہیں ہے کہ وہ عام بستوں میں جا کر رہ سکیں - وہاں پلاٹ خرید سکیں - یا وہاں مکان بنوا سکیں - مگر ہماری گورنمنٹ کا فرض ہے کہ اگر انہیں زمین دی جائے تو ان سے قسطوں سے روپیہ وصول کیا جائے - ان سے چھوٹے چھوٹے اسٹالمنٹوں (instalments) میں آپ روپیہ لیں - اس کے علاوہ بہت سے ایسے ہریجن بھی آپ کو مل جائیں گے کہ جو امیر بستوں میں یا عام بستوں میں بھی زمین خرید سکتے ہیں - تو عام بستوں میں وہ زمین خریدیں یہ سمجھ کر کہ ہم ایک قوم سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں آپس میں ملوں جاؤں - شوشل لائف ایسی ہونی چاہئے کہ ہمارے اندر ذات پات کا جذبہ کسی طرح سے چلا جائے اور ہم ایک قوم بن سکیں - اس بات کو ہمیں دیکھنا ہے - اس میں جو خاص دقت ہے وہ مالی حالت کی ہے - اس کے آپ اچھی طرح سے سمجھتے ہیں - پھر کلچرل اسٹیٹس بھی ان کا ایسا نہیں ہے - مگر ہمیں تو ان کے کلچرل اور شوشل اسٹیٹس کو بڑھانا ہے - وہ اعلیٰ قمر کے آدمیوں سے ملوں گے - ان میں اتھلکے بیٹھلکے ان کے ہال بچے اور استریاں - بھلے

اور مائیں وغیرہ جب وہ عام آدمیوں سے ملہنگی تو ان کا کلچرل اسٹیٹس رائز (rise) ہوگا اور ان کا شوشل اسٹیٹس بھی آگے بڑھتا - یہ تبھی ہو سکتا ہے جب کہ انہیں اس کا موقع دیا جائے کہ وہ عام آدمیوں کے ساتھ چل رہیں -

ایک دقت کی بات یہ ہے کہ پلاٹ کی فروخت آکشن سے ہوتی ہے - ہماری گورنمنٹ پلاٹس فروخت کرتی ہے تو آکشن ہوتا ہے - دہلی اسٹیٹ کی گورنمنٹ بھی ایسا ہی کرتی ہے مہونسپہلتی بھی ایسا ہی کرتی ہے - مگر اس آکشن کی جانب میں خاص طور پر توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - آکشن کا یہ ایک بڑا بھاری غلط طریقہ ہے - ہمارے آگے طریقے سے امیر آدمی اور زیادہ امیر بن جاتے ہیں اور غریب آدمی اور زیادہ غریب - اب آکشن کے ذریعہ کہا ہوگا کہ ویلڈیر شیکشن (wealthier section) کے جو لوگ ہیں یعنی جو زیادہ امیر لوگ ہیں وہی پلاٹس پر قابض ہو جاتے ہیں وہی کئی اعلیٰ عمارتیں کھڑی کرتے ہیں - نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ مکان ان کے لئے آمدنی کا ذریعہ بن جاتا ہے - مگر غریب ہریجن بھٹوں کے لئے ریجمنڈنشل کوارڈس تک ہٹانے کے لئے کوئی پلان نہیں مل پاتے - وہ کہاں ان سے مقابلہ کر سکتے ہیں بڑے بڑے امیر آدمیوں کا تو وہ

ضرور گورنمنٹ سے درخواست کریں گے
 کہ ہر بستی میں کچھ پلاٹس
 ایسے ریزرو کر دیں ہریجیوں کے لئے
 میں ریزرویشن (reservation) کے
 بالکل خلاف ہوں۔ مگر اس کے
 سوا کوئی اور چارہ نظر نہیں آتا ہے
 جب ہم اس طرح کا ماحول دیکھتے
 ہیں تو یہی چارہ نظر آتا ہے
 کہ کچھ پلاٹس ہر بستی میں
 ہریجیوں کو دیں۔ یہ پلاٹس
 تھوڑے بہت ہر بستی میں ہریجیوں
 کو ملے چاہئے۔

اس سے زیادہ اب میں کچھ نہیں
 کہنا چاہتا۔ میں ایک بار پھر شکریہ
 ادا کرتا ہوں جناب قومی اسمبلی
 صاحب کا کہ انہوں نے مجھے بولنے کا
 موقع دیا۔

(English translation of the above
 speech.)

Shri P. L. Kureel (Banda Distt.-cum
 Fatepur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes):
 Sir, I am grateful for this opportunity
 that you have given me to
 speak here today. I had originally
 no intention to speak, but I feel it to
 be my duty to bring into the notice
 of the Government what I have come
 to know today—for otherwise I will
 fail in the discharge of my duty.

Before I do that, I want to congratulate the Government for their manifold efforts in the cause of the refugees—that they are doing not by way of any charity, but out of a sense of duty. We can feel proud of it. You are quite aware of the circumstances in which we won our freedom. There were communal organisations working in the country then. There were present in the country selfish Zamindars who were out to exploit any opportunity to endanger the peace of the country. Besides many foreign countries had designs on our freedom. Further, several Indian States existed where complete bureaucracy

reigned. The Rajas and Maharajas and other rulers had their own way. They too were interested in attempts to thwart any chances of India's freedom so that they could maintain their bureaucratic hold on their subjects. Such was the disturbed situation in which we won our freedom. You are also aware of the bloodshed that accompanied our freedom, both in India and in Pakistan. Keeping all these things, in view we can genuinely feel proud of the achievements of our Government. Our Government have done much for the refugees despite all these hurdles. Not only we, but a whole world may well feel proud of it. No Government could have taken a bigger step nor does any Government possess the means and the power to rehabilitate these refugees with so much ease. Viewed in the difficulties which faced the Government in helping the refugees or in the way of their rehabilitation, the efforts of the Government really deserve praise. Our Government has allotted them lands and built houses and shops for them or, so far as was practicable, advanced loans to enable them to do so. The Government has tried to help the refugees in every possible way. The circumstances did not warrant such efforts on the part of the Government, because the first thing that should have engaged their attention was that our hard earned freedom achieved at a tremendous sacrifice, was not to be imperilled anyway. There was Kashmir problem on the one hand and many things concerning the internal administration of the country on the other which prevented the Government to attend the problem of refugees. Yet they regarded it their duty to rehabilitate the refugees who were forced to leave their hearth and home for us. No doubt, the Government should do more than what they are doing at present. I congratulate them, in particular, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain as also Shri Khanna, who was born and brought up in the Frontier Province and whom I happen to know for a long time. He deserves congratulations for the hard work he has done during all these months. The beautiful houses that you see for the refugees everywhere is the direct result of his efforts.

Now I come to the point for which I stand to speak today. I feel that there should be no separate settlements for backward classes. This sentiment has been voiced even before that Harijan settlements should be not isolated from the rest of our people. They used to be so built in the days gone by; their houses used to be built a little away from the villages

[Shri P. L. Kureel]

and an effort used to be made to keep them separate from the rest of the people. The way of their living was different from other sections of the population—so much so that their fields and wells were separated from other villagers. Till now they continue to be regarded as untouchables. A great drawback of our countrymen has been that we have never regarded ourselves as people to belong to one country in whose veins common blood is flowing. Many of our people think they have comparative racial purity over others. That theory is wrong in India. For centuries amalgamation of blood has taken place in India; the whole process has been going on for so long that no community can claim to belong to a particular race or to possess a particular variety of blood. For that reason, we belong to one common country. We have one nationality. It is, however, a regrettable thing that according to a report, separate Harijan settlements have been built.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, it is wrong.

Shri P. L. Kureel: I can refer to many Harijan settlements which exist here in Delhi. Many dark little houses and slums exist in the country which need be cleaned at the earliest. We should give no opportunity to anyone to think in narrow terms of caste or class. The need of the power is that we should realize that we all belong to one country and one nation—that we all are alive to the sense of patriotism and that sense should be prevalent among all classes. The untouchable and Harijans also possess it in the same way as the higher classes do; the Muslims also possess it just as the Sikhs do. No particular community or class can claim a monopoly in that respect. All are actuated by this sentiment alike.

I, therefore, call upon the Government not to proceed with the construction work of separate colonies for the Harijans and to take steps for the abolition of the existing ones. Here in Delhi one such settlement is known as Regharpura. There are many more old settlements like that. There are some such settlements in Shahdra also. There is need to abolish their separate characters. I am aware that the economic status of Harijans does not permit them to live in common settlements, purchase plots of land there or build houses of their own. Nevertheless, it is the duty of our Government to advance loans to them which may be recovered in in-

talments of small amounts. Some Harijans can also purchase lands in common settlements or even in settlements inhabited by rich persons. They should be encouraged to purchase lands in those settlements and in doing that we should be actuated by the feeling that we all have a common nationality. By actual social intercourse we should create such social life which may eliminate caste feelings from our midst and thus, pave the way to common nationhood. One particular difficulty is the general financial condition of the Harijans. Then their cultural status is another handicap. Yet the task before us is to promote culture in them. That will be possible when they meet persons of higher classes, mix with them and when their womenfolk meet their counterpart of higher classes. This will help in raising their cultural and social status. This result can be achieved by giving them opportunity to mix with persons of other sections of our population.

Sale of land through public auction is another handicap. Delhi State Government is following the same procedure and so is the case with the Delhi Municipality. I want to draw your particular attention to this very defective method, that leads to enrich the already rich and make the poor poorer still. The wealthier sections take advantage of the auction and purchase almost all plots. It is they again who can erect magnificent buildings. The result is that these buildings become their source of income. But the poor Harijans cannot purchase plots just sufficient to build residential quarters for themselves. They are not in a position to compete with the rich. I, therefore, request the Government to reserve a certain number of plots for the Harijans in every settlement. I am quite opposed to this resolution, but there is no alternative to it. Under the circumstances, one method is that a number of plots should be reserved for the Harijans in every settlement.

Shri Gidwani: At the outset I want to make clear one point so that there may be a background for proper understanding of what I have to say. It has been said in the last report that Government has spent Rs. 178.10 crores. What is meant by saying "has spent Rs. 178.10 crores? Out of this amount you will see that over Rs. 100 crores are capital investment. It is not money spent and given away in charity to refugees. Every pie that has been spent on housing or on loan, will be recovered,—not only the

corpus, not only the sum, but along with it the interest. The bigger loans, loans above Rs. 5,000/- are to carry interest at 6 per cent. The smaller loans from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,000/- are to be returned after three years in three instalments with 3 per cent. interest. These rural and urban rehabilitation loans come to about Rs. 35 crores advance. If a bank were to invest money and advance loans—if for example the Punjab National Bank gives me a loan—it will not be said that the bank has spent that money.

The next item is money spent on housing and shops. For every shop, for every house the displaced person is charged rent, calculated on the basis of interest, development, administration, repairs, etc.—every item is calculated. Whether he is able to pay or not, that is a different matter.

One thing further which will probably shock many people is this. If I am not able to pay rent of my house or rent of a shop, or an instalment of loan advanced to me, the civil court procedure is not available to me. But here an extraordinary procedure has been laid down. In Bombay a special legislation has been passed, by which for non-payment of rent, a man can be ejected, his goods can be attached and he can be sent to jail. Not only a loan, but even rent can be recovered as what is called “arrears of land revenue”. When we discussed this question one day in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Advisory Board, of which I am a member, my hon. friend Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri was shocked and he exclaimed: how could it be these days that a person for default of payment of an instalment of loan could be sent to jail? I said it is so under the new Ramraj! So, these are two important points which should be borne in mind. The money spent on the relief of about 80 lakhs of people is about Rs. 75 or 76 crores including administration charges.

That is one thing. The other thing which I want to tell you is this. My friends Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Lala Achint Ram, for both of whom I have great respect have referred to Shri Mohan Lal Saksena's work for Rehabilitation. Shri Mohan Lal Saksena's was Minister of Rehabilitation for nearly twenty months and he resigned his job. After his resignation he wrote a pamphlet called “Some Reflections on the Problems of Rehabilitation.” He sent that to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and has published it now in the form of a book. I would wish every Member of this Parlia-

ment to read that book written by an ex-Minister of Rehabilitation. For want of time I shall only read three quotations therefrom. He says:

“During the 103 weeks I was in office, I tried to give effect to the policy I had outlined. I gave practically all my time and attention to the work I had undertaken, sparing neither myself nor my officers; but there were limitations and difficulties beyond our control, and we could not achieve our targets. I had visualised, at the time I took over, that the bulk of the problem would be liquidated within two years. This expectation has not come true. Now a new situation has arisen in the Eastern States, and, notwithstanding our efforts, the influx continues. In the circumstances, I felt that I would not be justified in continuing in office any longer, although my experience and services will always be available for the benefit of our unfortunate brethren.”

Then in another place he says:

“But I am sorry to say that most of the States have not played the game. They have been lukewarm about this business. There was considerable delay on their part in the formulation of rehabilitation schemes..... Politics have often played an important part in shaping the rehabilitation policy of the States; and local interests have not been helpful. The fund of public sympathy evinced by the local people in the earlier stages has largely been dissipated; and in certain provinces and states we find even a feeling of hostility.”

Then I come to a third and I finish:

“On the top of them all, there is the financial handicap. In the first few months I was assured that there would be no difficulty about finding funds for the different schemes of rehabilitation which the States may formulate; but when, after considerable chancing, we were able to get the State Governments to submit ‘approved’ schemes, we were confronted with the financial stringency, with the result that many of their schemes had to be cut down and others had to be abandoned. I have all along tried to impress upon all concerned the imperative need of finding adequate funds to make possible the rehabilitation of millions of displaced persons.”

[Shri Gidwani]

I do not want to read more. You see here, an honest man, working for twenty months, not getting sufficient funds, not getting support from his own Government and from other State Ministries—there is a passage in that book wherein he says “There is no co-ordination among the various Ministries in the Government here”; in disgust he resigned the job.

Then came our friend Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, with a magic wand. And what has happened during his regime. I will tell you one or two things. I wrote to Shri Ajit Prasad Jain a few days back regarding the recovery of Urban State loans. Now, there are two kinds of loans, State loans and R. F. A. loans, from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 5,000/- are called Urban State loans and over five thousand are called R. F. A. loans. This is what Mr. Bhonsle has written to me on the 5th March 1953: in reply to that letter:

“Upto November 1952 the State Governments have sanctioned urban loans to about Rs. 1,75,920 displaced persons from West Pakistan, of an aggregate amount of over Rs. 11 crores.”

The average of such loans works out to only Rs. 660/-. I ask my friend here: suppose tomorrow a person from U.P. or a person from Madras had to leave his home, had to leave all his property and had to go with his family to Rawalpindi and there he was given Rs. 1,000/- and was expected to rehabilitate himself, pay rent for the shop, pay rent for the house, maintain his family of five members, and on the top of it had to return the amount after three years in three instalments at 3 per cent interest—I challenge anybody to prove to me that it is possible for any persons to be rehabilitated under those conditions. I say this is nothing but playing with our lives.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.]

Therefore I wrote to the Government some time back about these petty loans which amount to Rs. 11 crores and requested them to postpone their recovery till the payment of the claims was made. After a great deal of agitation, I thank them that they ultimately agreed, but only in respect of those loaness who had left property behind. But what about those who had not left any property in Pakistan? You talk of Gandhiji. A person is given Rs. 300 as loan and after three years is asked to pay out of Rs. 300/- Rs. 100/- every year in

three instalments, otherwise his utensils, his goods and any cash or amount that is lying in the house will be attached on he will be sent to jail. Will he be rehabilitated? I challenge anybody to tell me if that was possible? This is what I told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself. You talk of Ramraj you talk of Swaraj, you talk of rehabilitation; tell me, by any calculation, that these persons can be rehabilitated.

The result is what we see today. The Government of India say “we and the State Governments have arrived at an agreement.” What is it? “If there is a loss, we shall share fifty-fifty. If the States do not agree to share the further loss the whole burden will fall upon us.”

And what is the total amount? Out of Rs. 11 crores fifty percent will be covered by those who have left property behind. I was saying that out of the whole amount of this loan fifty percent will be covered by those who had property in Pakistan. That is, out of Rs. 11 crores, about six crores are covered. For the remaining five or six crores of rupees, if you treat amounts upto Rs. 1,000/- as grants it will be about Rs. 2 to 3 crores. If you do not do so, you are going to ruin fifty thousand families. I heard of a case only day before yesterday of a displaced person who was living in Mathura. It was reported in the “Hindustan Standard”. The man had been given Rs. 500/- as loan. He got a notice to pay the first instalment. He got a shock immediately vomitted blood and died. After all, for a Government which has sanctioned over two thousand crores of rupees for their five year plan, two crores are nothing. Should you treat the displaced persons in this manner for this small amount?

The other thing is about compensation. My friends have dealt with the compensation question. I will only deal with the Claims Department. Well, we were told in last August that the claims work was over, and an At Home was arranged in honour of the Minister by the Claims Officers. Tomorrow you are having another At Home. May I tell you that all these things are arranged by the Claims department to cover their inefficiency and their incompetence? They have made the poor displaced persons spend hundreds and thousands of rupees and roam about from place to place, for the verification of their claims, and still there are many claims which have not yet been varified.

I will prove today that this department is utterly incompetent, thoroughly useless and should be scrapped. There are many things that can be said. Yesterday, two widows came to see me from Jodhpur. They have filed their claims two years back. They were asked to file new claims. They said they had sent a number of registered letters and telegrams but they had received no reply to them. 11 people have come from Ganganagar. From 14th they are staying here for the revision of their claims. Every day many people see me and bitterly complain against the officers of the department. I say this Department—(whoever is responsible, even if they are some displaced persons) has done dis-service to the people. They deserve condemnation. The hon. Minister should not agree to receive any "At Home" from them. They are doing these things to cover up their inefficiency, indifference, callousness and cruelty. I will appeal to the hon. Minister to have every claim verified and get this work completed as early as possible.

Regarding payment of compensation, there should be no delay. I am reminded of a Persian Couplet in that connection:

تا تریاق از عراق آورده شود
مار گزیده مرده شود

"Till antidote is received from Iraq the snake bitten will die of the snake bite"

Time is the essence of the whole matter. If there is delay there will be serious consequences. Again I am reminded of another couplet: in that regard:

تلک آید به جنگ آید

"If one becomes desperate, he reports am not personally afraid of any consequences. I have passed my life in that way. People are accusing me today, of showing weakness. I have received a letter which says "you have been talking of our demands as President of All India Refugees Association and getting resolutions passed in conferences. These resolutions are not going to help us." I have also got other letters. I have no time to read them. Someone wants immediate action to be taken but I have been hesitating because I know today that the Government is very powerful and ruthless and I do not want our people to suffer. But People are getting impatient, they are getting restive.

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Take the question of maintenance allowance for the non-Punjabi old, infirm and aged displaced persons and widows and orphans. In the case of the Punjabi zamindars, they have got lands on quasi-permanent basis but in the case of zamindars from Sind from Bhawalpur, from Frontier, from Baluchistan, they do not get even the maintenance allowance. We have appealed to Mr. Jain a thousand times but he says "No". "It cannot be done, it cannot be done". What is this democracy? Is there any reason? Is there any logic? Is there any justice? I appeal to him to be democratic.

Pandit Jawaharlal had gone yesterday to deliver a lecture to the congressmen to root out corruption. May I humbly ask if these "At Home" and "Tea Parties" given by the subordinate officers to their Ministers are to be encouraged. Do they improve the tone of administration, and lead to its purity?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I rise to discuss these grants with a very heavy heart because for the last one year on more than one occasion we have discussed the terrible plight of the refugees. We have heard and we have been accused that we on this side of the House are trying to make political gain out of this plight but today, when we come here again we find the situation has become so bad that it is no use now taking shelter behind such things as the slander that East Bengal Refugees are lazy and good for nothing. Today what is the position even in respect of West Pakistan refugees. Every day we are hearing, every day we are seeing what is happening in Faridabad, what is happening in Nilokheri. We are hearing of the tales of the people who inhabit the mud huts in Gurgaon. It is something about which I feel terribly disheartened because I feel that we are not able in this House to impress upon the Ministers the urgency of the matter and things are getting from bad to worse. During the last two days many people have seen me, especially refugees from West Pakistan and they have told me that today the unemployment situation has become so bad that—I tell you with shame as a woman—they have to sell the bodies of their women. That is the situation. If it is true, and I know that it was true in my parts. I think it must be true here when men-folk come with tears in their eyes and say all these things. You who talk in the name of Gandhiji, if you are really sincere, then do something about this disgraceful state of affairs. Take heed while there is still time. We do not

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want to trade on our sisters' miseries. I am a woman. I belong to a different political creed. I beg of you, Mr. Jain, take heed of it and let us see what can be done. I have heard about the Gurgaon refugees, of the Railway Road camp and of Shamseer Road Camp where there are 2400 mud huts. 14000 refugees are there and the space allotted for one hut is 9x13 ft. Last time, during the rains, 9000 refugees were left shelterless, and 1500 huts damaged. Rs. 50/- as relief per hut was granted by the Government but only 40 huts got it. The rest of the money was returned. Why? There must be something wrong in the governmental machinery of distribution. We have to look into their water situation. My friend Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has dwelt with that. Therefore I will not dwell too much upon it but I will dwell upon the plight of 1000 widows there. They are having only one meal per day and there are many families who spend many days even without one meal. I was surprised to think that we do not have such things as permanent liability camps for these people. Is there no vocational training? I feel like talking about it. I feel frightened talking about vocational training nowadays because after you have taught them a vocation you tell them that you have learnt your trade but where is the market for them?

I want to bring before you other things. If we do not tackle those things now, it is going to have serious repercussions with the result that the entire society will have to suffer for it. I do not want to talk much about Faridabad. Already others have talked about it but I will come to my part of the world, i.e., East Bengal refugees. I am not prepared to accept the argument given by the Minister that we have left the execution to the State governments. We have spent from the Central exchequer Rs. 178 crores and we have a right to know how the schemes are going through. Are they really rehabilitating refugees?

I now come to the people who have come back from their colonies to Seal-dah and Howrah. It is essential to see why it is happening. It is true a Fact Finding Commission was appointed by the Minister after a great deal of agitation in my Province but, in spite of the loud talk of co-operation in this House co-operation with legislators, with other political parties, was denied. So far so good. We realise where we stand. Co-operation is not needed but that Fact Finding Commission upto now has not placed

before this House its recommendations. I believe it is a very high power Commission that is going to look into it but I do not think that has also been done. But, we have in Bengal a Fact Finding Commission of the various refugee organisations and we have already got their report. They have gone through 42 colonies of various types, agricultural, non-agricultural, agricultural-cum-non-agricultural, urban, betel nut growers, rehabilitation schemes, union board schemes etc. I am going to place before the House certain other conclusions and findings. Why is it that these deserters have come back again and again from rehabilitation centres? The majority of those who have come from East Bengal are the rural population. If the scheme was for the agriculturists, loans were to have been given for house building, building materials were to be made available, agricultural loans were to be given and also maintenance allowance for six months. We have examined these but we find that so far as the house building loans are concerned, in no case a loan was given within the four months period, when maintenance allowance was to be given. I have examined 9 or 10 colonies. In not a single case did they get the loan within that time. The maximum time was 20 months. For instance, there have been people who were kept in tents in torrential rains and storms for 9 months; some for 8 months in tents, some for six months in tents. Not one of these was kept for less than six months in tents. Between the payment of the first instalment and the second instalment there has been a huge gap. Sometimes even 18 months have passed before the payment of the second instalment.

Coming to agricultural loans, they were to receive land immediately after arrival. In some cases, I may mention Govindpur specially, they have not yet been given any land. In almost all other cases, except in three—10 months, 12 months and 5 months have elapsed before the land was given. When the land was given, it was waste land, fallow land, jungle or waterlogged land. It is true we have not got much good land, but why not prepare it and develop it before distribution? What have we done to develop that land and give it to them? How often has assistance for reclamation been denied to these people? For instance, I will give the case of Chandipur. In that place, out of the 100 families sent, 91 have deserted; only 9 remain why? Because, they tried to cultivate that

land in two successive seasons. The seedlings grew and then it all dried up for want of water. There are no irrigation facilities in any of these agricultural colonies. That is the reason why these people have been coming back again and again and starving on the foot paths of Calcutta.

I will not go to the other examples because I have not got the time. I will take the two horticultural schemes in Kheyrellachak and Talbagicha. They were told that each one will be given one biga of land, Rs. 500 as house-building loan and Rs. 300 as horticultural loan. How much were they going to gain out of it? Rupees 1080-15-0—it has been calculated to the pie—was the return per annum. This is what we were told. But, what happened? The land was rocky and sandy. There was acute scarcity even for drinking water, not to talk of water for agricultural purposes. The refugees who were non-agriculturists were chosen to go there. This is one of the great weaknesses of these schemes that the refugees are not told where they are being taken. They are made promises which are never kept. They were told that they were going to Khargpur and Midnapur. They did not know the nature of the rehabilitation scheme to which they were being taken. Again and again they made representations after going there. Do you know that loans was given in five instalments? Even Rs. 4/- was given as an instalment once. Ten lakhs of rupees have been spent on both these schemes. After spending all these 10 lakhs, there is not a single refugee over there. Or, if there are one or two families, all the rest have come away because it was impossible to produce what they were supposed to produce.

I will now make certain concrete suggestions because the Minister, Mr. Jain, always says, you are always making destructive criticisms. Mrs. Renuka Ray has called us as having a destructive approach to things. I would like to make a constructive approach. The first thing is this. In every case, we find that the loan is not given before the sowing season. I can go on giving example after example; but there is no time. The execution of the scheme comes long after the monsoon is over. Secondly, the land must be developed land. We should not keep these refugees in transit camps for long periods. We know what the transit camps are. Even today, I have got representations from the Cooper's camp that there is trouble, so much agitation is going on

and that they are constantly threatened. There is satyagraha over there. Do not keep them in transit camps for a long period. Bring them to the work sites. That is being done from the last time's influx but these work sites have to be planned. Those who are going to work on that land must be made to feel that development work has an end and that it is a means to an end, that is ownership of the land will be given to them, at the end of the development. Bring that feeling to them. Do not have disintegrated schemes: people working on work sites, not knowing what good that is going to do. This is the second suggestion that I have to make: give them land, make them work on the work sites and let that work end in their being able to get that land for themselves.

Thirdly, assistance should be given in time. This is very very important. Because, we find that there is absolutely no coordination and in the end when actually the money is given, the people are not able to utilise it. Two minutes, Sir; I have got a large number of points; I have just not got the time. I wish to say a few words about the question of Muslim evacuees. In my province we have thousands of Muslim evacuees who at one time left and went over on account of the unsettled conditions and today they find their houses are occupied by refugees. This is a very big problem. If we are really talking of a secular State, this is the problem that has to be tackled. We have to give alternative places, we have to give alternative land to the refugees, and give back their lands to the Muslims. Many of them have come to me and said, we have made representation after representation to the government to no effect. Could we not meet them? Many of them are prepared to give a part of their lands for the resettlement of the refugees. Could it not be taken up? I find not a word has been said about this either in this beautiful brochure which Mrs. Ray has distributed, "How the Refugees are now living again", or in this brochure that has been given to us by Mr. Jain.

One word about the squatters colonies. In the brochure I find three squatter colonies have been sanctioned during 1952-53. I would be very pleased to know which these colonies are. I know from the first list that was given in the note of the Bengal Directorate, that today, not one of these have been recognised or regularised. Even in the case of Bandabagar, they have been asked to quit and go to other places. There are

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133 colonies. The majority of the non-agricultural population have actually rehabilitated themselves in these colonies. It is not the Government which has rehabilitated them. They have by their self-effort rehabilitated themselves. The question of compensation should not stand in the way. Cheap land must be developed and allotted to them. These colonies must be regularised.

There is the question of unemployment. It is one of the biggest things today. If we are not able to give employment, it is absolutely no use spending so many crores. From the figures that have been supplied, for East Bengal, I find through Employment Exchanges, they have employed 74,000 people out of a total of 25 and odd lakhs. If we take these business loans,—I have not at all touched that point—these who have got business loans etc., come to about 2 lakhs. Even if we take it as granted that all of them have been rehabilitated, the situation is very critical when viewed there are 25 lakhs of refugees. Therefore, I would again urge on the Minister that it is not by lathis, it is not by bullets, it is not by taking away their food, it is not by putting them in jail that you are going to solve the problem of refugee rehabilitation. It is a human problem. Do it with a human touch about which you broadcast so much. That is my request.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (ज़िला सीतापुर व ज़िला खेरी—पश्चिम) : जनाब चैयरमैन साहब जब से मैं यहाँ बैठी हूँ मैं भी बहुत "हैवी हार्ट" से एक एक का व्याख्यान सुन रही हूँ। सब से ज्यादा दुख मुझे अपनी माननीय बहिन सुचेता जी का व्याख्यान सुन कर और अपने माननीय भाई गिडबानी जी का व्याख्यान सुन कर हुआ। मैं अभी सोच रही थी कि आखिर यह क्या बात है कि और व्याख्यान जो मैं ने सुने उन का मेरे दिल पर बहुत असर नहीं पड़ा मगर यह दो व्याख्यान सुन कर मेरे दिल पर बहुत गहरी चोट लगी। कारण उस का यह है कि ये दोनों अपने हैं। जब अपने पराये हो जाते हैं तो बहुत नुक्सान-देह हो जाते हैं। ये मुझ से कुछ भी कहें पर मैं तो सदा ही इन को अपना समझती हूँ

और उन को अपना समझ कर ही आज मैं यह कहती हूँ कि जो मेरी बहिन सुचेता जी हैं, उन की तो मैं तारीफ नहीं कर सकती। मैं उन की हिम्मत और अकलमन्दी की तारीफ नहीं कर सकती। जिस वक्त यह कांग्रेस में थी उस वक्त उन्होंने जो रिफ्यूजीज़ में काम किया था वह मैं नहीं भूल सकती। जिस वक्त रिफ्यूजीज़ यहाँ आये उस वक्त उन्होंने उन को अपने कलेजे से लगाया और वह उन के बच्चों के मुँह हाथ धोया करती थीं।

आज अगर यह इतने दर्द से कहती हूँ तो मुझे ताज्जुब भी नहीं है लेकिन सिर्फ़ ज़रा तककीफ है और वह तकलीफ इस बात की है कि जैसे उन्होंने पहले बरदाश्त किया था, हंस हंस कर, रो रो कर, उन्हें कलेजे से लगाया था, वह जो उन की शान्ति थी, आज वह गुस्से में क्यों बदल गई है। मैं ने यहाँ जो उन का व्याख्यान सुना तो मुझे उन की हालत गुस्से की नज़र आई मैं उन को यह ज़रूर समझाऊंगी, अपने ज्यादा तजुर्बे की बिना पर, कि देश के इस काम में ज़रा भी हमें जोश और गुस्से को नहीं आने देना है। हमें इस काम को दिल से लगा कर और सब को मिल कर सोचना है कि हम किस तरह से इस का फैसला करें

मैं ने जो और माननीय मेम्बरों के व्याख्यान सुने मेरे ऊपर असर यह हुआ और मुझे ऐसा लगा कि दिल से यह बातें उन के नहीं निकल रही हैं। मुझे कहीं तो उस में पालिटिक्स की झलक दिखाई दी और मेरे दिल पर उस का असर भी है कि यह बेचारे गरीब जो दुःख से भरे हुए हमारे रिफ्यूजी आए हुए हैं, अगर इन से हम अपने पालिटिक्स का खेल खेलेंगे तो हम इन की ज़िन्दगी को खत्म कर देंगे नतीजा फिर

यह होगा कि हम भी खत्म हो जायेंगे और उन गरीबों को भी खत्म कर देंगे मैं अपने भाइयों और बहिनों से यह कहूंगी कि यह बात सोचें दुःख हम सब को है, मगर इस दुःख में पालिटिक्स को नहीं लाना चाहिये अगर पालिटिक्स को लावेंगे तो उन को बहुत नुकसान आप पहुंचावेंगे। मैं जानती हूं कि हर एक को इस पर दुःख है। लेकिन मैं अपने भाई गिडबानी जी से और बहिन सुचेता जी से भी एक बात कहना चाहती हूं कि हर चीज को उखाड़ कर फेंकना आसान होता है। याद रखिये कि जरा सा जलजला आता है, जरा सीकड़ चीज होती है, हजारों लाखों आदमी खत्म हो जाते हैं। मगर जब हम किसी बस्ती को बसाना चाहें तो वह चाहे कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट हो, और कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो, जब बस्ती को बसावेंगे तो बस्ती बसते ही बसते बसती है। बस्ती कभी भी ऐसा नहीं होता कि कोई मंत्र आप ने पढ़ा और बस्ती बस गई। अगर आप के पास कोई इतनी शक्ति है, ताकत है तो मैं तो आप से कहूंगी कि आप को यह जरा भी नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि यह कांग्रेस की मिनिस्ट्री है तो हम दूर से किनारे पर खड़े हो कर तमाशा देखें। नहीं, आप को अगर दिल से लगी हुई बात है तो आप सब भूल जावेंगे और भूल कर अपने मिनिस्टर को, चाहे वह किसी भी मत का हो, उस के सामने चीजें लावेंगे।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत मुबारक करती हूं। मैं समझती हूं कि अगर उन की जगह पर मैं होती तो सीवी रांची मेंटल हास्पिटल में चली गई होती। मैं समझती हूं कि जितनी मेहनत से और ईमानदारी से वह काम कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने ने काम किया है और आयन्दा करेंगे, मैं उन को यकीन दिलाती हूं कि हमारी हमेशा उनके साथ हमदर्दी रहेगी चाहे

वह कांग्रेस के हों, चाहे और मत के लोग हों। इस काम में पालिटिक्स का सवाल हमारे सामने नहीं होना चाहिये। हम बराबर मिनिस्टर की मदद करेंगे और उनकी सहायता करेंगे। जो भी कमियां हम देखते हैं हमें चाहिये कि हम उनको मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखें और हम इन कमियों को दूर करने की कोशिश करें मैं यह चाहती हूं कि ऐसा हमें करना चाहिये, यह होना जरूरी है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट जो होती है उस की कुछ मित्राएं भी होती हैं वह मैं जानती हूं। लेकिन वह मित्राएं इन्ने के बाद भी अगर यह काम ज्यादातर हमारे जो नान गवर्नमेंट के, नान-आफिशियल लोग ह, वे करें, वे इस काम को दर्द से करेंगे इस सूरत से हम अपनी गवर्नमेंट को बहुत मदद दे सकते हैं। यह मुझे पूरा यकीन है।

यहां मैं ने अपनी बहिन सुचेता जी की बातें करी और औरों की भी करती हूं। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि अपने प्रान्त में मैं यह काम रिप्यूजीज का स्त्रियों का करती हूं। चुनार कैम्प में मैं गई। चुनार वह जगह है जो निहायत खूबसूरत है वहां कुदरत का नजारा चारों तरफ दिखाई देता है। मैं जब चुनार गई तो मैं ने गंगा को देखा और चारों ओर खूबसूरत चीजें देखीं। साथ साथ जिस वक्त मैं ने अपनी रिप्यूजी बहिनों को देखा, उन की दुःख भरी कहानी को सुनती रही, उन के चेहरे देखे तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जितनी खूबसूरती कुदरत की मेरे सामने थी वह मेरे लिये उस समय बेकार हो गई। मैं सोचती थी कि क्या यह कुदरत की शान है कि तनी खूबसूरती के साथ इतनी तकलीफदेह बात भी होती है।

मैं ने जब उन बहनों से बातें कीं और करने के बाद जो मैं ने देखा तो यह ह्वाला आया कि मिनिस्टर साहब से क्ना चाहिये।

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

कह भी चुकी हूँ और यहां भी कहती हूँ। मैं ने देखा कि उन बेचारियों के पास पूरी तरह कपड़ा नहीं था, क्योंकि बंगाल से शायद जब वह आई तो बंगाल को इस बात का विचार नहीं हुआ कि हमारी तरफ ज्यादा सरदी होंगी है, वहां उधर बंगाल में इतनी सरदी नहीं होती है। कोई गरम कपड़ा उन के पास नहीं था। ओढ़ने को भी कास्ती चीजें नहीं थीं। इस तरह की चीजों की कमी वहां थी। मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को बताया और मुझे पूरा इतमीनान है कि उन का बन्दोबस्त वहां हो जायगा। यह बात मैं ने वहां देखी।

अब यहां पर मैं ने नीलोखड़ी टाउन-शिप की बातें सुनीं। मैं ने भी नीलोखड़ी को देखा है। नीलोखड़ी पर हजारों लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ है इसलिये मैं ने भी वहां पर जा कर देखा। मैं ने जाकर देखा कि उस का क्या मकसद है। वहां सैफ-सक्रिप्शन्सी लोगों को सिखाई जाती है। जत्र में नीलोखड़ी गई तो जिस कमरे में मुझे ले जाया गया वहां जितना फर्निचर था वह सब नीलोखड़ी के लोगों का बनाया था। जितने वहां परदे थे वे नीलोखड़ी के करघों के बने हुये परदे थे। जितना मुझे वहां भोजन मिला रोटी मिली वह नीलोखड़ी के गेहूं की बनी हुई थी। वहां पर पोल्ट्री थी और डेयरी भी थी। यह सब चीजें, खाने पीने की, ओढ़ने वगैरह की जितनी चीजें थीं सब वहां की ही थीं। फिर मैं ने पूछा कि बाजार कितनी दूर है तो मुझे उमी हद्द में दिखाया गया कि बाजार भी है, दूकानें भी हैं सब कुछ है। यह सब देख कर मुझे तो बड़ी खुशी हुई। यह जरूर है कि उस में रुपया बहुत खर्च हुआ है। मैं ने वहां देखा मुझे भी बहुत सस्ता लगा। वी और शहर वहां जितना सस्ता था दिल्ली में उस के मुकाबले बहुत महंगा है।

अब यह यहां बार बार सवाल होता है अनएम्प्लायमेंट का। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगी। लेकिन यह जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल आता है, मैं तो समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत मुश्किल सवाल है। यह खाली रिफ्यूजी का ही सवाल नहीं है सिर्फ उन्हीं से वास्ता नहीं है। औरों से भी इस का वास्ता है और यह बहुत मुश्किल सवाल है। मैं तो समझती हूँ कि आप का फाइव ईयर प्लान है जो आप ने फाइव ईयर प्लान रखा है तो आप का फ्रंज है कि अगर आप इस फाइव ईयर प्लान को कामयाबी बनाना चाहते हैं तो यह जो अनएम्प्लायड लोग हैं चाहे रिफ्यूजी हों चाहे नान-रिफ्यूजी हों इन को सब को आप को उस में लगा देना है। मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो यह फाइव ईयर प्लान का सवाल हल हो जायगा और उन मजदूरों का भी जिन को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है।

ज्यादा न कह कर मैं थोड़ा सा झिंकर अपनी बहनों का कर दूँ। मैं औरतों में बराबर काम करती हूँ और उन से काम भी कराती हूँ। लेकिन, जैसा अभी मेरी बहन श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा, माल तो ज्यादा बनता है और सब सिलाई कढ़ाई का काम औरतें करती हैं, लेकिन मारकेट नहीं है जहां उन का माल बिक सके। यह कुछ ऐसा हिसाब है जिसका इन्तजाम करना होगा। गवर्नमेंट को इस के संग संग मारकेटिंग का भी इन्तजाम करना है तभी कामयाबी हो सकती है।

मैं फिर से मिनिस्टर साहब को मजबूर करती हूँ और मैं समझती हूँ कि उन्होंने जो काम किया वह बड़ी मुश्किलों में किया। मैं अपने भाइयों और बहनों से जो इस के खिलाफ हूँ, जो समझते हैं कि यह गलत है, उन को मैं

यह कहूंगी कि अगर कोई रास्ता हमारी गवर्नमेंट गलत चल रही है तो उन को पूरा हक है कि वह रास्ता रोक कर खड़े हो जायें और वह बतायें । क्योंकि हमारी गवर्नमेंट भूली नहीं है । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि महात्मा गांधी ने जो पाठ हमें राम राज्य का पढ़ाया वह हमें याद है । हम चाहते हैं कि चाहे वह हमारे हों चाहे गैर हों । या, कोई भी हों, हर एक भारत के बच्चे को भारत में खाना पीना कपड़ा और मकान मिलना चाहिये ।

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): I rise to say a few words on behalf of 75 lakhs of citizens, whose number has lately swollen to 80 lakhs—who had to run the gantlet of the ordeal of fire and blood, in order to earn the citizenship of this country, a very coveted reward and after a sacrifice which knows no parallel in history. History cannot furnish proof of any mass migration of the magnitude that we have had in this country, immediately on the partition of the country. Not thousands, not hundreds of thousands, but 50 lakhs of people from West Pakistan alone had, after having been made the targets of a ruthless campaign of murder, arson, rapine and dishonour, to cross the border into this country. What they suffered, and what agonies they underwent can be realised and felt better than imagined. I do not wish to recall to my mind those nightmarish ghoulis days of murder, devastation, disgrace and indignity. What they underwent is past history. What their present difficulties are is the pressing problem that we have got to examine now. If I cannot underestimate the difficulties endured by the displaced persons, I cannot over-estimate at the same time, how magnificently, how magnimously and how boldly the Government of this country tackled the problem. What we endured was also endured by the people in Pakistan. Do those people who are waxing eloquent today, and who are out to make a political capital of the difficulties of the past and the present, in order to get the sympathies of the people in the hope of a vote, realise or are they in a position to juxtapose the conditions of the evacuees in Pakistan to those in our country? Our resources, whatever they were, were placed at the disposal of the displaced persons. Rs. 178 crores have been spent. I very much wish a lot more could be spent. The extent

to which sustenance and help have been given by this Government to its refugees compared to what has been done by the neighbouring Government to its refugees, speaks much of what we have done. Therefore to run down the Government simply for the pleasure of doing so or simply because one gets of opportunity of doing so, is understandable, though not laudable.

So far as the expenditure of Rs. 178 crores is concerned, the amount appears staggering and colossal on paper. But if we were to analyse it, we will find that really not so much has been done, and that only a fraction of relief has been given and that a lot more is due. So far as West Punjab is concerned, according to the report of the Ministry, Rs. 125.65 crores is the sum spent, on the displaced persons from West Punjab. Housing costs nearly 49.25 crores of rupees, while establishment charges are Rs. 87 lakhs. Being of a capital nature, for the time being, that may be eliminated. So, actually in the form of grants and loans what has been given is only about Rs. 75 crores. Rs. 75 crores in five years, distributed among 50 lakhs of persons, comes, according to my calculation, to about Rs. 2-8-0 per head per mensem. That is to say, all that has been given comes to about Rs. 150 per head during five years, and it comes to about Rs. 30 a year, or Rs. 2-8-0 per month. Even if we were to take the gross amount into consideration, it comes to about Rs. 251 per head during five years, or Rs. 4-3-0 per head per month so far. No doubt, the sum when it left the treasury of the nation was huge, but there were so many people who were needy, that even if it were an ocean to start with, it got to its destination in drops. Therefore it is very necessary that such help as can be given should be augmented to a considerable extent.

One thing I would like to say in this connection. I hope that Government realises no doubt—and it should, I hope I may not be accused of provincialism, when I am speaking of the people from my part of the country—that we are not a liability. We are an asset. We have not begged, and we have not supplicated. We have been working with the sweat of our brow. We have got the vim and the vigour, we have got the guts and the gumption with which to feed our bellies, in order to maintain our self-respect and our culture. We went through all those terrible ordeals that happened in 1947. Wherever we have been given an opportunity we have produced wealth for the country. Talking of East Punjab, a short while ago, it was a defi-

[Shri Tek Chand]

cit state, but because of the labour and the work put in by the displaced persons. East Punjab, as a result of the energy of the refugees, has become a surplus province, and it is giving away grain to those states in large quantities, who would not allow even a single refugee to settle there. This is what has happened. Therefore we have faith in our strength, and we rely on ourselves. But what we want is not money to be gifted to us, not little alms to be doled out to us, but money in order that we may get an opportunity to work. We have got lots of idle hands and those idle hands, if utilised, could produce wealth not only for themselves, but also for the others. In Punjab, we got certain areas, arid, bleak and barren. They were made over to the refugees with hardly any resources to develop them, but nevertheless, the displaced persons did develop them. Now they have reclaimed those lands, and those areas that were arid before are now arable lands, and that is the reason why we are a surplus state today.

But there is one matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government, with anguish and pain. I have no doubt, that Shri Ajit Prasad Jain is fair-minded, large-hearted and full of sympathy. But there are others, who wax eloquent, but cannot treat us with the same magnanimity. I have got a few figures to give to the House.

5 P.M.

Punjab has an area of 37,428 square miles. Punjab with that area absorbed 24,68,491 displaced persons. Madras has an area, not measureable in thousands of miles, but 1,27,768 square miles; they could not absorb even 10,000 displaced persons. With a population of 5 crores 69 lakhs they could not absorb more than 10,000. Hyderabad with an area of 82,312 square miles absorbed 4,000 displaced persons only. Mysore with an area of 29,458 square miles could not absorb more than 8,000 displaced persons.

An Hon. Member: They do not like to go there.

Shri Tek Chand: Madhya Pradesh with an area of 1,30,323 square miles could not absorb more than a lakh. Uttar Pradesh in its great magnanimity has absorbed quite a few, but they have been graciously pleased to give us malaria-ridden, mosquito-infested teral for clearance. I am grateful for that; we are not afraid of the mosquitos. They have reclaimed the jungle areas and where not a blade of

grass could grow and produce grain, there Uttar Pradesh is enriched; these people are doing well and the lands have been reclaimed which had never been reclaimed for centuries. They are able to do it. All we want is a little large-heartedness from those States, from those people who have not contributed as much in blood or devastation as we have to be a little more large-hearted, to be a little more magnanimous towards those who have had a terrible price to pay and contributed towards theirs as well as others' freedom.

There is one topic to which I must crave your indulgence to refer—abducted women. It is the need of humanity.....

Shri A. P. Jain: That does not come under this Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is objecting. It is not covered by this Ministry.

Shri Tek Chand: If that is so, I bow to your ruling, Sir.

So far as some constructive suggestions are concerned, may I give a few? They are: Kindly induce the States who think they owe us nothing if they could be a little more war-hearted and if it were possible to strike a sympathetic chord. Pay compensation to refugees, immediately—the sooner the better. So far as adjustment of loans granted to refugees is concerned, they may be adjusted towards those claims which have already been accepted and which do not admit of any doubt. Similarly, adjust realisation of rent of houses and shops towards the admitted and proved claims. Lastly, create employment through cottage industries. Whatever they produce, arrange for their distribution. Then and then alone the refugees problem will be anywhere near solution; then and then alone they will cease to be a burden but will be contributors of wealth as they no doubt always are the moment they have an opportunity.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): When I read into the summary that I got on the Rehabilitation Ministry's work and read this portion that "a vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan have been resettled; the number remaining to be resettled is small", against that conclusion—that a vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan have been resettled—I felt wondering whether I differed from the spokesmen of the Government on what the definition of "rehabilitation" was. I tried to look into the dictionary for its meaning but that would not help

me much. Then I recalled that at one time our hon. Minister had defined that word and I tried to pick that up, if that could help me. And in his last speech he told us—because at that time also the same attitude was adopted—that so far as West Pakistan was concerned, most of the problem had been solved and a vast majority of the displaced persons had been settled. An objection was raised here and then our hon. Minister laid down that definition—how he thought that the refugees had been resettled. And in column 2039 of the debates of 18th June 1952 where he had defined it, he said:

"If their inference is that a very large number of refugees or an overwhelming majority of the refugees from the West, and a large number of them from the East have been settled—may be that they have not acquired their old status in Pakistan, yet they are living, earning their bread, marrying and producing children—what is wrong about it?"

Then again a question was put. And this is what he meant by 'a vast majority of the refugees having been settled'. I have no quarrel about the definition, but one thing where I differ is when he said 'that they are earning their bread'. This is where I do not agree. Today also I have heard speeches of certain hon. Members and I find that the approach is different. So far as the refugee is concerned, he thinks that he is the victim of partition, he has been sacrificed, the whole country has gained, therefore he is entitled to some consideration—not that he should be placed in the position that he occupied in West Pakistan—but at least he should be helped to stand on his own legs that he can be a useful member of the society.

An hon. lady Member here who spoke talked of unemployment and said that there was unemployment in other spheres as well, in other parts as well; it was not confined to the refugees alone. That is quite true. It is not confined to the refugees. But the approach is to be decided whether the refugees, displaced persons, are to be taken equally with other inhabitants of the country? At one time we had also heard—I think it was our hon. Minister for Rehabilitation who said—that even now these displaced persons are living a better life than many citizens of India; therefore, they should not grumble. This approach is to be decided—whether the country thinks that it has a responsibility because we have been sacrificed for this partition in which the whole country has gained;

whether this country and our fellow citizens conceive that they have a certain responsibility towards us and that we should be helped to stand on our legs and be able to become useful citizens; whether we are to be tagged on with other citizens in those parts where they are not able to get employment or are in worse conditions or whether we are to be bracketed with them and then when the Five Year Plan proceeds whether it will be seen that our lot improves. Even one hon. Member who preceded me said that those who criticised did so for political purposes. They never realised what the fate of those refugees in Pakistan is who have gone from India. They do not appreciate what their fate is. I certainly realise that their fate might be worse. I do not agree because I think that they have better opportunities. Larger properties have been left in that part of India and therefore that Government had not much difficulty in rehabilitating them. If my hon. friend wants one instance so far as rehabilitation is concerned, they charged no rent from the agriculturists to whom they gave those lands. No rent was charged except the land revenue. When our hon. Minister for rehabilitation wrote to his opposite number there that no rent was being charged, the reply came at once that Pakistan wanted to rehabilitate their refugees and it was no business transaction and refugees could not be rehabilitated if any rent was charged. They have not charged rent from urban properties; they have not charged rent from rural properties beyond what was recovered by way of land revenue. Therefore it was no comparison.

What pains me most is that even when we are criticising, some of our hon. Members on the other side have charged us with political motives. I do not know whether it is ignorance or whether they want us to keep silent and not to criticise them. (*Interruption.*) It is not out of political motives that this criticism is being levelled against Government.

Moreover, so far as I heard you and my friend Mahashay Achint Ram, I can say that if I delete all those portions which were said in praise and appreciation of the Government and its Ministers.—I would also like to do that but I do believe I am not likely to go to that extent from which I have to retrace because Shri Achint Ram praised for so many minutes and ultimately it came out that all that was wasted—I do not like my breath to be wasted; if we delete those portions, I assure you, Sir, that you agree with us and Mahashay Achint Ram agrees with us and

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

Other Members also agree with us. I do not know why we are charged that we criticise out of political motives even when Members from the Congress side are supporting us. They are just as clamorous over the miseries of those displaced persons as we are and this charge is flung at us. I do not know what actuated those Members to proceed like that.

So far as rehabilitation is concerned, I have no doubt and I have said it on the floor of this House, that Government has done much. We can say that. But, what pains us most is that they are complacent that we have been rehabilitated. Let the Government come out with this remark that they can do so far and no further and this is the utmost they can do. We will see whether we can get on with that. It would be a different thing. But when it is said that we have been rehabilitated, I should not say that it is a lie—because that might be out of honest motives as they might believe that the definition of rehabilitation is different and their approach might be different—but would say this is not correct that we have been rehabilitated. We challenged it last time as well and wanted an independent Commission to be appointed to find out whether really the refugees have been rehabilitated. This summary states about rural settlement. It says that 5.34 lakhs of families have been given allotment of lands. Multiply it by the uniform number 5 for each family, it comes to 26.70 lakhs. The total number of the rural people who wanted land were only 25 lakhs. 26.70 lakhs have already been rehabilitated, more than their number have been rehabilitated. This is the calculation of the Government.

We are told in the same breath that out of 49.05 lakhs of urban population the people who depended on agriculture were more than 25 lakhs and 26.7 lakhs have already been rehabilitated, that is a lakh more have been rehabilitated. That is more than what was desired. Yet it is said that a small number remains to be rehabilitated. We are told that about a lakh of people were offered allotment but they did not accept it. I put a question and that has not been answered as yet whether there are any displaced persons who got those allotment orders and who got possession but subsequently gave it up. Do we feel that persons to whom we have given one acre or even one kanal have been rehabilitated? Out of the area allotted 66 per cent. was barren, unirrigated without any canal or water supply. Therefore even if the man has

got 15 acres of barren land, he has not got enough to maintain himself. Does rehabilitation mean that he can support himself or does it only mean that we have got our records here in Government to show that we have given one kanal and 32 yards. With this inventory we feel contented that he is rehabilitated and it is no concern of the Government to see whether really he can maintain himself and his children. It is queer that the Government should feel that simply by offering these allotment orders these 26.7 lakhs of persons have been rehabilitated.

There are rules and regulations that those who have got allotment orders should have their allotments cancelled. But, it would be interesting to know that 1,400 revision cases are pending before the Custodian. Thousands more are before the Directorate for revision against the cancellation of allotments. They are being cancelled today. Mistakes have been made. These patwaris have been disbanded; they are no longer required. These people go and say, 'Your name is Ram Kishan, the other man is Ram Dhan; Ram Dhan must have come first, he ought to have got this land and not that'. These representations are coming up; allotments are being cancelled. There are already 4 lakhs of people who calmly moved from one place to another simply because they did not get temporary allotments and they moved to other places. Now, after five years, when they have invested large amounts of money in developing those lands and when they were under the impressions that they would now increase food production, they are told that their allotment is cancelled; that is creating havoc. The first thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that mistakes might have been committed but he should see that they are dislocated and asked to go somewhere else. That would be tyranny and the Government could not feel that they have been rehabilitated.

Urban settlement has been dealt with by my hon. friends. The colonies that have been built are far removed from business, and transport that is available in Delhi is the most expensive perhaps in the whole world—and it is not trust-worthy—it means loss of work hours. The rents that are charged from these persons is excessive. Rent is being charged from those persons who have given their claims and whose claims have been verified and even from those who have been given no property at all.

These buildings that have been built are rather a profiteering business; black-market rent is being taken from them. They are not able to pay, and distress processes are adopted. This is not rehabilitation. No Government would do it. Even if a *bania* were asked to construct houses he would have constructed them and charged these rents. The Government had the further advantage that while the *banias* were under restrictions of rent control, and they might not be able to charge more than a certain rent, the Government is free to do whatever it likes. Therefore, it cannot be said that urban resettlement has taken place and the people have been rehabilitated. I warn the Government that because these premises are remote from business centres and because these provide only shelter, after ten years, so far as I can feel, these people shall move to those business centres and the buildings will be left alone. That would be a waste of money. So, Government should take care that something is done.

Then again we are told of gainful employment. It is very good that gainful employment is provided to so many persons. But this is only a record in the papers. We are told that loans have been advanced but the interest charged is 6 per cent. That is not justified in any case.

Shri A. P. Jain: 3.5 per cent.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Just two or three minutes more, Sir. Only this morning, one displaced person who got his loan of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned came to me and told me that he had to run about for a shop, and the person who has got possession of the shop wants Rs. 2,000 by way of *pugree*. That means that this poor man has got only Rs. 8,000 left with which to start his business. You can very well realise how he can start a business with Rs. 8,000.

Then, it is claimed that technical and vocational training has been given. Very good. But have we any figures as to how many of the trained persons have obtained gainful employment? We have no records. Simply by training these people, can we say that they have been rehabilitated? Simply by opening an Arab-ki-Seral, can Government sincerely say that it is discharging its duty, without ascertaining whether the people who are trained are usefully employed or are carrying on a business with which to maintain themselves?

Then about verification of claims and compensation, it is a sad story. When we discussed this subject last time, we were told that within a year

the whole thing would be complete. That period is over, and even now we are told that the matter is being considered at the highest level. Nothing more is known. It is a very vague and indefinite statement. We have been waiting for so long, thinking that Government will come forward with their proposals, but Government are not prepared to take us into confidence as to what is happening.

Then a paragraph is added that they are bringing in legislation as to how to utilise the evacuee property. This is another unfortunate story. Once our Minister of Rehabilitation gave it out that the claims would be of the order of Rs. 500 or 600 crores. Perhaps that figure was considered sacrosanct and every attempt was made to bring compensation to that figure. Some time ago, we were told that claims to the value of Rs. 700 crores had been filed and there were other claims also. No mention has been made in this brochure about the rationalisation scheme. Claims officers are going about reducing the claims so as to bring them down to as low a figure as possible. Some claims have been reduced without giving notice to the claimant, and he is presented with a *fait accompli*. If one street, say, in one end of Chandni Chowk fetched Rs. 500 a marla they are valuing a place where the Clock Tower stood also at Rs. 500 a marla. This is called the rationalisation scheme. I asked the hon. Minister whether he could give me a single instance where as a result of this rationalisation scheme, the value had increased. He was not ready with the answer. Even now, can he quote a single instance? There has been no increase in value; only, the claims are being reduced.

One Member referred to our secular State. I want to repeat it. Ours is a secular State. There are Muslims zones here and one has been added during the last few days. One displaced person went to the Custodian and wanted a house which was lying locked up. The Custodian said that it was a Muslim zone. The displaced person brought the voters' list, and in the whole locality there was not a single Muslim voter entered in the list.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no Muslim zone. I can tell you.

Sardar Hukam Singh: This happened only yesterday. I can take the Minister even now. Let him come with me. I can show him houses lying vacant, which are locked up, and certain other persons not entitled to them and not the owners, are occupying them.

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

while the displaced persons are not allowed to go near them. This happened before the Custodian only yesterday. It can be found out. Yet we are told that there is no Muslim zone. Then, take Gali Chaman Lal in Phatak Habashkhan. It has been added recently. So, in this secular State we have certain sacred zones.

Shri A. P. Jain: This is totally wrong. There are no Muslim zones, I repeat.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): There are.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I will wind up by repeating my challenge. I can take the Minister and show him. About the number we may differ. He told us that there are between 100 and 200 houses. I said that they might be 2000 in number.

Shri A. P. Jain: That does not mean a Muslim zone. If houses are lying vacant, does that mean that there is a Muslim zone?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Because they are not allotted by the Custodian on the plea that they are in the Muslim zone.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is totally wrong.

Sardar Hukam Singh: This is what I am averring. I stick to it. I can show him even today. They are the close preserve of some privileged persons and are not being allotted.

گھائی جی-ایس-مسافر (امرتسر):

سہایتی جی - مجھے یہ کہنے میں سلکوج نہیں ہے کہ دی ہسپتالیشن منسٹری نے رفوجیز کیلئے بہت کچھ کہا ہے - جب میں یہ کہتا ہوں تو یہ میرا کہنا بالکل ہی رسمی نہیں ہے - کیونکہ میں شروع سے ہی دیکھ رہا ہوں اور تھوڑا بہت انٹریسٹ رفوجیز کے معاملہ میں لیتا رہا ہوں اور وقتاً فوقتاً اپنی رائے بھی دیتا رہا ہوں - اس لئے میں نے جیسا کہا ہے مجھے یہ کہنے میں سلکوج نہیں ہے

کہ کام بہت ہوا ہے - بہت زیادہ کام تھا - اس میں بہت زیادہ مصحت کی ضرورت تھی - جہاں تک مصحت کا تعلق ہے اس میں بھی میں اس بات کی اپیل اور بہانوں نے جیسا کہا ہے اس کی تائید کرنا کہ ہمارے دی ہسپتالیشن منسٹر کا جہاں تک مصحت کا تعلق ہے کوئی دلیقہ بھی انہوں نے فروگذاشت نہیں کیا - مگر ان کے بھی اختیارات کی کچھ حد ہے جو ہم سمجھ لیں - ان کے دیموسٹریز سمجھ لیں - جو بہت محدود ہیں - کل ہی وہ کہہ رہے تھے کہ اس معاملہ میں کہا کر سکتے ہیں - وزیر خزانہ سے بات کرئیے کسی اور معاملہ کے متعلق انہوں نے کسی اور وزیر کا بھی نام لیا کہ یہ تو ان سے تعلق رکھتا ہے میں اس میں کیا کر سکتا ہوں - تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بدیہی غلطی رہی ہے - آج جب میں نے اس رپورٹ میں منسٹر صاحب کے یہ لفظ پڑھے کہ ویسٹ پاکستان کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے وہ کام ختم ہو گیا ہے - تو اس وقت میں نے اپنے مائلڈ کو پورے طور پر اس بات کے لئے تیار کیا کہ مجھے کچھ نہ کچھ ضرور کہنا چاہیئے - راسٹریٹی کے بھاشن میں رفوجیز کا ذکر نہیں کیا گیا یہ اس بات کا پیھی خیمہ تھا کہ شاید اب ہماری سرکار یہ سمجھ چکی ہے کہ جہاں تک ویسٹ پاکستان کے رفوجیز کا تعلق ہے یہ کام ب ختم ہو چکا ہے - میں سمجھتا

ہوں کہ اس راے نے - اس اعلان نے اور رپورٹ میں اس طرح کے ذکر نے ہماری جو دفعہ جی پرائیلم ہے اس کو اور ایکوت پلا دیا ہے -

کہونکہ دراصل پوری طور پر ابھی یہ معاملہ حل نہیں ہوا مگر جنہوں نے حل کرنا ہے ان کے دل میں یہ خیال پیدا ہو گیا کہ یہ مسئلہ حل ہو چکا ہے - اس لئے یہ معاملہ اور بھی سنجیدہ ہو جاتا ہے - ہماری شروع سے یہ رائے تھی کہ اسے ہفکامی طریقے سے ختم کیا جائے مگر وہ ہفکامی طریقہ اختیار نہیں کیا اور آہستہ آہستہ ایسے قہلگ سے اور بڑی خوبصورتی کے ساتھ کام کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی - تاہم بلانے - بہت سے شہروں میں ملتئیاں بنائیں - یہاں ہی مجھے ایک دن دی ہیبلیٹیشن ملستری کے ایڈوائزر شری مہر چلند کہنے ایسے ساتھ لے گئے اور بہت سی جگہیں انہوں نے دکھائیں جہاں وہ ملتئیاں بنانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ انہوں نے اس سلسلے میں بڑی محنت کی اور ان کا بڑا اچھا خیال تھا - انہوں نے مہونسہلیٹیز سے یا اور کسی قہلگ سے زمہلیں حاصل کیں - مگر مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ یہ بات کہنی پڑتی ہے کہ جو مارکیٹس بنائی گئی ہیں اور جن کے بنانے میں اتنا روپیہ بھی خرچ ہوا ہے لیکن ان میں سے بہت ہی کم مارکیٹس کامیاب ہوئے ہیں -

لوگوں روئے کا ایک مارکیٹ ہے اس کا مجھے اپنا ذاتی تجربہ ہے اور اسی طرح لاجپت رائے مارکیٹ کے بارے میں بھی میں نے سنا ہے کہ وہ بھی کامیاب نہیں ہوئی ایک حصہ اس مارکیٹ کا خالی پڑا ہے اور جنہوں نے وہاں دوکانیں لی بھی ہیں وہ ان کا کوئی نہیں دے سکتے - اسی طرح مہری اطلاع ہے کہ بمرٹ کور مارکیٹ لہنا سنگھ مارکیٹ اور کلا مارکیٹس جو بنائے گئے ہیں وہ بھی کامیاب نہیں ہوئے - اس لئے میں یہ امید رکھتا ہوں کہ آئیہل ملستری جب دیہلائی کریں تو اس بات کی ضرورت وضاحت کریں کہ ان مارکیٹس کے ناکامیاب ہونے کا کیا کارن ہے کہونکہ اس کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں اور بھی بے چہلی پیدا ہو رہی ہے - رپورٹ میں ذکر ہے کہ لوٹس ہئے گئے ہیں اور یہ ایک بڑا اچھا کام ہے - لوگوں نے سکھ کا سانس لیا جب انہیں قرضے ملے - مگر جب ان قرضوں کی ادائیگی کا سوال سامنے آیا تو اس وقت بڑی دقت پیش آئی سمجھا تو یہ گیا کہ یہ قرضے صرف قرضے ہی ہیں اور ان کو بمعہ سود کے واپس کرنا ہے قرضے تو دے دئے گئے لیکن دوسری متعلقہ باتوں کی طرف بہت کم خیال کیا گیا - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اس وقت ہمارے وزیر خزانہ یہاں ہاؤس میں بیٹھے ہوئے نہیں ہیں - زیادہ تر اس وقت جو جکھڑا ہے وہ لوہن کلیمز کے بارے میں ہے اور جس کی

[کھانی جی - ایس - مسافر]

وجہ سے مہرے جیسا آدمی بھی یہ کہلے کے لئے مجبور ہے کہ ریست پاکستان کے ریونیوجیز کا معاملہ حل نہیں ہوا - دیہات کے لوگوں کو تو کچھ زمیلیں بیشک آلات ہوئی ہیں لیکن اربن لوگوں کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیا گیا - جس وقت یہ کلیمز بل پارلیامنت میں آئے والا تھا اس وقت ہماری کانفرنس شری موہن لال جی سکسیہلے کے ساتھ ہوئی تھی - ہم کہتے تھے کہ معاملہ چھ مہینے میں ختم کیا جانا چاہیئے لیکن انہوں نے فرمایا کہ اس کام کو ختم کرنے میں سال بھر تو ضرور لگ جائیگا - لیکن آپ دیکھتے ہیں کہ یہ ابھی تک پورا نہیں ہو سکا ہے اور آج بھی ہم یہ نہیں کہہ سکتے کہ یہ کس دن ختم ہوگا اور کس دن کلیمز کا رویہ شرنارتھوں کو ملے گا میں نے وزیر صاحب کی خدمت میں کسی موقع پر یہ عرض کیا تھا کہ مڈل کلاس کے لوگوں کو جو قرضے دئے گئے ہیں ان کو کلیمز میں سے ہی ایڈجسٹ کیا جائے کیونکہ کلیمز کے بارے میں کوئی پتہ نہیں کہ کب تک ان کا فیصلہ ہوگا - اس لئے یہ مناسب ہوگا کہ ان کے لوٹس کو کلیمز میں ایڈجسٹ کیا جائے - مگر افسوس ہے کہ ہمارا یہ سچھا نہیں ملتا گیا - ان کا جواب بھی مناسب ہی تھا کیونکہ یہ قرضے سرکار نے ان کو

بھوپار کے لئے دئے ہیں - بھوپار لوگ رویہ کساتے ہیں وہ ہم کیوں نہ قرضے واپس کریں - بیشک وہ واپس کریں انہیں واپس کرنے سے تو کوئی نہیں روکتا - مگر دیکھو! یہ چاہیئے کہ اس وقت جو بھوپار ملدا ہو گیا ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے حالت ایسی خراب ہو گئی ہے کہ شکایت کر رہے ہیں اس بات کا کہ ہمیں اپنے کلیمز ملے تو اس میں سے ہم آسانی سے اپنے قرضے ادا کریں - پہلے تو یہ خیال تھا کہ شاید یہ کلیمز کی رقم ایک بڑی بڑی رقم ہوگی مگر ابھی سہا پتی جی آپ نے ہی یہاں بولتے ہوئے کچھ خفکرس دئے ہیں جن سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ ۹۹ پرسینٹ کلیمز ایسے ہیں جو تیس ہزار سے زیادہ نہیں ہیں اور اس طرح آپ دیکھیں کہ صرف ایک پرسینٹ کلیمز ایسے رہ جاتے ہیں جن کے بارے میں آپ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ یہ سرمائے دار لوگوں کے ہیں لیکن ان کی گڈتی بہت تھوڑی ہے - اس لئے کلیمز کے طے کرنے کے بارے میں میں منسٹر صاحب اور گورنمنٹ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اس میں ویسے ہی کافی دیر ہو چکی ہے اور یہ نہایت ضروری ہے کہ آپ ان کے سہیل کرنے کی کوئی تاریخ مقرر کر دیں کہ آج سے اتنے عرصہ میں یہ کام بالکل پورا کر دیا جائیگا - اور جب تک آپ اس کام کو پورا نہیں کر پاتے تب تک یہ جو اربن قرضے ہیں

ان کے بارے میں سبٹسکریٹری انتظام کریں اور کلیمز میں ان کو ایڈجسٹ کر لیں کیونکہ جو لوگ شہر میں رہنے والے ہیں وہ اگر دکھی رہتے ہیں تو وہ اس کے خلاف بڑا شور مچا سکتے ہیں اور وہ بہ نسبت دیہات والوں کے زیادہ روکس بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ اس لئے سرکار کو اس طرف جلدی دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جیسا کہ ایسٹ پاکستان کے شہرنا رہیں کیلئے قاعدہ ہے کہ چھوٹے قرضے ہر ایک شہرنا رہی کو دئے جائیں اور ادھر جو طریقہ ہے کہ جو لوگ صرف ٹائون شہس میں رہتے ہیں انہیں کو چھوٹا قرضہ دیا جائے۔ اس کو بھی میں سمجھتا ہوں درست کر لینا چاہئے ویسٹ پاکستان کے شہرنا رہیں کے لئے بھی یہی ہونا چاہئے کہ چاہے وہ کسی جگہ رہیں اور چاہے وہ ٹائون شہس میں نہ رہتے ہوں ان لوگوں کو بھی قرضے دئے جائیں۔

ایک بات کی طرف اور میں ماسٹر صاحب کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ بات ہے پولیٹیکل ایکسپلانٹیشن جسکا مجھ سے پہلے بولنے والے ممبر صاحب نے بھی ذکر کیا ہے۔ میں گورنمنٹ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج شہرنا رہیں میں جو اسٹڈوش ہے اور ان کو آج جو سہولیتیں حاصل نہیں ہیں اس کے کارن پولیٹیکل ایکسپلانٹیشن ہو رہی ہے۔ اب یہ جو پرجاپریشد کا آندولن چل رہا ہے اس کی بابت میں

اپنی ذاتی واقفیت کی ابتدا پر کہتا ہوں کہ پنجاب میں اس آندولن کا مرکز پٹھان کوت کو بنایا گیا ہے۔ میں ابھی پورسوں ہی پٹھان کوت سے آ رہا ہوں اور میں نے وہاں پھر کر اور لوگوں سے سن کر سارے حالات کو استدی کیا اور شہر کے بڑے معزز لوگوں سے بھی گفتگو کی۔ مجھے اتفاق سے ایک شخص مل گیا جس کے کپڑے پرانے پھٹے اور بری حالت میں تھے اور وہ کچھ نعرے لگا رہا تھا اور اس کے ہاتھ میں ایک جلتے والی چیز تھی مشعل جس کے بارے میں مجھے یہ شک ہوا کہ اندھیرا ہو جانے پر یہ اس کو جلائے گا۔ میں نے اس سے اس کا حال دریافت کیا تو اس نے بتایا کہ میں ایک دفعہ جی ہوں ابور دکھی ہوں کھانے کے لئے میرے پاس کچھ نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے اب یہ مشعل لے کر نکلا ہوں کہ میں اس گورنمنٹ کے عہد میں انصاف کی تلاش کروں۔ میں بھوکا مر رہا ہوں تو میں نے

سمجھا کہ چلو یہاں روٹی نہیں ملتی تو جہل میں روٹی ملیگی۔ وہاں تو آرام سے دونو وقت روٹی مل جائیگی۔ اس لئے میں سٹیباگر کے لئے پٹھان کوت آیا ہوں۔ پولیٹیکل ایکسپلانٹیشن کا یہ ایک اچھا نمونہ ہے۔ تو میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ کوئی جان بوجھ کر کرے یا نہ کرے مگر یہ ضرور ہوتا ہے کہ جس وقت لوگوں میں دس سبٹسکریٹری ہو۔ اس وقت اس قسم کے آندولن گورنمنٹ کے لئے مصہبت کا کارن بن جاتے ہیں۔

[گھاتی جی - ایس - مسافر]

اس وقت آندولن میں زیادہ چمک آتی ہے اور اس چمک کو پیدا کرنے کا کارن وہی لوگ بنتے ہیں جو قس سہتسناڈ ہوتے ہیں۔

یہاں پول کیمپ کا بھی معاملہ آیا کہ وہاں ٹوای چلی - جب میں نے اخبار میں پڑھا کہ وہاں گولی چل گئی ہے تو مجھے ہی بڑا افسوس ہوا اور شک پہنچا - اس لئے کہ اس سرکار کے زمانے میں دہیوجھوں پر گولی چلی اور اس میں عورتیں ماری جائیں - میں نے دوسرا درشن بھی سنا - میں کانگریس گیا اور وہاں لوگوں کی باتیں سنیں - یہ بھی سنا کہ دی - ایس -

پی - مارا گیا - اس کے بعد گولی چلی اور کچھ اور بھی پولیس کے آدمی زخمی ہوئے - اس کے متعلق تحقیقات ہو رہی ہے - میں اس بارے میں کچھ نہیں کہنا چاہتا تحقیقات کا کچھ بھی نتیجہ ہوا ہے مجھے کوئی سروکار نہیں - مگر اتنی ضرور ہے کہ وہ دی - ایس - پی - بھی بھجوا رہی تھی - اس کے بھی چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے ہیں - دونوں ہی طرف سے جو نقصان ہو وہ دہیوجھوں کا ہی ہوا تو جو کچھ ہوا اس کو تو تحقیقات بتلائے گی کہ غلطی کس کی تھی - اس کے متعلق میں قبل از وقت بنا دونوں طرف کے سنے کوئی رائے نہیں دے سکتا - مگر میں اتنا ضرور کہتا ہوں کہ یہ چیز بڑی اسکافسوناک

ہے - کہ یہاں تک حالات پہنچ جائیں کہ دہیوجی لوگوں پر گولی چلانے کا موقع آ جائے - ایسے حادثے کچھ دہیے پیدا کر دیتے ہیں جو جلدی نہیں مٹ سکتے - اور اگر یہ داغ زیادہ ہو جائیں تو کسی بھی گورنمنٹ کے لئے نقصان دہ ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں - اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بجائے اس کے کہ یہ خیال کیا جائے کہ یہ ویسٹ پاکستان کے شرارتیوں کا معاملہ اب ختم ہو چکا ہے یہ سمجھنا چاہئے کہ اسے حل کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے اور جہاں جہاں جو خامیاں ہوں دور کی جائیں -

یہاں ممکن نئے نئے بن رہے ہیں - مہری پہلے روز سے یہ رائے تھی کہ ہر ایک کو ممکن دینے کا انتظام کرنا چاہئے میں ایک مثال دیتا ہوں - ایک صاحب ہیں جن کو میں ذاتی طور پر جانتا ہوں - راولپنڈی چھاونی شہر اور کومری میں ان کے لگ بھگ 150 ممکن تھے - مگر بدقسمتی سے وہ کوئی نقد روپیہ اپنے ساتھ نہیں لے آ سکے - مگر یہاں آ کر وہ صاحب جن کے پاس 150 ممکن ویسٹ پنجاب میں تھے روپیہ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ایک بھی ممکن حاصل نہیں کر سکے - تو بتائیے کوئی ہی نشہکھ آدی اس کو سامنے پر کیا کہیے گا کہ یہ کیسا دیہیہ ملٹیشن ہے - اس لئے میں نے یہ بھجوا دیا تھا کہ کچھ ایسے

انسٹالسمنٹس باندھ دیئے جائیں کہ جس میں اگر کسی کے پاس پھسے نہیں ہے تو وہ بھی مکان حاصل کر سکیں۔

میں بہت سی باتیں کہنا چاہتا تھا۔ لیکن وقت کم ہے اور گھنٹی بج رہی ہے اس لئے ان کو چھوڑتا ہوں۔ جہاں تک صنعت کا تعلق ہے۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ ہمارے منسٹر صاحب نے کوئی بھی دقیقہ فروگزاشت نہیں کیا وہ رات دن لگے رہے ہیں۔ مگر ان کی بھی محبوریات ہیں۔ پنجاب کی ایک مثال ہے کہ دو بیڑیوں پر جس کے یلوں ہوں وہ مشکل سے پار ہوتا ہے۔ یہاں جسکا ۱۴ بیڑیوں پر پاؤں ہو۔ تو ان کا کہنا ہی کیا۔ ری ہیبیلیٹیشن منسٹر کو کئی منسٹریوں کی طرف دیکھنا پڑتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بڑا مشکل سوال ہے اور جو کچھ انہوں نے کہا ہے وہ بڑی تلدھی سے کہا ہے۔ مجھے کوئی مثال ایسی نہیں ملتی کہ شہر کے شہر اتلی جائیں کھڑے ہو گئے ہوں۔ ٹاونشپ بن گئی ہوں۔ صرف دیکھنے کی بات یہ ہے کہ جہاں جہاں یہ چھوڑیں بن گئی ہیں ان کا استعمال بھی ایسے تھلگ سے ہو کہ وہاں ایسا نہ ہو کہ مکان تو مل جائے لیکن اس جگہ رہنے والوں کے لئے کوئی کام نہ ہو۔ اور اگر کام مل جائے تو رہنے کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہ ہو۔ یعنی اسی طرح تھوڑے دنوں کے لئے کوئی آدمی ری ہیبیلیٹیشن ہو جائے اس کے بعد پھر

کسٹومز ہو جائے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ان باتوں پر دھیان دیا جائے۔ میں اپنے آنریبل منسٹر صاحب کی جنہوں نے بڑی محنت کی ہے تعریف کرتا ہوں اور عرض کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ان باتوں کی طرف اور بھی توجہ دیں۔

(English translation of the above speech.)

Giani G. S. Musafir (Amritsar): I can say without hesitation that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has done much for the refugees. I do not say that merely in a formal way; I have been watching and taking interest in the matter from the very beginning; I have, at times, expressed my views also. As I have said, much has been done. It was a tremendous task that required much labour. So far as labour is concerned, I support my other hon. brethren that the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation has—personally speaking—spared no pains. Yet we should understand that there is a limit to his powers and resources. Only yesterday he was expressing inability to do a certain thing for paucity of funds and, as such, was referring to the Minister of Finance. In another matter he referred to some other Minister whom it concerned. To me that has been a basic mistake. I made up my mind to speak when I heard from the hon. Minister that the work with regard to West Pakistan has been completed. There was no reference to the refugee rehabilitation in the President's Address. Perhaps it was a precursor of the fact that to the Government, work with regard to West Pakistan stands completed. I feel that this opinion or this report or, in other words, this announcement has made the problem still more acute, because the whole problem has not been solved as yet, while an impression to the contrary has gained ground with those charged with the task of its solution. The problem, as such, assumes more serious complexion. We held in the very beginning that it should be solved on revolutionary basis, that is with an utmost sense of urgency but that basis was never adopted and, instead, efforts have been made to solve it very gradually, beautifully and in their own way. They have built many towns and opened markets in many cities. Here in Delhi, Shri Mehar Chand Khanna, Adviser to the Rehabilitation Ministry, took me to show certain places where they propose to build new markets. He has, no doubt, taken pains and ideas

[Giani G. S. Musafir]

was quite good. He acquired lands from the Municipality or from someone else. Despite that, I have to admit with regret that very few of these markets, on which so much money has been spent, have succeeded. There is a market on the Irwin Road of which I have the personal experience. Likewise is the case with Lajpat Rai Market which is reported to be a failure. A part of that market is not occupied at all which those whom the shops there have been allotted, are unable to pay the rents and according to my information Amrit Kaur Market, Lehna Singh Market and Kamla Market too have not been a success. I, therefore, expect the hon. Minister to explain the reasons for their failure in the course of his reply. The public is feeling much concerned on this issue. There is a reference in the Report that loans have been advanced. It is a commendable thing. The people were relieved to receive these loans. But they were in real difficulty when the time for their recovery came. Originally they were considered to be nothing more than ordinary loans which were to be recovered with interest. Loans were advanced but other allied considerations were ignored. I regret the absence of the hon. Minister from the House. Much of the tussel at present is in respect of the urban claims because of which even a person like myself is constrained to remark that the problem has not been solved as yet. Lands have, no doubt, been allotted to the rural people, but no attention has been paid to the urban people. We met Shri Mohan Lal Saxena at the time of the introduction of this Bill. We wanted the problem to be solved within six months while he held that it could not be solved in less than a year. But it has not been solved even now. Even at this stage we are unable to say when it may be finished and when the refugees will actually get the money in respect of their claims. Once I had requested the hon. Minister to adjust the loans advanced to middle class people against their claims as none knew when their claims were going to be met. I, however, regret that our suggestion was not accepted. His reply was also a proper one because these loans were advanced to them for the purpose of trade. People earn money through trade and it was, therefore, but proper that we should recover the loans. Nobody contends their logic. Yet we are to take note of the fact that there has been, of late, slump in the business and people are awaiting the settlement of their claims so that they might pay back their loans. Originally it was expected that the sum of these claims may be very large one indeed.

But, Sir, you have just stated in the course of your speech that, at least, 99 per cent. of the claims do not exceed Rs. 30,000. So the claims of the capitalists are only one per cent. Their number is very small. In the matter of the settlement of these claims, therefore, I would suggest the hon. Minister to fix a time limit within which the whole work should be completed. Already much time has passed. Till you complete that task, you may proceed with satisfactory arrangements in respect of urban loans. You can adjust them against their claims. The unhappy people living in cities can raise a good deal of hue and cry. They are, generally speaking, more vocal than the people living in the countryside. The Government should, therefore, pay more attention to these people. In the case of East Pakistan refugees, the rule is that small loans are advanced to every refugee while in this side of the country, small loans are advanced to the refugees living in the townships only. I think this anomaly should be removed. The refugees from West Pakistan should also be given loans, irrespective of the fact whether or not they live in townships.

There is another point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. It is what may be called as political exploitation. The speaker preceding me has also referred to it. I want to tell the Government that the reason for this political exploitation is the discontentment prevailing among the refugees and lack of facilities given to them. Just take the case of Praja Parishad agitation. I can say on the basis of my personal information that Pathankot has been selected as the centre of this movement. I have been there only two days before. I have moved amongst the people there and studied everything on the basis of information collected from the local population. I have seen the local gentry too. By chance I met a person with torn clothes on. He was in a very bad way and was raising certain slogans. He was carrying a torch like thing in his hands which I thought he will lit up when it was dark. I enquired about his condition. He told me that he was a refugee and was in much distress. He had nothing to eat. He told me he had come out with the torch so that he may search justice in the present administration. "I am almost dying of hunger," he told me "I thought I better go to jail where, at least, I will get a square meal. That is why I have come over to Pathankot." This is a very good illustration how political exploitation is working in the country. What I mean is that one may or may not do such things deliberately, the fact remains that such agitations

prove embarrassing to the Government at a time when there is dissatisfaction among the masses. Such dissatisfaction provides intensity to any agitation and the dissatisfied persons are the main tools in that process.

A reference was made to the Yole Camp where firing was resorted to. I was very sorry to learn of that incident through the newspapers. I went to Dharamshala as I felt concerned that there should be any need for firing under the present Government in which even women should be killed. I heard the other version also. I went to Kangra and heard to what the people had to tell me. I also learnt that the D.S.P. had been killed. There was further firing in which some more policemen were injured. Investigation in that connection is still proceeding. I do not want to say anything on this matter. I am not concerned with the probable findings. But it is regrettable fact that the poor D.S.P. in question also happened to be a refugee. He has left behind children of tender age. It is the refugees who have suffered both ways. The actual facts will be revealed after the investigation is over. Only after that it will be possible to apportion the responsibility for that tragedy. I am unable to give any premature version without hearing the viewpoint of both the sides. I must say only this much that the whole affair is a very sorry tale indeed. We have to regret that things should come to a stage necessitating firing. Such incidents create blots which cannot be removed soon. Further, if these blots become numerous, they can bring harm to any Government. I, therefore, feel that we should not regard the work in respect of West Pakistan refugees as finished. We should rather think it yet incomplete and must continue our efforts to that end, removing all the shortcomings.

Many new houses are being built in Delhi. I have held ever since that everybody should be provided with a house. I may give an instance. I know a gentleman personally who had 150 buildings in Rawalpindi and Koh Murree. Unfortunately he has not been able to bring any hard cash with him. That gentleman, who possessed 150 houses in West Pakistan, has not been able to secure a single house for want of money. Now you can imagine what an impartial person will think of such a rehabilitation. For that reason I had suggested that we should fix such instalments which may enable the purchase of houses even by those who have no money.

I am aware that so far as hard work is concerned, the hon. Minister has spared no pains. He has been toiling

day and night, but he has his limitations. There is a saying in the Punjab that 'persons having their feet on two boats, seldom cross a river.' Here one has his feet on 14 boats. One can simply imagine his difficulties. The Minister of Rehabilitation has to look to other Ministries. I think the problem is quite a difficult one. He has put in hard labour in all his doings. I find no parallel where so many cities and townships have been built. We have to exercise vigil so that our planning should proceed in a way that, if a person gets a house somewhere, he should also find it possible to get some employment there. It should not be the case *vice versa* either—that he may find work but no place to live. That only means that he is rehabilitated temporarily but becomes a displaced person soon after. I want such things should engage their attention. I praise the efforts of hon. Minister in the cause of refugees.

श्री पी० एल० बाबुवाल (गंगानगर-
मुम्बई—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियों) :
माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार और
उस के पुनर्वास विभाग ने जो कार्य किया है
उस के लिये उस का आभारी हूँ और हृदय
से बन्धवाद देता हूँ। परन्तु साथ ही मेरी
समझ में उन्होंने जो त्रुटियाँ की हैं उन को
कहे बगैर भी मुझ से रहा नहीं जाता।

मैं सभापति जी के द्वारा सदन का ध्यान
उन अभागे दलित हरिजनों की ओर खींचता
हूँ। अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो अभी भी
पचास हजार हरिजन पाकिस्तान में हैं और
दस हजार हरिजन जो यहां पाकिस्तान से
आये थे वह यहां मारे मारे फिरते रहे। उन
को रोजगार नहीं मिला। वह अगर प्याज
भी बेचते थे तो कोई उन के हाथ का नहीं
लेता था। वह तंग आ कर हिन्दुस्तान छोड़
गये। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस सम्बन्ध में
हमारी सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी। क्योंकि
मैं अंगरेजी पढ़ा हुआ नहीं हूँ। शायद इस
रिपोर्ट में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने लिखा है
कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के जो शरणार्थी
हैं उन का काम करीब करीब समाप्त हो गया
है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह किस

[श्री पी० एल० बारपाल]

तब यह कहते हैं। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ उस क्षेत्र में अभी भी पांच हजार शरणार्थियों की समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। इसके बारे में थोड़े शब्दों में बतला सकता हूँ कि सारी दल्वस्तियों तो मैं नहीं ला सका लेकिन फिर भी मेरे पास इतनी यह ऐप्लीकेशन्स हैं जो मेरे क्षेत्र से आई हुई हैं, अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय आज्ञा दें तो मैं उन के पास भेज सकता हूँ।

डा० लंका सुन्दरम (विशालापत्तनम) :
भेज पर रख दीजिये।

कुछ मननीय सवस्य : यह दल्वस्ति किस विषय में है ?

श्री पी० एल० बारपाल : सारी शरणार्थियों की है, किसी की काम के विषय में है, किसी की मकान के विषय में है, किसी की जमीनी ऐलाटमेंट के विषय में, और किसी की तकावी के विषय में इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी भी कायम की है, मैं भी उस का सदस्य हूँ। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह कमेटी कहां तक सफल होगी पहले भी उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, उस के अन्दर सरकार का ६४ हजार रुपया बरबाद हुआ और उस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो कार्य करते हैं वह अच्छा करते हैं, लेकिन इस समय कुछ तो सरकार की पालिसी ही ऐसी है, और कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग ऐसे हैं जो सरकार को फ़ेल करना चाहते हैं और मैं अनुभव के साथ कहता हूँ कि वह तबके ऐसे हैं जोकि हिन्दू-महासभा, राम राज्य परिषद्, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ या जन संघ आदि से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। वह हमारी सरकार को फ़ेल करने पर तुले हुये हैं और वह हर तरीके से ऐसी-ऐसी समस्याएँ पैदा करते हैं और उन शरणार्थियों को उलझन में डालते रहते

हैं जिन्होंने कांग्रेस को वोट दिये। अभी अभी जमीनों का ऐलाटमेंट जो हुआ है उस में बड़ी गड़बड़ी दिखाई पड़ती है। यह मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कहां कहां जायेंगे, लेकिन उन के कर्मचारियों ने एक आदमी को पंजाब में जमीन ऐलाट की है और साथ ही उस को गंगा नगर में भी ऐलाट की है, इसी तरह से कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने मुसलमानों की जमीनें छिपा रखी हैं। कुछ ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी भी हैं जैसे तहसीलदार हैं, नायब तहसीलदार हैं, पटवारी हैं, जिन्होंने कितनी ही जमीन छिपा रखी है जो सरकार के रेकार्ड में नहीं है और उस का फ़ायदा वह खुद उठाते हैं। सरकार और शरणार्थियों को उससे कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होता है। जैसा पहले मैं ने एक प्रश्न में कहा था, क्या डबल ऐलाटमेंट करने की वजह से गड़बड़ी हुई है ? यह एक समस्या बन चुकी है। एक जमीन पहले एक शरणार्थी को ऐलाट हुई फिर वह दूसरे को ऐलाट कर दी गई। जब वह कब्जा मांगता है तो उस को कब्जा नहीं मिलता और झगड़े हो जाते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि न कोई वहां झगड़ा हुआ है और न कोई क़त्ल। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई क़त्ल न हुआ होगा पर आपस में क़त्ल हुये हैं। एक मोहल्ला में जमीन के कारण क़त्ल हुआ और झगड़ा हुआ, इसी तरह ४६ चक में भी एक क़त्ल हुआ। गंगा नगर के जो कलक्टर हैं उनके यहां १५ या १६ झगड़े के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। हरिजनों की बड़ी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। वहां एक यह नीति चल रही है कि जो हरिजनों को जमीन दी गयी है वह छीन ली जाये। मैं कहता हूँ कि हरिजन सिर्फ आज से शरणार्थी नहीं हैं वह तो सदियों से शरणार्थी हैं। मैं यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि हरिजन शरणार्थी जो पाकिस्तान से आये

हैं वह हमारे पूर्वजों के वंशज हैं और वह सम्बत् १९५६ के महा अकाल में यहां से चले गये थे। उनकी संस्कृति और वेश भूषा हम से मिलती है। इस कारण उनको यह कह कर टाला जाता है कि तुम नकली शरणार्थी हो। कहने का मतलब यह कि उनकी स्कीम हरिजनों से ज़मीन छीनने की और नहीं देने की है। झूठमूठ दरखवास्तें लोग दे देते हैं कि यह काश्त खुद नहीं करता है और यह शरणार्थी नहीं है इस तरह उनकी ज़मीन छीन छीन कर जो बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले हैं वह ले लेते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन हरिजनों को ज़मीनें दी गयी हैं वह वहां भी काश्त करते थे और यहां भी काश्त करते हैं। अगर यह मान भी लिया जाय कि उनके घर की ज़मीन नहीं थी तो मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन अभागों को वंचित न रखा जाय बल्कि उनको ज़मीन दी जाय और उन को बसाया जाय। और भी जो सहूलियतें हैं वह उन को दी जाय। हरिजन शरणार्थियों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या का नाम दर्ज नहीं किया गया है। बहुत से लोग रुपया देकर भी रजिस्टर हुए हैं। ऐसा भी हुआ है कि जो शरणार्थी नहीं था उसने भी अपनी आत्मा का पतन करके अपने को शरणार्थी दर्ज करवा लिया है। और वह गवर्नमेंट से फ़ायदा उठा रहे हैं। खराबी दोनों तरफ़ है। मैं सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस समस्या को ठीक तरह से सुलझाया जाय। अभी वहां तीन हजार ऐसे हरिजन शरणार्थी पड़े हैं जो रजिस्टर नहीं किये गये हैं और उन को कुछ सहायता नहीं मिली। मैं उन में इंटेरेस्ट लेता हूँ और मुझे उनका अनुभव है। मैं सन् १९३५ से उन में प्रचार कार्य कर रहा हूँ। मैं ने हैदराबाद, कराची, मुलतान और भावलपुर में पहले भी प्रचार कार्य किया है। भावलपुर में तो मैं तांच साल रहा और मैं ने प्रचार काय

किया। मैं उन को जाती तौर पर जानता हूँ। उन लोगों के साथ कर्मचारी चाल चल रहे हैं। कर्मचारी कौन हैं? यह वह लोग हैं जो हमारी सरकार को ख़त्म करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों का पता लगाना चाहिये। वहां भ्रष्टाचार के बहुत मामले होते हैं। मैं इसको जोर से नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मैं उन को साबित नहीं कर सकता। क़ानून की ऐसी पेचीदगियां हैं कि क़ाबिल आदमी भी घूस को साबित करने में असफल रहते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हजारों रुपया घूस का लिया जाता है और लिया गया। मालूम नहीं वह किसके पास गया और किस को उससे फ़ायदा हुआ। लेकिन इस को साबित करना बहुत मुश्किल काम है। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था और अब भी कहता हूँ कि अगर आप मेरे साथ कोई सीधा साधा आदमी कर दें और वह टट्टी की ओट में बैठ जाय तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ कि कितनी घूस ली जाती है। इसके अलावा और कोई तरीक़ा इस घूस को साबित करने का नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should bring his remarks to a close. He has been making some irrelevant remarks but I did not stop him. He should now stop. I have called Shri Nand Lal Sharma to speak.

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा (सीकर) :

नमोऽस्तु रामाय सलक्ष्मणाय,

देव्यै च तस्यै जनकात्मजायै ।

नमोऽस्तु रुद्रेन्द्रयमानिलेभ्यो,

नमोऽस्तु चन्द्रार्कभस्वर्गणेभ्यः ॥

सभापति महोदय, मैं सोच रहा था कि मैं माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय का धन्यवाद किस ढंग से करूं। परन्तु मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे उनके स्थान पर अपना धन्यवाद करने का अवसर

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

प्रदान किया। फ़रीदाबाद के चित्र से मैं क्या समझूँ।

अपि प्रादा रोदिथपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयम् ॥

पत्थर का हृदय भी रौने लगता है। मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान है कि शरणार्थी समस्या हल हो गयी है और वह उस को इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं कि यह काम लगभग समाप्त हो गया है। पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी इस शरणार्थी समस्या को समाप्त प्रायः सम्मिलित किया गया है। उसी के अनुसार इस रिपोर्ट में भी १७८.१० करोड़ रुपये का खर्च बतला कर अन्त में उसको शांत कर दिया गया है। मुझे यह विश्वास है कि इस तरह इस कार्य की अन्त्येष्टि क्रिया तो भले ही कर दी जाय किन्तु सम्भवतः शरणार्थियों को भी अन्त्येष्टि क्रिया इसके साथ ही न हो जाय। बात यह है कि शरणार्थी शब्द का प्रयोग करना उचित नहीं क्योंकि आपने वस्तुतः उन को कोई शरण नहीं दी है। मुझे खेद है कि एक व्यक्ति का दो बार नाम आ चुका है परन्तु मैं तीसरी बार उन का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। मेरा तात्पर्य श्री मेहरबान जी खन्ना से है जो कि सब जगह प्रसिद्ध हैं। जब उन के पास कोई दुखी व्यक्ति जाता है तो वह उत्तर देते हैं....

Shri A. P. Jain: I object to the reference of a gentleman who is not a member of the House, who is not in a position to defend himself. It is against parliamentary democracy.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: He is a member of the Ministry and has been already referred to in the House. I am passing no remarks against him.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should see that the mere fact that a reference has been made to a certain gentleman previously and has not been objected to does not entitle him to speak about him. A reference may be made if he wants to say something which is not derogatory to him. The hon. Member cannot criticise the con-

duct of an officer by name and attribute motives to him when he is not here to defend himself.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: On a point of order. The gentleman concerned is the Custodian of Evacuee Property.

Mr. Chairman: He is not the Custodian.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Can he be referred to by designation?

Mr. Chairman: This question does not arise in view of the statement of Shri Nand Lal Sharma that he is not criticising the gentleman referred to.

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा: मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मेरे शब्दों को सुनने के बाद यदि वे अनचित होते तो यह कहा जाता तो ठीक था। मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता था। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता था कि वह मिनिस्ट्री के ऐडवाइजर होने के कारण लोग उनके पास गये तो उनको यह शब्द कहना पड़ा कि फ़ांटियर का मेहर चन्द खन्ना मर गया। यह शब्द उन को कहने पड़े। और यह कहने का कारण था। वह समझते हैं कि जितना उनको करना चाहिये वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। तो मेरे कहने का यह तात्पर्य है कि ऐसे बड़े बड़े व्यक्ति भी शरणार्थी होने के कारण धीरे धीरे मरते जायेंगे और अन्त में यह कह दिया जायगा कि शरणार्थी समस्या समाप्त हो गयी। डाक्टर मरीड को देखता है, उसका दर्द खत्म नहीं होता है, तो वह भारफिया का इंजेक्शन दे देता है और मरीड बेहोश हो जाता है और चिल्लाता नहीं। उसकी आवाज नहीं आती, परन्तु उसका यह मतलब नहीं कि उसकी बीमारी ठीक हो गई है। इस विषय में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह समझा जाता है कि शरणार्थियों की समस्या समाप्त हो गई है, उनको बसा दिया गया है, उनको पूरे तौर से भोजन दिला दिया गया है और उनके बाकी कष्टों को दूर कर दिया गया है। आपने स्थाली पुलाक न्याय से यह सिद्ध करने की चेष्टा की है। अगर बटुवी का एक चावल

गल गया तो समझ लिया कि भोजन बन गया। इस जगह में राजनीतिक दलबन्दी के कारण कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता यह मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं स्वयं उत्पीड़ित हूँ और एक उत्पीड़ित होने के नाते ही उन में जाता हूँ और उनके बीच में रहता हूँ। अब उनकी यह हालत है कि जिसके पास हजार था, पांच सौ था, पांच हजार था, दस हजार था वह इन ६ वर्षों में उसको समाप्त कर चुके हैं। आज उनको यह चिन्ता है कि आगे क्या करेंगे। यहाँ जो ८० लाख व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान से उठ कर आये हैं उनमें से बताइये कि कितनों ने भीख मांगना शुरू किया है। विश्व के किसी भी दूसरे देश में यदि ऐसे व्यक्ति उठ कर आते तो शायद भिक्षमार्गी से घर भर जाते। लेकिन इन उत्पीड़ितों ने आज तक भीख मांगना शुरू नहीं किया। चाहे वह घर में रो लेते हैं या भूखे रह जाते हैं लेकिन कोई भीख नहीं मांगता। उनके लिये आपने १७८ या १८० करोड़ का खर्च दिखा दिया। उस में से जैसा कि गिडबानी जी ने बतलाया १०० करोड़ तो आपने इनवेस्ट किया और उसको आप शरणार्थियों से वापस लें। जो रुपया आपने भकान बनाने में खर्च किया दिखाया है अगर सबमुच वह रुपया ठीक तरीके से लगाया होता तो भी शरणार्थियों को उससे कुछ लाभ पहुँचता। अभी कल परसों मेरे पास एक पत्र आया कि यहाँ जिनको तीन कमरों का क्वार्टर मिला है उनका मूल्य सात सात हजार रुपया था। लगभग एक वर्ष से ऊपर हो गया कि उनको यह कहा गया था कि उनका मूल्य सात हजार अनुमान किया गया है। वस्तुतः खर्चा उससे भी कम आता है। आज उन से कहा जाता है कि दूसरा क्वार्टर तीन कमरे वाले ८,२०० रुपये में बने हैं इसलिये उन को कहा जाता है कि तुम १,२०० रुपये और दो तब तुम को

6 P.M.

क्वार्टर मिलता है। नहीं तो तुम अपना सात हजार रुपया लौटा लो। इस तरीके से शरणार्थियों को कहा जाता है। यह पत्र मेरे पास उपस्थित है। जिस समय मिनिस्टर महोदय इच्छा प्रकट करेंगे यह दिखा दिया जायेगा। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि ऐसे भी कई व्यक्ति हैं जिन के पास वहाँ चाहे एक भकान था या नहीं था, इस से हमें कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, लेकिन यहाँ पर उन्होंने एक के बदले कई भकान ले लिये हैं। एक बाप को मिला और एक एक भाई को, एक दूसरे भाई को मिल गया। और ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं कि जिन को कोई भकान नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय के सामने मैं ने पिछले बजट के समय इस बात को भी रखा था कि एक व्यक्ति से कहा गया कि तुम इतने रुपये दो तो भकान तुम्हारा हो जाय। आप ने मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप ऐसे व्यक्ति के नाम बतायें। मैं ने स्वयं उपस्थित हो कर मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में कहा था कि आप एक कमेटी बनाइये, जांच समिति, तो मैं आप को कितने ही नाम दूँगा।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : लेकिन कोई नाम आपने नहीं बताये।

श्री मन्त्र लाल शर्मा : मैं निवेदन करना कि मैं स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्ति को बताने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन आप जांच समिति नियुक्त करें। नाम बतलाने पर वह व्यक्ति तो यों ही मारा जायगा और आप को, आपके विभाग को कोई काम करना नहीं है। इसलिये मैं फिर निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज भी मैं नाम बतलाने में घबराता नहीं हूँ, हिचकिचाता नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं आप की बताऊँ कि ऐसे व्यक्ति मेरे पास बहुत हैं। नाम जांच कराइये, जांच समिति नियुक्त करिय। आपने कहा था कि ऐसे एक से अधिक नाम मेरे पास हैं किन्तु आप की पहिले जो

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

इनकवायरी हुई उस का पता नहीं क्या हुआ ।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक बात और भी अजीब है कि इस विभाग को तीन मिनिस्ट्रियों में बांट दिया गया है । एक तो भाइनारिटी मिनिस्टर के हवाले कर दिया—पूर्वी बंगाल के भाइनारिटीज की कथा, एक को फ़ारन विभाग के हवाले कर दिया गया—‘अवडफ्टेड विम्यन’ की कथा, जो यहां लाई नहीं जा सकीं । शरणार्थी यहां बैठा हुआ है, उस की मां बहन वहां बैठी हुई हैं । उस का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, वह वहां खून के आंसू बहाये । एक प्रश्न यहां १७वें पृष्ठ पर है जो आइज और होली प्लेसेज के बारे में है । यहां इस पृष्ठ पर यह शब्द आते हैं और यह आपके हाथ में लिखे हैं ।

“The matter is still pending for want of any definite reply from the Government of Pakistan.”

पाकिस्तान की सरकार कोई उत्तर देती नहीं, हम कितने ही उस के पास सुझाव पेश करते हैं और कहते हैं कि कोई कानफ़रेन्स हो जाय । वे होली प्लेसेज लाखों की संख्या में हैं और आप के करोड़ों नहीं अरबों की सम्पत्ति के धार्मिक स्थान वहां पर रह गये हैं । उन का कोई भी नाम लेने वाला आज उपस्थित नहीं है । हमारी सरकार यह कहती है कि हम तो लिखते हैं, सुझाव देते हैं, पर पाकिस्तान सरकार कोई जवाब ही नहीं देती है । इसलिये हम उस पर कुछ ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकते । मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार दीन, निराधार, निराश्रित सरकार पर दया नहीं की जाय तो क्रोध कैसे किया जाय ?

मैं, सभापति महोदय, थोड़े ही समय में क्लेम्स और कम्पनसेशन की बात कह दूँ । कारण क्या है ?

न छेड़ ऐ नगहदे बादे बहारी राह चल अपनी ।
तुझे अठखेलियां सूझें, यहां बेजार बैठे हैं ।

आपने क्लेम्स कह कह कर, कम्पेन-सेशन कह कह कर बेचारे शरणार्थियों को चिल्लाते चिल्लाते छः वर्ष तो बिता दिये और अभी आपका विचार एट दी हाइएस्ट लेवल चल रहा है । कुछ पता नहीं बेचारे शरणार्थी को कि उस के भाग्य का क्या होने वाला है । इक्वैली प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में, निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में आप ने छतरीवाला केस में जो कृपा करी, उस से अब वह नया कानून बन रहा है । अब सब उसी नियम के अनुसार ही बना देंगे । फिर बेचारे अछरू राम को कुछ कहने की हिम्मत ही नहीं रहेगी । ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि एक शरणार्थी के साथ भी आप को न्याय करना है । यदि आप को सचमुच पुनर्वास मंत्री का कार्य करना है तो केवल यह कह कर कि मेरा कार्य अब समाप्त हुआ, शरणार्थी समाप्त हो गये, इसलिये मैं अब बैठता हूं, आप को बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है, आप को इस मिनिस्ट्री के समाप्त करने का भी अधिकार नहीं है । एक तो आप के दुर्भाग्य से पूर्वी बंगाल ही आप को बैठने नहीं देगा, क्यों कि जब तक पूर्वी बंगाल से वह अभाग्य मारे खा खा कर चलता आवेगा और आप की सरकार कुछ कर नहीं सकेगी उस की रक्षा के लिये, तो शरणार्थी आपके बढ़ते ही चले जावेंगे । किन्तु मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आवे हुये उत्पीड़ितों की समस्या अभी हल नहीं हुई है । आप अपने आप को आत्म-सन्तोष में, सैलफ़-काम्प्लेसैन्सी में न भुला दें और यह ध्यान रखें कि अभी उस के दुःखों को हटाना है । और इसका कारण क्या है, यह आप के ही पुण्यों का फल है । शरणार्थी को जन्म किस ने दिया । आप ने कृपा नहीं की होती, आप ने इस भारतवर्ष का बंटवारा स्वीकार नहीं किया होता तो यह शरणार्थी क्यों पैदा होते ? मुझे याद है कि उस समय

भी मैं ने नोआखाली से लौट कर राबलपिंडी की तरफ़ जब गया तो कहा था। मगर लोगों ने कहा कि क्या आप समझते हैं कि नेहरू और पटेल जैसे दिमाग, राजनीति में कोई दूसरे दिमाग हैं। उन के होते क्या कभी ऐसा हो सकता है कि वह हम को भरवा दें। परन्तु किसी का वश नहीं। आज उन लोगों ने भी अपने दुःख को स्वीकार किया और आज हम लोग आप के सिर पर आ गये हैं। किन्तु आने पर भी, कम से कम मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से तो कहूंगा कि मैं ने कभी इस सरकार से कौड़ी नहीं ली, न लेने की सीधे हाथ इच्छा रखता हूँ। और ऐसा मैं अकेला नहीं हूँ, और भी ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के अन्दर कुछ भी आत्म-सम्मान की भावना है, जो ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते, वह आप के दरवाजे पर नहीं गये। आप लोगों के पास उन्होंने सहायता प्रार्थना नहीं की और फल यह हुआ कि उन में से बहुतों को आप शरणार्थी भी नहीं गिन रहे हैं। ऐसा भी आप को ध्यान रहना चाहिये। वह भी आप के पुनर्वास का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है।

एतावता, आप के परिश्रम, आप के हृदय की पवित्रता, आप के निरन्तर कार्य करने के लिये धन्यवाद देते हुये भी मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि अभी इस ओर बहुत करना बाक़ी है। यह कह कर मैं आप से बिदाई लेता हूँ।

श्री वी० एन० राजभोज : सभापति महोदय जी, इस बारे में बहुत कुछ लोगों ने कहा है। मैं जम्मू और काश्मीर में गया था। वहाँ जितने भी शरणार्थी लोग हैं उन से मेरी बातचीत हुई है और जो मीरपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से लोग आये हुये हैं, उन के बारे में भी मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उनकी बहुत तरह से खराब हालत है। गवर्नमेंट को उन की ओर भी कुछ न कुछ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

फिर हम एक जगह जो जम्मू से करीब करीब चालीस पचास मील दूर है, वहाँ भी गये। वहाँ भी एक रिफ्यूजीज़ की कालोनी है उन के लिये जो ख्याल किया जाता है, जो सामान वहाँ मिलता है, मेरे ख्याल से वैसा उन को नहीं मिलता है। मैं तो जानता हूँ कि रिफ्यूजी लोगों के बारे में कोई भी बोपीनियन हो, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में कुछ न कुछ अच्छी तरह से काम हो रहा है। मकान है, खाना भी थोड़ा बहुत मिल रहा है। लेकिन कहीं कहीं पर ज्यादा तकलीफ़ है, वहाँ पर बोलना पड़ता है। अभी छः करोड़ अछूत लोग हम हैं। इन के बारे में हम कहते हैं कि ज़मीन दिलाओ, मकान बनवाओ, तो कुछ नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन रिफ्यूजीज़ के लिये तो बहुत कुछ हो रहा है, क्योंकि ऐसे लोगों ने आवाज़ उठाई, हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का झगड़ा हो गया और अभी पोलिटिकल इश्यू बन गया। हर एक पार्टी के लोग अपने अपने ढंग से बोलते हैं, ऐसा होना चाहिये, वैसा होना चाहिये। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि हम को इस मामले में सच्ची इतिला से बंलना चाहिये लेकिन पालिटिक्स को, चुनाव को लोग इस में ले आते हैं। चुनाव का झगड़ा उठा देते हैं कि हम को वोट मिलना चाहिये, हम को वोट दो, हम ने तुम्हारे लिये इतना किया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं सच्चे दिल से कहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो उनका सवाल है उस से हमारी भी हमदर्दी है, क्योंकि दुर्दैव से जो कुछ हो गया, खराब हो गया, मगर अब तो उस के लिये भला काम होना चाहिये।

बंगाल से जो शरणार्थी वहाँ भारत आये हैं उन में अछूत करीब १५, २० लाख हैं और यह देखने में आया है कि जो ऊँची जाति के भाई हैं और जो बड़े अफसरों तक पहुँच जाते हैं उनका काम तो जल्दी हो जाता है लेकिन जो हमारे गिरे हुये भाई

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

हैं उनके लिये कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । और यह भेदभाव हिन्दुओं में जाति पात के कारण होता है । और पूर्वी बंगाल में जो हमारे अछूत भाई हैं उनके बारे में तो मैं ने यहां तक सुना है कि उनको जबरदस्ती मुसलमान बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है, पता नहीं यह कहां तक सच या झूठ है, लेकिन ऐसी मेरी इत्तिहा है । हमारे अछूत भाइयों को जबरदस्ती इस्लाम में कनवर्ट किया जा रहा है । जो रुपये पैसे वाले वहां के भाई लोग थे, वह तो भारत में आ गये और पीछे हमारे जो गरीब लोग हैं और हर तरह से पिछड़े हुये लोग हैं, वह वहां बैठे हुये हैं और उन पर इस तरह के अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह बारीसाल, गोपालगंज, चटगांव और खुलना आदि स्थानों में जायें और देखें कि आज हमारे वहां बसने वाले अछूत भाइयों की कैसी दर्दनाक अवस्था है ? इन स्थानों में अछूतों की बहुत आबादी है और करीब १०, १२ लाख अछूत वहां पर बसते हैं, वहां सबर्ण हिन्दुओं की अल्प संख्या है, वे माइनोरिटी में हैं । आज से नहीं, हमारे ऊपर पहले से अत्याचार होते आये हैं और मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी जब नोआखाली गये थे तब अछूतों के साथ कितना खराब सलूक किया गया था, कितना उनको मारा पीटा गया था और कितनों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया और किस तरह हमारे भाइयों को गऊ मांस खिलाने के लिये जबरदस्ती की गयी, हम महात्मा गांधी का एहसान मानते हैं जो वह वहां हम लोगों की हालत सुधारने का प्रयत्न करने गये और अपने तरीके से उन्होंने वहां काम भी किया । मैं आज हाउस का ध्यान उनकी दयनीय दशा की र दिखाना चाहता हूं और मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप उन की दशा शीघ्र से सुधारें । पंजाब में भाषा

के विवाद को ले कर हिन्दी और पंजाबी को ले कर उन बेचारों पर जुल्म किया गया और मारा पीटा गया और धमकाया गया कि अगर वोट दे दोगे तब तो ठीक होगा नहीं तो तुम्हें गांव से निकाल दिया जायगा । मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि आज किसी भी सज्जन ने इन पन्द्रह लाख अछूतों पर जो जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं ध्यान नहीं दिलाया कि उन पर क्या क्या जुल्म हो रहे हैं, उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती, रहने को मकान नहीं मिलते, आदि । और मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि हमारे लिये एक अलग अछूतों की रेफ्यूजी मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाय और तब आप देखेंगे कि यह काम अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा और इस में कोई झगड़ा अथवा दिक्कत भी नहीं पड़ेगी । मेरे इस सुझाव पर मैं देखता हूं कि मौलाना साहब बैठे हुये मुस्करा रहे हैं बड़े प्रेम से हंस रहे हैं.....

مولانا آزاد : ہنسنا ہی اچھا ہے دونا

اچھا نہیں -

[Maulana Azad: It is good to laugh; it is no good to weep.]

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : ठीक है, हंसने के सिवा और कोई काम नहीं कर सकते । बहरहाल, मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत अहम मामला है और इसके हल करने के लिये आप एक बोर्ड बनाइये, यह जो आपका हरिजन सेवक संघ है यह तो बिल्कुल एक पार्टी का बोर्ड है, और वह तो उसी प्रकार है जैसे अंधा पीसता है और कुत्ता आटा खाता है, इस काम में तो आप को सभी देशवासियों का सहयोग लेना आवश्यक है, तभी आप यह काम सफलतापूर्वक कर सकते हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने घंटी बजा दी, लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि मेरे विभाग में भी एक घंटी है जो निरन्तर बजा करती है और मुझे यह अहसास दिलाती रहती है कि मैं अछूत भाई हूँ और जब मैं बोलने खड़ा होता हूँ और अपने प्वाइण्ट्स को डेवलप करना शुरू करता हूँ तो चट से घंटी बज जाती है जिसका मतलब होता है कि मैं आगे प्रोसीड न करूँ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : संविधान में आप को रिजर्वेशन तो प्रदान किया गया है और उसके द्वारा आपके अधिकार सुरक्षित रखे गये हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : वह सब किताब में ही दर्ज रह कर रह गया है, आगे कुछ नहीं होता और वह तो ठीक उस प्रकार है जैसे बगल में छुरी, मुंह में रामराम रिहैबिलिटेशन रिपोर्ट के बीस पेज पर डिस्प्लेस्ड हरिजनों के बारे में जो बोर्ड बनाने का जिक्र है, उसके बारे में मुझे यही कहना है कि आप उसके लिये एक बिल्कुल नान आफिशियल बाडी बनायें जिस में आपको सब देशवासियों का समान सहयोग प्राप्त हो सके। हरिजन सेवक संघ से हम सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं और वह इस काम को नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि वह तो एक बिल्कुल कांग्रेस पार्टी है। और हम उन के जालों में फँसने वाले नहीं हैं। पूर्वी बंगाल या काश्मीर से अछूतों के अलावा जो और हमारे उच्च जाति के हिन्दू आये हैं, उनको भी आप सहायता दें और बसायें, मुझे इस में कोई एतराज नहीं, मुझे तो बल्कि प्रसन्नता ही होगी।

बस मैं और ज्यादा न कह कर यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं किसी पार्टी का नहीं हूँ और मैं ने जो कुछ मेरी स्वतन्त्र नीति थी

ओपीनियन थी, वह आप के सामने जाहिर कर दी। गवर्नमेंट को हमारी दुर्दशा की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि हमारे अछूत भाई जो बहुत गिरे हुये हैं वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। अब समय आ गया है जब गवर्नमेंट को जो कुछ उसने कहा है कि उसको अमल में लाये और अपनी सच्चाई जाहिर करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय और सभा जी भी जो आफिशियल गैलरी में बैठे हैं, हमारी ओर ध्यान दें और जल्द कोई कदम उठावें। बस मैं इतना कहकर और आप को धन्यवाद दे कर बैठ जाता हूँ।

Shri A. P. Jain: I have listened with great interest to the speeches of no less than 17 Members who have spoken today. It will not be possible for me to cover all the points yet, I shall try to deal with the important issues which have been raised this evening.

I am grateful to Mrs. Renu Chakravarty who made some positive and concrete suggestions, viz., that before undertaking a scheme, it must be more carefully scrutinised with a view to see that it is a sound and good scheme, fit to settle the displaced persons. I must confess that particularly in the east, when there was a great rush of displaced persons and urgency of rehabilitation, in some cases proper scrutiny could not be done, and the schemes were defective in certain respects. She also raised another pertinent question about payment of the loans in instalments. We have already rectified that. And so far as housing loans in the east are concerned, they are given ordinarily in two instalments. Business loans are being given in one instalment. She has also said that in advancing loans, timing is an important factor. I accept that because a rupee given in time is equal to ten rupees given out of time. These are some of the constructive suggestions that were made during the debate. I dare say that these are the only positive suggestions that have been made.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): One question, Sir.

Shri A. P. Jain: You can ask me at the end. Otherwise most of the de-

[Shri A. P. Jain]

bate has taken the usual form of a tirade, beginning with my hon. friend Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani. She has said that my Ministry has failed. She has said so in unequivocal terms. Now, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani was very actively associated with my Ministry until about a year or fifteen months ago. All the failings of my Ministry are her failings until that time. Whatever failings may have occurred.....

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I am very sorry this explanation would not hold good.

Shri A. P. Jain: For you nothing will hold good. I know that.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Not at all. I am even now willing to help. You may bungle through, but in spite of your bungling I try to help whatever little I can.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am glad that she tried to help me out of bungling. She says that she is still trying to help me out of bungling. But perhaps according to her, I am not taking her advice. Yet, she is here and I ask her a straight question: Has she ever offered advice during the last 15 months? Have I not heard her? Has she offered any suggestion which I have not accepted during these 15 months? Now, whatever may be the failings of this Ministry.....

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Now, may I again interrupt? Whenever you have condescended to ask for my advice, I can assure you I have taken the trouble to go to you and give you advice, but somehow, the implementation of that advice, I have not seen yet.

Shri A. P. Jain: Here you are. Tell me one such suggestion which I did not accept. It is here an open challenge to you.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Let us take the schemes for rehabilitation for women. I gave it to Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna at the committee meeting, and I do not know what has happened after the Committee meeting.

Shri A. P. Jain: Did you give me that advice?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I gave it to your Ministry.....

Shri A. P. Jain: During the last fifteen months, I might have been a changed man. But whatever I have done until 15 months ago was in close collaboration with her. There was hardly a committee of this Ministry in which she was not there. Even today she is associated with the most impor-

tant committees of my Ministry, and yet when that remark comes from her, I think it comes rather with ill-grace.

With regard to the report Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani. Mr. Achint Ram, and a number of other friends have said that I have made tall claims, that I have said that the problem has been settled. In other words, I have made false claims; it comes to that. Now, the report is here, and hon. Members have made reference to three expressions of opinion. Otherwise it is a factual report.

The first is on page 1, where it has been said:

"The measure of success achieved in the solution of this complex problem, particularly in respect of the displaced persons from West Pakistan, is a matter of some satisfaction; but the situation in respect of the displaced persons from East Pakistan still continues to be a source of anxiety."

Is that a tall claim?

Then there is another reference on page 6, where it is said:

"The vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan may, therefore, be taken as resettled."

We have given figures, accurate figures and no hon. Member of this House can challenge those figures. We have said that about five lakhs and a quarter families have been settled on land. Are they not resettled on land? I dare say there might be a few hundred families here, or a few hundred families there, but by and large, all the families of agriculturists, who have had land in ownership in West Pakistan, or who were working as agricultural labourers, there, have been settled on land. It is quite a different question that some of these holdings are uneconomic, a question to which I will come later on.

Shri Gidwani: On a point of correction. Not the whole of Western Pakistan. Excepting Sind, Baluchistan, the Frontier, and Bahawalpur.

Shri A. P. Jain: In the face of these figures, is this an incorrect statement? It simply sums up the position.

Then, on page 19, we have said:

"From the above assessment, it will be seen that a stage has now been reached when it can be said that the displaced persons from West Pakistan are more or less

assimilated in the economy of the country."

Lala Achint Ram: Incorrect.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is correct, and I assure you that it is correct.

Lala Achint Ram: It is incorrect.

Shri A. P. Jain: You may say so, but it is correct. Let me speak further.

Now, what we have claimed is this, that the displaced persons are assimilated in the economy of the country. What does the word 'assimilation' mean? Does my hon. friend perfectly understand that? It means that they have become a part and parcel of the economy. No less than 2,20,000 persons have obtained employment. Probably, there may be a little duplication. It may be that some persons have got temporary employment or that some persons have got a non-equivalent employment here. Yet, that is a fact that two and a quarter lac of persons have found employment. We have given some small loans to 1,75,000 persons. They are working as businessmen, carrying on shops. It may be that some of them may have failed; it may be that in some cases, the amount may not have been adequate, but nonetheless a very large number of persons are assimilated in business.

Then, we have given vocational training to no less than 57,000 persons, and 12,000 refugees are under training. I have not got the figures of persons who after obtaining technical training have either set up small workshops or found employment. Yet we have given them training. Now, the question is asked: Why am I not in a position to say how many persons have found employment? We set up a system of what is known as 'follow-up'. Every student, when he left the institution was given a number of post cards, so that he may keep in touch with us whether he is in employment or he is not in employment etc., but we found that there was not much response. Anybody who has completed training is a free man. He can settle anywhere, wherever he likes. If he wants any assistance from us, he can write to us, and we will try to do our best, but beyond that, my ministry has no control upon the movement of persons who have received training.

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

After we have given the figures of agriculturists who have been settled on land, the number of persons who have found employment in services, and the number of persons who have

been given loans for setting up business, and of those who have received technical or vocational training, am I wrong in saying that they have been assimilated in the economy of the country? I have made that statement, and I stand by that statement, and anybody, who says it is not correct, does not understand the meaning of the word 'assimilation', or is saying something which is not purposefully correct.

Let us try to understand what the term 'rehabilitation' means. In fact, there has been a lot of misunderstanding about that expression. My hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh made some observations. He quoted what I said on a previous occasion, rather misquoted me, because I never attempted any definition of the word 'rehabilitation'. Nor do I think that I can give a precise definition of that term today. Yet I want to give an idea of what I think 'rehabilitation' means.

To my mind, it consists of two parts: one, housing and the other, means of livelihood. Now, Sir, India is a poor country. It has got a backward economy. Take the case of agricultural holdings. I have had the occasion, when I was in Uttar Pradesh—U.P. is one of the comparatively advanced provinces—of getting an analysis made of the economic and uneconomic holdings. Roughly speaking, we laid down that a holding of five acres and above may be considered as economic holding; and a holding of less than five acres be considered as an uneconomic holding. And the result of the investigation was that 80 per cent. of the holdings in U.P. were uneconomic. Now, it is true that the majority of holdings allotted to displaced persons under the quasi-permanent settlement are uneconomic. The quasi-permanent settlement in the Punjab is based on the land possessed by the land-owner in West Pakistan and any person who owned upto 10 acres of land has been allotted 75 per cent. of land worked out according to certain methods of valuations i.e. the ordinary acres were converted into what are known as 'standard acres' based on productivity and other advantages. Therefore, in point of value everybody who owned land in West Pakistan, if he was a Punjabi or of Punjabi extraction, has been allotted 3/4th of the land which he had possessed, provided his holding did not exceed 10 standard acres. Now, if there were uneconomic holdings on the other side, there would be uneconomic holdings here it is true that their number has increased owing to the 25 per cent. But that could not be helped. The general economy of the country is

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there. There cannot be islands of prosperity for refugees in the midst of comparative poverty of the locals. Therefore, whatever may be the method of doing rehabilitation, anything that we can achieve will not go beyond the common economy of the country. And if in this country, 80 or 90 per cent. of holdings are uneconomic, it is no criticism that the holdings allotted to the refugees are uneconomic. If in the rest of the country there are uneconomic holdings, the refugees have to share them. Even then, Sir, outside the Punjab, our minimum allotment was 8 acres and it even went up to 32 acres. Then we were not hampered by the considerations of ownership on the other side.

It is a guess—I cannot vouchsafe it from any enumeration or any census—but my general impression is that not less than 25,000 to 30,000 of persons settled on land outside the Punjab and PEPSU and those who had never owned an inch of land in Pakistan, whose ancestors had never owned land in Pakistan, and who were working as labourers on the fields and farms of landowners. And, if I am proud of any settlement, I am proud of that settlement, because they are the children of the soil, who had not been creating wealth only for themselves but also for others who were sitting parasitically upon them and sharing the produce of sweat of their brow. Now, I am happy with that result that we have achieved, because those persons who have been working as landless labourers on the other side, even if they had been given land of not good quality, unirrigated land, they have made good use of it. Every time that I go among them I feel proud that they are adding to the prosperity of the country. They are producing a variety of grain, wheat—good kind of wheat—paddy, gram and a variety of things.

Now, Sir, to business: We are a poor people and so it is natural that most of the refugees would be having small shops. Again, unemployment. Is there not unemployment in this country? The refugee has to share it. Unfortunately, he being the weaker party has to suffer more. I am not talking of the particular colonies like Faridabad, Nilokheri and other places where there is a special problem—I shall come to that presently. But, Sir, there are certain economic levels and standards prevailing in the country, and all that we can do is that the particular disabilities, from which the refugees suffer from the fact of being dislocated, may be removed to the extent that he comes up to the general level and be assimilated in the

economy of the country. That does not mean that everybody will have the same type of profession; if he was a landlord there, he must be a landlord here; if he was a businessman there, he must be a businessman here; if he was living by begging there, he must be a beggar here; that is not rehabilitation. He must become a part and parcel of the economy here so that he may make his way. Beyond this, rehabilitation becomes a question of the general development of the country. If the country becomes prosperous, the refugee will share the prosperity; if the country goes down, he will share our woes. At a certain stage the refugee problem ceases to be a special problem pertaining to a set of people. It merges into the general problem of the country—of the prosperity, and poverty by which the rest of the population suffers. That is the standard by which I want the work of this Ministry to be judged.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Mr. Achint Ram and some other friends comments about the report may, if I am permitted to say so, be summed up as 'It is too good to be true'. I claim that the report is based on facts. You either refute or accept those facts but once you cannot refute those facts the conclusion becomes inevitable. Now, I know that in certain places there are difficulties—special types of difficulties. I have been fighting against them for instance, take the case of Faridabad. I know there is unemployment. Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani said that I was heavily subsidising the stone quarry there. It is true. I bring people from Faridabad to Delhi in trucks, spend one rupee or 14 annas a day on each individual who comes. They come and work here as labourers. These are all facts. But what do they indicate? If I can spend one rupee a day per head in order to provide them work here, of whatever nature I can, is it not an honest effort? If I am heavily subsidising the quarry there, is it not an honest effort to provide work?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Yes, but productive work.

Shri A. P. Jain: This quarry work is productive work. The work of building houses is also productive work.

Now, Sir, the very facts by which Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani wanted to condemn me are proof of my anxiety and honesty to provide them work.

There is unemployment in new townships. Now, townships have a pecu-

liar problem. Township does not end by building houses as Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani said. We must have gainful employment. If a displaced person comes and settles in Delhi, he becomes part and parcel of a settled economy; he can partake in the developed economy of Delhi. But, townships are built far away from existing towns in rather isolated places. Up to a certain stage people are engaged in building the township in one way or the other. After the township is built, we have found that it is not so easy to create other types of gainful employment. A sort of hiatus is created between the construction stage and the industrial stage. All my colonies have suffered from that, they are suffering from that. So, there is a particular type of misery in the colony and I am doing my best. It is not easy to create employment, when fresh capital is not being attracted as is the case now. Yet, I can assure you, Sir, that I am doing my best. If I have failed, all I can say is, find out another man and I will never object to that. A man cannot do better than give his best. I say I have given my best and if my best does not satisfy you, by all means have another man and I can assure you that I will not come in the way.

Now, I come to the question of compensation, a very important question. I consider compensation to be another aspect of rehabilitation because, an overwhelming majority of the claims, may be near about 80 per cent, are of comparatively small properties, not exceeding thirty thousand rupees in value. In the present days, when the value of money is not high, a person who possesses property worth thirty, forty or even fifty thousand rupees, can by no means be called affluent. Therefore, any assistance that we give to him, whether by way of compensation or by way rehabilitation, is, in fact, rehabilitation. That is my view of it. For the last two years, I have applied myself to this question of compensation. I have made a number of statements here in this House, and, on the last occasion, I said that "I stand by every one of those statements which I have made." Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani raised the same question last time and in spite of my definite and categorical reply she has repeated the same thing. I am sorry for that. After all, we must believe one another's words and I had said that I have made certain commitments. I have made those commitments on behalf of the Government; they are not my personal commitments. If, at any time, it is found that I have exceeded the authority which was given to me, I must pay for it and pay for it heavily. I

have stated more than once that a scheme of compensation has been prepared in all the details. It has been submitted to the Cabinet; it is pending before the Cabinet. The necessary legislation to implement that scheme has also been prepared and it is pending before the Cabinet. Now, if you want me to say when will the Cabinet take decision, I am not in a position to say.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will it come during this session?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not going to commit myself either to days or weeks or months. The scheme is before the Cabinet for its consideration. The Prime Minister wants to decide it at an early date. Beyond that I cannot go. On the last occasion, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani said something about this and that Minister. I repudiate that any Minister had made any contradictory statement and all that. I repudiated that last time and I do so again. In fact, when she repeated it today, she must have been on stronger ground. She must have been able to quote the definite statement. But it is rather unfortunate that we try to create trouble where the trouble does not exist. Therefore, so far as compensation and the legislation necessary to implement it is concerned, I have made the position clear so far as I am concerned and so far as Government is concerned.

Mr. Chatterjee said that a Commission should be appointed to investigate into the rehabilitation problem of the eastern region. We have already done that. An announcement was made by the Prime Minister in this House. A Fact Finding Committee was appointed. It has worked for about three months. It has collected all the data, which is being sorted out. Shortly, it will be submitting its report to a Committee of Ministers.

Now, Mrs. Renu Chakravartty said that we did not seek the cooperation of other political parties. I have had some correspondence with her on that question and I have expressed my views to her clearly. This is what I said:—

"I hope you will appreciate that fact-finding should be done by a team of persons possessed of intimate knowledge of schemes, their working and procedure. A statistician would be greatly helpful. These persons must be possessed of a high degree of objectivity, so that an impartial assessment may be possible. The political parties with their conflicting pulls and ideologies cannot be expected to

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undertake a work of this nature. For instance, if your party, the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha are associated together, I do not know whether there will be agreement on any points. Further, you will recollect that I told you that none of the officers of the committee are or were at any time connected with the rehabilitation work in West Bengal."

She sent me a list of sixteen persons, and I said:—

"The annexure attached to your letter contains no less than 16 names of persons representing Forward Bloc-Marxist, R. S. P., C.P.I., Forward Bloc Socialist V. Centre and P.S.P. and numerous other associations whom you would like to be associated with the committee. If the representatives of Hindu Mahasabha, Jan Sangh, Refugees and numerous other parties are added, the number might go up to 40 or 50. With such large numbers, it will not be possible to do the work with necessary speed or objectivity."

Now, the Fact Finding Committee is a Committee of Experts. It has collected facts. Those facts will come before the Committee of Ministers. They will consider it from the administrative, political financial and other points of view. It will be at that stage that any political or other party interested in rehabilitation work can put forward its views and they will be welcome. We shall carefully scrutinise their views and in coming to conclusions, we shall give them due weight.

I am sorry for the incident that occurred at Yole Camp. Nobody would be more sorry than myself. Yet the matter is under enquiry. The Commissioner has conducted one set of enquiries. Another enquiry is conducted by a Magistrate. I can assure the House that anybody who is found guilty will be properly dealt with. At this stage, when an enquiry is being conducted, I cannot go beyond that, and I am sorry that some responsible Members of this House should have made observations on a matter which is under investigation.

Now, the question of reserters. There are a number of cut motions about deserters. That question was considered by us more than once. It is true that there has been a large amount of desertions from among the refugees

who were sent to Orissa and Bihar. More than one hon. Member of this House have observed on occasions that our rehabilitation schemes were defective, they were not properly framed, we took the refugees to bad places, to areas infested with jungles, infested with tigers and elephants. Now let us see what are the facts. The total number of desertions from Orissa has been.....

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): It is right for my hon. friend to call Bihar a jungle area, of all places—I seriously object to that.

Shri A. P. Jain: I never said so.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes, he said Bihar and Orissa.

Shri A. P. Jain: The total number of desertions from Orissa was 18,916 and from Bihar 11,417, making a total of about 30,000. Out of these 23,341 persons deserted from camps and 7,046 persons deserted from colonies. In ordinary camps to which these figures relate, the inmates receive doles: certain allowances for clothing, etc., they were not made to work. When was the occasion for them to desert? In the case of the 7,046 persons sent to rehabilitation centres we may have erred here or there but not in all the places. But if a person lives in camp and deserts, certainly the Rehabilitation Ministry cannot be blamed. In fact there were certain middle factors—certain political pulls, certain propaganda which was responsible for desertion. After full consideration we took decision, which I think is perfectly sound one.

On the 22nd October 1952 at a conference between the Union Rehabilitation Minister and the Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation West Bengal, it was agreed that a deserter from a camp or colony would not be considered for any further relief, or rehabilitation benefits until and unless he or she returned to the camp or the colony from which he or she had deserted. In no circumstances would relief or rehabilitation benefit be given to a squatter at a railway station. It was at the same time emphasised that, all reasonable grievances of refugees would have to be very thoroughly scrutinised and checked up after the deserters returned to the places from which they deserted.

Now recently 800 out of 3000 or 4000 of the refugees who came in the new influx returned from Orissa and sat on the Howrah Station. The Rehabili-

tation Minister of West Bengal gave them an interview. She promised that if they returned to the Charbatia camp in Orissa from which they had deserted then their case will be looked into by a representative of the Government of Orissa, one of the Deputy Ministers of West Bengal or an officer appointed by the West Bengal Government and an officer of the Government of India. But their cases would be looked into only after they had gone back to Charbatia. They agreed to that. But before they could leave certain pulls and pressure were brought in and they said they would not go. It is an impossible position and I do stick to the decision that a person who has deserted a camp or rehabilitation centre will first have to go back to original place, whether it be a camp or a colony, and then only his grievances will be looked into.

An hon. Member here said that separate colonies were being set up for Harijans. According to our scheme a Harijan is entitled to all the rehabilitation benefits in the same manner as others, not only in theory but in practice. Particularly, the hon. Member referred to the case of Delhi. Now, in Delhi we have adopted the sectionwise system, we select an area, and all the squatters in the area, whatever may be the caste or religion, or status of any person, are all taken to a group of houses built by us. If there is a Harijan he will get the same type of house as a Brahman. And, therefore, the general criticism is incorrect. Yet the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh and certain other bodies working for Harijans requested us that we must advance them money for setting up colonies. For instance, in Ahmedabad, the Baba Thakkar colony has been set up for about five hundred Harijan families. That has been set up by the Harijan Sewak Sangh mostly one of the money advanced by us. Similarly, in Bombay and in Delhi certain colonies have been set up. I hate that there must be a particular set of houses or group of houses set apart for Harijans. We are not building any particular colony for Harijans except, that if some association or body working for the Harijans may be a loan from us. But I am not going to take up any separate departmental constructions for Harijans.

The hon. Member Sardar Hukum Singh said that there are Muslim zones in Delhi, that is, there are certain areas set apart where only Muslims can be allotted evacuee property. In the early stages of rehabilitation a decision was taken, according to which certain areas which were predominantly inhabited by Muslims were set

apart; houses there were not ordinary to be allotted to refugees for the reason that at that time the communal situation was very tense; there had been numerous disturbances and for the sake of peace and tranquillity it was considered necessary to take that step. But that decision has been abrogated some time ago, not last night. And today there are no such things as Muslim zones.

Sardar Hukum Singh: Could I know when was that?

Shri A. P. Jain: Several months ago.

Sardar Hukum Singh: Could I send to the hon. Minister copies of judgments of the Custodians where they have refused the first informant on the plea.....

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no system of first informant now. My friend totally unaware of the present position.

Sardar Hukum Singh: They have been refused allotment on the plea that that was a Muslim zone. I talk of today.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no system of first informant now. There are no Muslim zones now.

7 P.M.

Now, Sir, I will finish with a few remarks about certain observations made by Sardar Hukum Singh about the revision of certain claims which have been verified. The original verification of claims has been completed. Claimants who were not satisfied with the order of the Claims Officer had a right to file a revision petition. Similarly we found that certain orders of Claims Officers had erred on the other side, that is, they had assessed an exaggerated value. There are some cases of that nature, but their number is not large. I do not think that out of 5 lakhs of claims, more than 10,000 or 20,000 exaggerated claims have come to the notice of my officers. When the officers give final shape to claims for being transmitted to the compensation department and find that any claim was over-assessed, they send it to the Claims Commissioner who looks into it to see if the Claims Officer has made proper assessment. If he finds that the claim is over-assessed he sends it to a Claims Commissioner for revision. Is that procedure open to objection? After all, I do not claim absolute accuracy for these verifications. That is impossible to achieve because of the very limitations. In most cases no title deeds were forthcoming. Therefore, some sort of

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checking, re-checking, cross-checking had to be done in verifying these claims. We are doing the revision in the interest of the refugees with a view to establish parity between one refugee and another. It is abundantly clear that Government will not be in a position to compensate a rupee worth of loss by a rupee. It will be only partial payment and if that be so, the question is how the sum total is to be distributed. Assuming the total value of all the claims is, say Rs. 100/-, the total amount of compensation to be distributed against it is Rs. 50/-. If the claims of some persons are exaggerated by Rs. 10/-, the value of all the claims becomes Rs. 110/- and, therefore, Rs. 50/- will have to be distributed against Rs. 110/-. Those whose claims are over-assessed by Rs. 10/- will gain at the expense of others. The rationalisation of claims is a step in the right direction for the benefit of the displaced persons and, at any rate, the number of cases in which this revision is being done at the instance of the Claims Officer is by no means large.

These are some of the principal points. I am grateful to the hon. Members of the House for various other issues which have been raised. What I can say is that I will look into them and try to benefit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Samanta wants some clarification.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that the policy of giving loans to East Bengal displaced persons by instalments has been changed now. I think the hon. Minister is personally conversant with those displaced persons who had been given loans by instalments. They have spent their money not for the purpose of house building or for small business but for their personal purposes, i.e., for their maintenance. May I know whether the hon. Minister will take into account those cases and give them fresh loans so that they will be rehabilitated?

Prof. D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Are we going to have the question-hour after the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Arising out of the speech of the hon. Minister, Members are entitled to put any questions.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not in a position to make any commitment. The entire work of rehabilitation in West Bengal is being looked into by a Committee of Ministers. This case will also come before the Ministers.

They will consider it in all its aspects and take decision.

Shri S. C. Deb: (Cachar-Lushai Hills): One point, Sir. The hon. Minister, in his report and also in his speech, made reference to the Fact Finding Committee in West Bengal. May I know from him whether any Fact finding work will be taken up in Assam and Tripura?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not think there is any necessity for appointing a Fact Finding Committee there.

Shri S. C. Deb: One point more, Sir. The rehabilitation work was in the hands of the Central Government. One day, at question time, in answer he said that a part of the work has been handed over to the State Government of Assam. We do not find anything about that in this report. We expected something would be said. May I know how and under what terms the work has been handed over to the State Government of Assam and whether the State Government of Assam has placed any scheme for that?

Shri A. P. Jain: It has been handed over to Assam in the usual course. There are no special terms or agreement. As they are doing other schemes, they will do this. They will be sending their proposals for financial and administrative sanction.

Lala Achint Ram: One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. The hon. Member spoke and then there was a reply.

Lala Achint Ram: There is some misunderstanding.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put to the House the several Demands. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 85, 86, 87 and 134 be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. P.P.]

DEMAND No. 85—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,15,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 86—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,61,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 87—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

The House then adjourned till two of the clock on Tuesday, the 24th March, 1953.