



Tuesday
30th March, 1954

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

1509

1510

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 30th March, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MOVEABLE EVACUEE PROPERTY

*1389. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate value of articles of household effects that were retrieved from West Pakistan by the Deputy High Commissioner for India at Lahore during 1953;

(b) whether any of these articles have been claimed by the displaced owners; and

(c) whether the remaining articles have been auctioned?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Approximately Rs. 70,000.

(b) All the articles retrieved have been restored to their owners, except in one case in which the address of the displaced owner in India could not be traced.

(c) No.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether subsequently also articles are being retrieved from Pakistan, and if so, whether there is any list showing the value of the articles that have been recovered up to this date?

16 P.S.D.

Shri A. P. Jain: This question covers the period right up to end of 1953. I have no information about the subsequent period.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know what publicity is undertaken in such cases so that the refugees living in various places might be informed of the articles recovered?

Shri A. P. Jain: We undertake publicity through official agency as well as through non-official agency, and in this particular case the All-India Refugee Association was approached to help us in tracing the claimants.

POTTERY INDUSTRY IN BIHAR

*1390. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lump sum grant was made to the Government of Bihar in 1951-52 for research on raw materials for glass and ceramic industries;

(b) whether the entire grant has been availed of by the said Government; and

(c) whether any report has been received by the Central Government regarding the progress made in the execution of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 1.]

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the amount given by the Central Government to the State of Bihar

covered the requisition made by the Government there?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not entirely; we only give half of the expenditure in any particular scheme.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the Government is satisfied that the amount granted by the Central Government was properly spent on the scheme for which it was intended?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes. The amount that has been sanctioned, as is mentioned in the statement, was Rs. 24,426 and it has been utilised on the scheme for which it was intended. We have received progress reports and there is no reason for us to believe that the amount has been spent in ways other than in the manner indicated.

BORDER RAIDS

*1391. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the decision taken at the Conference of the Indian and Pakistan Police Officers held at Barmer recently for checking the border raids?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A conference of Police officers of India and Pakistan was held at Barmer on the 5th and the 6th December 1953. The following is a summary of some of the important decisions reached at the conference for checking border raids:—

1. Meetings of high level Police officers of the border States should be held more frequently to review the implementation of their joint decisions and to discuss the situation on the border from time to time.

2. For administrative convenience, the border between West Pakistan and Rajasthan and Kutch should be divided roughly into four sectors and meetings of the border Police officers of the two sides should be held periodically in each sector to maintain close and effective liaison between them.

3. Information should be exchanged between the two sides in regard to bad characters and criminal gangs operating on the border and, even though it was primarily the responsibility of the Police of the area concerned to take action against those criminals, there should be effective co-operation between the Police of the two sides in the matter and

4. Police forces along the border should be instructed not to cross the border under any circumstances, without the permission of the authorities on the other side.

Shri Radha Raman: Since this decision was taken, may I know how many meetings have been held in the different sectors?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In this particular sector, the first meeting was held in October, 1950. For a long time, owing to certain difficulties, meetings could not be held. The next meeting, that is the second meeting, was held in December, 1953.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know how many border raids were reported during the last year and what action Government have taken in regard to them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Border raids along this sector, or all along?

Shri Radha Raman: Yes; along this sector.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got the information at present. There were not many as far as my information goes.

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

*1393. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign-trained officers who are working under the Central Standing Committee for Co-ordination of Power and Tele-Communication Lines to deal with problems of inductive co-ordination;

(b) the number of cases of individual conflict between various power systems

and the P. and T. Department that have been dealt by them in 1953 and with what result;

(c) whether during the period soil resistivity surveys were organised and experiments on L.F. electro-magnetic induction were undertaken; and

(d) if so, how and where?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 2.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement I find that four officers were sent abroad. May I know whether these four officers include two officers who went for training under the U.N. programme?

Shri Hathi: It includes one of them; not two.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that two were sent?

Shri Hathi: Of the two that are mentioned at present one is working on the Committee.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the long-term programme to examine the existing rules and regulations, both technical and legal?

Shri Hathi: This Committee is meant to test wherever there is conflict between power lines laid for telephones and electric transmission lines. Every time when a new power line is to be installed, this Committee has to see that. This is a permanent body that will have to work.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Committee investigates the noise-frequency system?

Shri Hathi: No; it generally examines low-frequency induction.

TRADE WITH BURMA

*1394. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron, steel and corrugated sheets exported to Burma during the year 1952-53;

(b) the total value of goods imported from and exported to Burma during the year 1952-53; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made either during this year or during the last year for carrying on trade with Burma on a barter basis?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 3.]

(c) There were some talks between Burma Government and the Government of India on the subject of a barter agreement but nothing came out of these talks.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know whether for the steel that we exported, the price was at controlled rates or higher than that?

Shri Karmarkar: The usual rates with export duty thereon.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know the total quantity of coal that we exported during this period to Burma?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not find it here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not in the question.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बर्मा और हिन्दु-
स्तान के बीच जो ट्रेड का बेलेंस है वह
हिन्दुस्तान के फेवर में है या बर्मा के
फेवर में है ?

Shri Karmarkar: During 1952-53, the value of our exports was Rs. 22,06,00,000 and the value of our imports was Rs. 26,46,00,000. In 1953-54 April to December, the value of our exports was Rs. 16.57 crores and the value of our imports Rs. 16.32 crores.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that a new duty has been imposed by the Government of Burma on the import of Indian cloth?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not a question of a new duty. They gave certain preferences to us and to some other countries under the old agreement: I think

it is the Anglo-Burmese Trade Agreement. Now, they have abolished those preferences, as they could.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether this export of steel and iron was left to private negotiation between private businessmen here and in Burma or was it done at Government level?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes; it was left to private negotiation.

RESEARCH IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

*1395. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for research into social problems and fields of social work has been drawn up;

(b) if so, what machinery has been set up for implementing the programme; and

(c) how the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs made in the Plan for research will be spent?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Yes. Social problems relating to regional and urban development are included in the programme drawn up by the Research Programmes Committee. A statement of the schemes falling under this head and the grants which have been sanctioned is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 4.]

The investigations will be undertaken through universities, colleges and research institutions. Specific research programmes are approved by the Research Programmes Committee from time to time.

(c) Schemes costing Rs. 11.78 lakhs were sanctioned upto March 15. In this connection attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 1290 on 25th March, 1954.

Shri B. K. Das: There are certain categories of research mentioned in the statement. May I know whether there

are other categories also for research, and if so, what they are?

Shri Nanda: This refers to research affecting social problems. There are other categories of research relating to land, investment etc.

Shri B. K. Das: What are the agencies, universities or other social bodies, taking up research on those categories?

Shri Nanda: The names of the universities and other institutions are given in the statement. They are mostly universities.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the subjects for research are chosen by the Research Programmes Committee or by the universities concerned?

Shri Nanda: The subjects were in the first place categorised by the Research Programmes Committee, on which most of the eminent economists associated with the universities sit. Those subjects were indicated to the universities, but the universities are, of course, free to suggest alternatives.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know what the object of those researches are, and how they are different from the study of social tensions, undertaken by the Education Ministry? May I also know the results that have been derived from the study of these social problems?

Shri Nanda: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, that is a narrow aspect, very important, of course. But the research with which we are here concerned relates to problems of economic development of the country. So far as results are concerned, this programme has been initiated only recently.

Shri Velayudhan: What are the types of social problems for the amelioration of which grants were paid by the Government of India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that is given in the statement.

Shri Nanda: Sixteen items have been given in the list.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: For the coming year, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the work of this Research Programmes Committee. May I know the directions of this research, and the reasons why this increased provision has been thought necessary?

Shri Nanda: There is a total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs made in the Plan. During the first year, only a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was spent. For the coming year, it will be Rs. 20 lakhs. The remaining amount will be spent during the remaining years of the Plan period.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What happens in case two universities take one and the same subject?

Shri Nanda: In such cases, the Committee asks one of the universities to take up one subject, and the other university is given some other subject.

FIVE YEAR PLAN PUBLICITY

*1397. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of field publicity officers recruited recently for each State to publicise the Five Year Plan in the country?

(b) Were all the appointments made at one time or by stages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Of the 32 posts of officers sanctioned for field publicity work, 21 have been filled temporarily in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, by selection by an *ad hoc* Committee, pending final recruitment through Union Public Service Commission. These officers have not been recruited for any particular States but will work in different regions of India comprising various States.

(b) By stages.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the number of persons appointed in the first batch, and the qualifications taken into consideration for their appointment?

Dr. Keskar: The officers are for different sorts of work. For each and every sort of work, the qualifications are different. I would not be able to give here the list of those qualifications, but I might say that all persons even recruited temporarily must possess the minimum qualifications meant for the particular post.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Advertised for the post.

Shri N. Sreekantam Nair: May I know, Sir, whether histrionic talent comes within the qualifications, as is evident from a case in Travancore-Cochin State where.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not go into argument. The hon. Member may put a question whether histrionic talents are also included, and then let the answer be given.

Dr. Keskar: Histrionic talent is also one of the considerations. I will not be able to say off-hand, but there are jobs where histrionic talents are also required. But I cannot say whether it is in this list.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether all these appointments were made in consultation with the UPSC or whether the UPSC has now advertised for all these posts which are already filled?

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member has not listened carefully to my reply. The moment the supplementary demand was passed, we went to the UPSC. We had a discussion with them and we explored the possibility whether appointments to these posts could be made within the shortest possible time by the Public Service Commission. They expressed their inability to recruit all these personnel during that short time. They said they would require about 4-6 months, and in view of the fact that within that time the sum that was granted by Parliament would have elapsed, we asked, and they agreed, that a few appointments might be made so that the work might be begun.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कम से कम कौन सी परीक्षा उसके लिये आवश्यक है, इंटेस या बी० ए०, कम से कम क्या क्वालीफिकेशन उनके लिये रखी गई है :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For each particular post, there is a minimum qualification. What is the meaning of asking "कम से कम"?

Shri Raghunath Singh: I am asking for the officers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: True. A music teacher is different from a dancing teacher.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether the rules of reservation apply to these posts, and if so, how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have been appointed?

Dr. Keskar: I will require notice.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: What is the proposed *modus operandi* for these officers? For example, if they pass some examination in Hindi without passing the B.A. or F.A. examination, will they be taken up?

Dr. Keskar: The posts are of a very varied sort and it will not be possible for me to lump them all together. For example, there are some posts in which Hindi is required, but there are others where no Hindi is required. There are some posts for which a degree will not be required, e.g. the posts of cameramen and photographers.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: What will be the *modus operandi*?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Union Public Service Commission.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: There must be some *modus operandi*. Will they simply lecture?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is embarking on a lecture on the question as to what is the *modus*

operandi. So far as selection is concerned, the Union Public Service Commission does it. That is what the hon. Minister said. Regarding qualifications, they differ from post to post.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि जो लोग पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने परीक्षा के लिये जाते हैं उनके लिये यह जरूरी है कि वह किसी एक खास क्रिस्म की पोशाक पहन कर आयें और यदि खास पोशाक नहीं पहनते हैं तो उनको रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है ?

Dr. Keskar: That is for the Home Ministry to answer.

EXPORT ORGANISATIONS AT PORTS

*1398. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the progress made by the Special Officer, appointed for the setting up of export organisations in ports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No officer was appointed specially for this purpose. These matters are dealt with by the Export section of the Ministry which was recently strengthened.

Shri Nanadas: May I know what special steps Government have taken for promoting the export trade in tobacco?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: A sub-committee of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee has been constituted to look after this work of promotion of export. We have recently appointed two officers to go abroad and find out the marketing possibilities of tobacco.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS AT BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

*1399. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 670 asked on

the 7th December, 1953, regarding misappropriation of Government funds at Bhakra-Nangal Project and state:

(a) whether the accused persons were convicted or set free; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to avoid recurrence of such acts?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The cases are still under investigation.

(b) (i) Departmental execution of works at Bhakra Dam, has taken the place of the contract system, which is a possible link in the process of corruption.

(ii) Prosecution of corrupt officials as a deterrent.

(iii) Greater vigilance by senior officers in the strict enforcement of rules and vigorous inspection of works and accounts to avoid any possibility of excess payments.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether any investigation was made to ascertain how and why such things happen and, if so, what are the findings?

Shri Hathi: An investigation was made as to under what circumstances this over-payment was made.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know if any case of misappropriation has been reported from any other river valley project also?

Shri Hathi: This relates to Bhakra; but in certain other projects also such cases did occur.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know the time taken between the time these things came to the notice of the Government and the order given by the Government for investigation and also the time taken for investigation so far?

Shri Hathi: It came to the notice of the Project authorities in 1952 and they lodged a complaint with the Punjab State Government; the matter rests with the Punjab Government. Actually, since then the investigation is in progress.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know how many of these accused were contractors and how many Government officers?

Shri Hathi: The names here are those of Government officers.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if the Government have any intention of shortening this period from two years to something less?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether these officers who have been involved in this corruption are still in service or are under orders of suspension?

Shri Hathi: They are suspended, Sir.

हाथकरवा उद्योग

*१४०२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) हाथकरवा उद्योग के लिये भारत में प्रति वर्ष कितने टन सूत का आवश्यकता पड़ती है ;

(ख) इस उद्योग के विकास के लिए कितने टन सूत की ओर आवश्यकता होगी; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय मिलें इस आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकती हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has envisaged the production of 1,700 million yards of handloom cloth at the end of 1955-56, which would require 380 million lbs. of yarn. In the year 1953, the yarn released for internal consumption amounted to about 377 million pounds, out of which about 80 per cent. went to the handloom industry.

(c) Yes.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know what steps are taken to produce all the quantity of yarn that is needed for the handloom industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If more yarn is required, I suppose the mills can meet the demand. I have said in part (c) that the mills are meeting the requirements already and the mills can meet additional requirements if they are necessary.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know what is the percentage of yarn used by the handloom factories and the handlooms which are being worked by human effort?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I presume the hon. Member means powerloom factories. I have not got the break-up.

Shri Heda: May I know if Government have any machinery to find out the percentage of the yarn or the quantity of yarn consumed or used by the handlooms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The only method by which we find out how much of yarn goes is by means of the total amount of yarn that is being released; that is, what we call free yarn minus that quantity of yarn which goes for purposes of not making cloth.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether Government is contemplating to reserve certain counts of yarn to be woven only by handlooms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Our idea of reservation has not gone to counts yet.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether it is a fact that Government is encouraging power-looms and not looms which are worked by hand?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir; Government's mind does not run in that direction.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know if there is any fluctuation in the demand of yarn in the different States and, if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid it is a little more than what I can answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have neither heard the question nor the answer.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether there has been any fluctuation in the demand of yarn for handloom industries in the different States and, if so, what are the reasons for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such a broad question!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, Sir, it is more than I can answer at present.

GANDAK IRRIGATION SCHEME

*1404. **Shri H. S. Prasad:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a Gandak river irrigation scheme to the Central Government for financial and technical assistance; and

(b) if so, the steps that Government propose to take for the construction of the canal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is expected to be considered in connection with the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the scheme submitted by the U.P. Government on the river Gandak differs in any way from the scheme submitted by the Bihar Government?

Shri Hathi: This Gandak scheme is for Gandak Canal Project in the U.P. and it has nothing to do with the river Gandak in Bihar.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if any sanction has been made by the Government or the Planning Commission for carrying on investigations till it is included in Second Five Year Plan at least?

Shri Hathi: It will be for the State Government to make investigations; the Central Government has not sanctioned anything for investigation purposes for the States.

Shri T. N. Singh: Have the Government received any report from the U.P. Government, whether in the nature of a project report or a preliminary report, about this scheme?

Shri Hathi: We have received a report, but it is not yet complete.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: What is the acreage that will be irrigated under this scheme?

Shri Hathi: The acreage is 1.62 lakhs.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: What is the rough estimated cost of the scheme?

Shri Hathi: The rough estimate at present intimated to Government is Rs. 194 lakhs.

सेठ अबल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गंडक स्कीम के अलावा और भी कोई स्कीम उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार न भेजी है ?

Shri Hathi: Three more schemes were suggested by the U.P. Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: Have Government any idea of the devastation caused by floods in the Gandak in U.P. and in Bihar?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this question arise? This is only a canal scheme.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether Government has decided to take up this project in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: That decision has yet to be taken and it will be considered by the Advisory Committee first.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस योजना में ऐक्विडक का उत्पादन भी शामिल है ?

Shri Hathi: No, it is only irrigation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार जो बू. पी. और बिहार की दो योजनाएं एक ही नदी गंडक से निकलती हैं, उनको एक में नहीं शामिल कर सकती हैं ?

Shri Hathi: All that depends upon the schemes which are submitted by different States to the Advisory Committee that has been appointed and the Advisory Committee will examine them.

"FREEDOM OF INFORMATION"

*1405. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:**

(a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether India was also requested to submit her views on "Freedom of Information" by the U.N. General Assembly which is reported to have adopted a resolution recently calling upon its member countries to submit their views?

(b) If so, have Government forwarded their views?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I enquire whether India is a member of the U.N.O., and, if so, whether she has been excluded from this invitation?

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member has not read carefully the U.N.O. resolution and that is why, I think, he is putting this question. In the second part of the resolution, it says that the General Assembly invite the Secretary-General to request the information enterprises and professional associations to expedite their comments on the draft international code of ethics. They did not ask the Governments of the States to submit their views.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: As, however, the Press in India is openly accused of making excursions into the realm of speculation for want or shortage of news and for want of freedom

of information, what steps do Government propose to take to rationalise the whole system?

Dr. Keskar: Does it arise out of this question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

NATIONAL BUILDING ORGANISATION

***1406. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Building Organisation; and

(b) what would be its functions?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal function of the National Buildings Organisation will be to co-ordinate research in building materials and building practices and to make the results of such researches, undertaken both in India and abroad, available to the building industry in the private and public sector in a form which would be readily appreciated by them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, Sir, if this Organisation has been able to evolve any models up till now?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This Organisation has not yet actually started functioning.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that this Organisation is going to start after two years or two months—which is immaterial—is it under the contemplation of Government to put any limit on the cost of the model which will be evolved, so that it may be within the reach of the people of each area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think, Sir there is some confusion on this point. The function of the National Building Organisation will not be to put up any specific models. If the mind of the

hon. Member is working in terms of the model houses that have been put up in the Exhibition that is a different matter. The National Building Organisation is going to do something much more than merely putting up model houses.

Shri Heda: May I know what was the estimated expenditure on this Organisation for the last year and how much of it was spent?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The estimated expenditure was in the Budget. I am sure the hon. Member who is a very vigilant Member knows the figure. I have already stated that the National Building Organisation has not started functioning yet and no expenditure could have been incurred.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is a fact that the employers have not been taking advantage of the loans and grants, as Government have planned? If so, are Government willing to undertake building houses either directly or through the housing boards, whichever may be suitable?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this question arise?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is another question on industrial housing scheme and I would request the hon. Member to reserve his supplementary for that.

INDIAN INVESTMENTS IN NEPAL

***1407. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of investment by Indians in industries in Nepal;

(b) the average amount invested every year; and

(c) whether any restrictions have been placed by the Nepal Government on Indian undertakings in Nepal?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No authoritative statistics are available;

but the total investment by Indians in Nepal is estimated to be about Rs. 15 crores.

(b) No figures are available.

(c) No; but the permission of the Government of Nepal is necessary before any new enterprise can be started.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether any agreement has been reached between Nepal and India with regard to investment of Indian capital in Nepal?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no trouble about investment by Indians in Nepal.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, which are the major industries in which investment has been made by Indians?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Most of the Indian investment is in cloth, jute, sugar, edible oils, oilseeds and cereals.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, what facilities are given to Indians by the Nepal Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The same facilities as are open to the people of Nepal itself.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that during the last two or three years, there has been progressive disinvestment in Nepal by Indians?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By 'disinvestment' the hon. Member means withdrawal?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as our information goes, there does not seem to have been any withdrawal of our investments. But there has not been much of flow of Indian capital into Nepal lately.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether Indian nationals who have invested in industries in Nepal are subjected to income-tax in Nepal as well as in India, and, if so, what is the policy of Government with regard to our investment in foreign countries?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as I know, up till now no income-tax has been levied in Nepal, though they are contemplating levying of this tax.

VAMSADHARA PROJECT

***1408. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Government have recommended to the Central Government the inclusion of the Vamsadhara Project in the first Five Year Plan as reported by *The Hindu* dated the 18th February, 1954 on page 12 in column 5 under the caption "River Projects in Andhra"; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project is still under investigation and no project report and estimates have been received by the Government of India so far. The project will be considered in due course in connection with the second five year plan by the recently constituted Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether this decision has been taken in collaboration with the Government of Orissa?

Shri Hathi: This was a project recommended by the Government of Andhra.

Shri Raghuramalah: May I know what steps the Government are taking to hurry up the investigation of this project?

Shri Hathi: It is really for the State Government to complete the investigations and send them up.

Shri Raghuramalah: May I know whether any project recommended by the State Government has been included?

Shri Hathi: About 28 schemes under the scarcity area programme were

recommended by the Andhra Government and out of them about 17 have been accepted and about Rs. 5 crores have been sanctioned.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the Andhra State Government has recommended Somasila Project, and if so, what is the scope of that project?

Shri Hathi: Unless the investigations are complete, it cannot be taken up.

Shri Nanadas: I want to know whether the Andhra Government has recommended that project at all?

Shri Hathi: I do not find that in the list; I would require notice to answer questions about this particular project.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there is any agreement about this project between the Andhra Government and the Orissa Government?

Shri Hathi: For that particular project, I would require notice.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether any steps have been taken to expedite the project of Tungabhadra high-level canal?

Shri Hathi: That has not been taken up yet.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the catchment area for this project is situated in Orissa?

Shri Hathi: It will come to the same question; we have not got the details about this project and hence I am not in a position to say unless we get the details.

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS FACTORY

*1409. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dearness allowance is not being paid to the workers in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Jalahalli;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present monthly minimum wages paid to the workers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). Recruitment in the initial stages was made mostly on an *ad hoc* basis in accordance with requirements from time to time and the basic wage and dearness allowance were not shown separately but payments were made on a consolidated basis.

(c) There are no monthly paid workers. With effect from the 1st March 1954, the minimum daily wage for unskilled workers is Rs. 2 inclusive of Dearness Allowance.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that the wages paid in the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Jalahalli are less than the minimum wages paid in the Hindustan Aircraft and the Indian Telephone Industries which are factories situated near this area?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I cannot say what exact wages are paid in Hindustan Aircraft. My information is that these wages are fixed taking into consideration the wage levels in the other undertakings in Bangalore and I may further add that actually the work in this factory was much low from the point of view of time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he is not aware if the wages given here are below the wages corresponding to the other Central industries.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government has made any efforts to find out how these wages differ from the other Government-owned factories in Bangalore?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I did say that the wages here are not below the standard wages in the other undertakings, private or official; that is the general information; I cannot say anything particular with regard to Hindustan Aircraft factory.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there is any Labour Officer or Labour Welfare Officer to supervise the conditions of work, especially in regard to the payment of wages to the labourers.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I think it is too premature at this stage because we are about to set up testing and training departments; hereafter it might come up.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any representation has been made by the workers that the wages paid were low and they were not even minimum wages?

Shri R. G. Dubey: Not to my knowledge.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What is the total strength of the workers in the factory?

Shri R. G. Dubey: The strength is:

Skilled workmen—22

Semi-skilled—30

Unskilled—23.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is not a fact that for about seventy workers, the management has appointed a special officer for looking into the welfare of labour, and may I also know whether it is not a fact that this particular officer is a nearest relative of one of the Central Ministers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise out of this question? The hon. Member put a question. He need not have answered it. But he answered it. And there are further questions. It does not arise out of this question which relates to dearness allowance.

Shri Heda: How do the wages in this factory compare with those in other machine tool factories in Hyderabad or Bombay?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I could not say, Sir.

गोआ

*१४१०. श्री बाबसाह मुक्त : क्या प्रचान मंत्री यह बातने ी कृपा करेंगे ,क

भारतीय नागरिक श्री दत्तात्रेय देशपांडे
जिनको पुर्तगाली सरकार अभी हाल में
गोआ में लिसबन ले गई है, का स्वास्थ्य
इस समय कैसा है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Government understand that Shri Deshpande has been suffering from acute eye, ear and liver trouble for some considerable time. Requests by the Consul General for the examination of Shri Deshpande by specialist non-official doctors were not complied with by the Portuguese authorities on the ground that jail regulations did not permit such a procedure. We had lodged a protest with the Portuguese authorities about the neglect of the prisoner's health and his deportation. They have replied to say that Shri Deshpande has been transferred to Lisbon only to be given specialized medical treatment that was not available in Goa.

I may add, Sir, on a scrutiny of the information at our disposal I cannot help saying that the treatment meted out to this prisoner has been uncivilised, barbarous and most inhuman.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know, assuming that Shri Deshpande is a political prisoner, what steps Government have taken to secure his extradition?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: According to the reports that we have, he was convicted to a sentence of twenty-eight years of imprisonment on charges of armed dacoity with murder etc. This is a case which, if I may say so, has caused great interest in the country and if you would permit me, Sir, a little time, I shall read out some of the information that we have got as to the treatment meted out to him.

Mr. Deshpande was allowed a sum of fourteen annas per day for the purchase of all necessities including clothes and food-stuffs. Despite the extreme inadequacy of that amount, he had to pay the middlemen's commission to the Jail Commandant for most of his

requirements, as he was ordinarily denied the facility of making direct purchases from the Jail canteen. He had to cook his meals himself, and when he was not well he had to go without food. After repeated requests, he was supplied some time back with one broken cot, one mattress and one bed-sheet, which were dirty, full of bugs and had been used by many prisoners with unknown medical background. Mr. Deshpande refused to accept these facilities and preferred to continue to sleep on the ground without even a single piece of cloth on it. As an eye wash to outsiders, the Jail authorities forced him to keep the above-mentioned articles in his room. The jail doctor who used to pay routine visits to the Jail every fortnight would never examine Mr. Deshpande and would jeer at him with such remarks as "Oh, Mr. Deshpande, you look a boxer, your chest and muscles are improving wonderfully, etc." and "you are not dying; unless you have any exterior trouble, I shall not attend on you". The outcome of the negligence of the Jail Medical authorities is that Mr. Deshpande has been reduced almost to a skeleton of bones, he has become deaf in one ear and the ailments of ear and liver persist in greater intensity, so much so that he is now unable even to drink water. In the Jail Mr. Deshpande used to be accorded uncivilised treatment. Disgraceful language was used and on many occasions abuses were showered on him by the Jail authorities. At times the Negro soldiers used to pull his beard very hard and play other practical and dirty tricks on him. Every now and then, one warning or the other was administered to him and many times he was actually beaten.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Out of the fourteen annas, what was the middle-man's commission, may I know?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got that with me.

Babu Ram Narayan Singh: May I know whether the Government of India is doing anything to stop this sort of treatment which has just been described by the Minister?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As the hon. Member is aware, there is certain procedure laid down for dealings between one nation and another and we are following that up till now.

Shri Raghuramajiah: In view of the atrocious charges levelled against him and the way he is being treated, may I know what steps Government propose to take to ensure that he is properly defended?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: He has already been convicted. Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Apart from the good offices of the Consul General there are other diplomatic channels including intervention of certain other countries supposed to be friendly to ourselves. Are those channels being sought to be utilised to secure an end to this kind of thing?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Why should we require other agents to deal with this matter?

Shri B. S. Murthy: From what the Deputy Minister has read out, I think the life of Mr. Deshpande is in jeopardy. May I know what steps Government are taking to prevent him from untimely death?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have already stated in my first reply, the Portuguese authorities say that he has been transferred to Lisbon because there will be better facilities for treatment.

बिहार को ऋण

*१४११. श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या सिबाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार राज्य को बाढ़ रोकने के लिये रुढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया ऋण देना स्वीकार किया है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिये भजी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उस योजना पर विचार करके स्वीकृति दी है ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A sum of Rs. 3.5 crores has been earmarked for loan assistance to the Government of Bihar under the programme of permanent improvements in scarcity areas for utilisation during the last three years of Plan period commencing from 1953-54. The assistance under this programme is not restricted solely to flood control and flood prevention schemes but would also include medium size irrigation and power as well as drainage schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A loan of Rs. 5.49 lakhs has recently been sanctioned for financing certain schemes in Bihar. A statement giving the names of these schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 5.]

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government which will make investigations into the causes of floods especially in North Bihar, and suggest measures for their prevention?

Shri Hathi: So far as these schemes are concerned, none of these schemes is as contemplated by the hon. Member.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the fact that quite a large number of rivers in Bihar, especially North Bihar, come from Nepal territory, may I know whether the Government of Nepal is being consulted with regard to flood control measures?

Shri Hathi: Regarding flood control matters, there are several rivers in Assam also and for that purpose we are thinking of taking up the matter with the Nepal Government.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of Bihar has sought help from the Government of India, both financial and technical, with regard to flood control measures?

Shri Hathi: So far as Kosi is concerned, certainly, they have sought some help, but for the general problem I have no information.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): Apart from what is going to be done in connection with the Kosi Project, certain officers have been deputed—some for the purpose of carrying out a survey of the whole area, in order that whatever further steps may be necessary may be taken later on.

श्री राजपति राम : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये दूसरी स्टेट सरकारों को भी ऐसी आर्थिक सहायता दी गयी है ? यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी गयी है ?

Shri Nanda: The whole of the Kosi Project will involve a good deal of liability which is going to be taken up by the Central Government, at least in part.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether this sum has been sanctioned to prevent floods in North Bihar, and if so, whether it is also a fact that some international organisation like the T.C.A. has also offered some help to control floods in that area?

Shri Nanda: A certain gentleman connected with the T.C.A. had a look at that area and expressed some opinion. We have taken them into consideration.

KHADI AND HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

*1412. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the various schemes approved for the utilisation of the Cess Fund for the development of Khadi and Handloom industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 6.]

Shri Madhao Reddi: What is the amount allotted for the development

of Himroo and furnishing fabrics in Aurangabad?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member wanted a general statement. If he has any particulars, I want notice.

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know the total cess so far realised and the amount allotted to the Hyderabad State?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Again, this has been the subject matter of a question and answer some time back. I do not carry the details in my mind.

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know whether the Government will place a comprehensive report of the working of the schemes on the Table of the House?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe my Ministry has published a booklet on the various cottage industry schemes. I believe it has been sent to Parliament for circulation. I do not know if it has been circulated already.

BATA SHOE INDUSTRY

*1413. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters constructed so far by the Bata Shoe Company under the agreement of 30th April, 1951;

(b) the number of displaced employees of the Company who are in occupation of these quarters; and

(c) the amount that has been repaid up-to-date out of the loans given to the Company?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). 204 family quarters and a hostel for 200 bachelors were constructed, but the displaced persons were not agreeable to occupy the bachelors' quarters. As such, they were allotted to non-displaced persons. The entire loan was repaid by the Company on the 30th April, 1953.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the total number of displaced employees in the Company?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no information.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why the bachelors' quarters are not being occupied by these people for whom they were constructed?

Shri A. P. Jain: Because, presumably, they have their families and they do not want to occupy bachelors' quarters.

SUBSIDISED HOUSING SCHEME IN U.P.

*1414. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tenements built in U.P. under Subsidised Housing Scheme and the total amount spent on them in 1953-54;

(b) whether any subscription on the part of employers or workers has also been made to subsidise the scheme;

(c) the total number of workers who have been provided shelter under this scheme; and

(d) whether any other scheme for U.P. is under consideration of Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) The total number of tenements likely to be built by the end of 1953-54 is 3,660 and expenditure during the current year is expected to be about Rs. 110.07 lakhs.

(b) The details of the scheme will be available to the Hon. Member from the pamphlet that has been placed in the Library of the House. I am not quite sure what the hon. Member has in mind; but there is an element of subsidy from the employers' side where they construct these tenements themselves inasmuch as, in the calculation of the maximum rent, about 25 per cent. of the capital cost is excluded from consideration.

(c) 505 workers have so far been actually housed in these tenements

and the allotment of the rest will be completed as soon as possible.

(d) In addition to the 6,527 tenements already sanctioned, another project of 7,400 tenements is likely to be taken up during the course of the next financial year.

Shri Ganpati Ram: May I know whether any financial aid is to be given by the State Government under this scheme, and if so, how much? May I know the location of these tenements?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Fifty per cent. of the money is actually found from the State exchequer although initially the Centre comes in to help the State Government by advancing a loan. So far as location is concerned they have undertaken construction at Kanpur. During the next phase, they are constructing tenements at Agra and Ferozabad.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I ask the earlier question of mine, namely whether it is a fact that the employers are fighting shy in building tenements under the scheme and if so, whether the Government themselves intend to build either through a directly elected Housing Board or a nominated Board?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually, industrial housing tenements are put up by three agencies: (i) by State Governments or statutory Housing Boards, (ii) by the employers, and (iii) by co-operative societies of the industrial workers themselves. To the extent that tenements are not being constructed by the employers, naturally more will be spent by the State Government or the Statutory Housing Board. I have not really followed the import of the question because State Governments are already going ahead with the construction; and if employers are not coming forward, to that extent, there is that deficiency. I cannot think of diverting one to the other.

बी हेडा : बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र की तरफ से जो सहायता मिलती
16 P.S.D.

है उसको तो खर्च किया है, लेकिन अपने पास से जो रकम लगाना चाहिये, नहीं लगाई है इसलिये ऐसी सूरत में हुकूमत क्या सैक्रगार्ड्स अखित्पार कर रही है जिससे राज्य सरकारों को भी उतनी ही मात्रा में मिले जितनी कि केन्द्र से मिलती है ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid I am not able to accept the premises upon which the entire question is based because no case has been brought to the notice of the Central Government in which the commitments undertaken by the State Governments have not been honoured. If there is any particular case in the mind of the hon. Member I am prepared to look into it.

सेठ अबल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि आगरा और फीरोजाबाद के वास्ते अगले साल की स्कीम में कितना खर्चा रक्खा गया है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : आगरा और फीरोजाबाद के घांफड़े इन दोनों जगहों की स्कीम्स के लिये मेरे पास नहीं है ।

Shri Ganpati Ram: May I know whether the targets fixed for 1953-54 have been reached, and if not, what action has been taken by Government to fulfil them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have no hesitation in saying that the target has not been reached. No magic is known by which that target could be reached in one day because tomorrow is 31st March and the year is ending. All that one can think of is to increase the tempo during the next year.

SHELLAC INDUSTRY

*1415. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether shellac industry has been passing through a crisis for the last two years; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to rehabilitate the industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). While the quantities of export of all kinds of lac has been well maintained, there was a severe fall in the prices of shellac during the years 1952 and 1953. The prices have since improved.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि कितनी फैक्टरीज़ चपड़े के काम में लगी हुई थीं ?

श्री करमरकर : उनकी संख्या मेरे पास अभी मौजूद नहीं है ।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितनी पूंजी और मज़दूर उसमें लगे हुए हैं ?

Shri Karmarkar: I could say, it is about ten thousand, but that is off-hand.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितने प्रान्तों में इसकी व्यवस्था चल रही है ?

Shri Karmarkar: Principally, I should think, in Bihar.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : पूरे व्यवसाय के किस रेशियो में बिहार में यह उद्योग चलाया जा रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर : उसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether shellac is exported to U.S.A., and if so, whether the export is affected very much by the present prices?

Shri Karmarkar: At the moment I have not got separate figures for U.S.A. as such.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Which are the countries which have reduced most their imports of Indian shellac?

Shri Karmarkar: I have got figures in general for exports, but I have not got the country-wise break-up with me.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any attempt has been made to see that exports of shellac can be made to countries to which they have not hitherto been exported, particularly countries outside the Anglo-American bloc?

Shri Karmarkar: There have been some measures suggested like the fixation of minimum and maximum prices of shellac, banning of speculation, fixation of export quota of seedlac, banning of export of sticklac, quality control etc. But these matters are under consideration.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Is it a fact that formerly we Indians had a monopoly in the world in the shellac industry, but now the same has been disturbed? If so, what are the causes?

Shri Karmarkar: That complaint was also made. One of the complaints was that there was monopoly and much of speculation.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether the foreigners enjoy a monopoly in the export trade of shellac, and they are responsible for the downfall of this industry in our country?

Shri Karmarkar: That complaint has also been made.

श्री गणपति राम : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि मिरजापुर का चपड़ा व्यापार बहुत अवनत दशा में है, उसको उठाने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Karmarkar: I knew of carpets from Mirzapur. I have not yet heard of shellac from there. But I shall find out.

COMMUNITY PROJECT IN MYSORE

***1417. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether Government have received any report regarding extent of

work done and money spent on the Community Project of Sorab-Shikarpur in Mysore State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes.

CO-OPERATIVES IN TRIPURA

***1418. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state how many co-operatives have been organised by the people under the Community Project area of Nutanhaveli and old Agartala in Tripura till now?

(b) How many of them have been registered?

(c) Have Government given any loan to those co-operatives?

(d) Did those co-operatives approach the Community Project officers to get work on contractual basis?

(e) If so, what steps have been taken so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). Information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

RADIO STATION AT KURNOOL

***1419. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Government have requested Government to take steps for the opening of a broadcasting station at Kurnool, the capital of Andhra State; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this request?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is being considered.

Shri Raghuramiah: May I know the capacity of this proposed station?

Dr. Keskar: The Andhra Government have proposed that there should be a station at Kurnool, and their suggestion is being considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND

***1392. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export trade with New Zealand was considerably reduced during 1952 and 1953; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kar-markar): (a) The answer to this question depends on what year is chosen for comparison. Our exports to New Zealand were exceptionally high in 1951 and therefore by comparison with that year exports were much less in 1952 and 1953. However, compared to 1950, the favourable balance of trade has been fairly well maintained in 1952 and 1953.

(b) The re-imposition of import trade controls by New Zealand in 1952 and the disappearance of the Korean War boom were mainly responsible for the decline in exports.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF RESEARCH BY UNIVERSITIES

***1396. Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Research Programme Committee set up by the Planning Commission has invited from Universities and other institutions schemes of research on economic development, which have direct bearing on planning?

(b) If so, what are the replies received so far?

(c) Have those replies been scrutinized by the Committee?

(d) If so, what are the results?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) to (d). The Research Programmes

Committee invited proposals from universities and other research institutions for investigations into three fields of study connected with planning, namely, (1) savings, investment and employment (2) problems relating to regional development and (3) land reform and co-operation and farm management. A statement of proposals received and considered by the Research Programmes Committee was placed on the Table of the House on the 25th March, 1954 in answer to Starred Question No. 1290.

MANGANESE ORE

***1400. Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) to what countries manganese ore is being exported;

(b) whether capital goods are being obtained in exchange for this ore from any country; and

(c) whether the export trade in this ore has been carried on at a profit or a loss since the 15th August, 1947?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Mainly to Belgium, Canada, France, Germany (Western), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.K. and U.S.A.

(b) No, Sir. Export trade is not being conducted on a barter basis.

(c) The presumption is that the trade made profits, as otherwise there would not have been a gradual increase in exports, as revealed by official statistics.

FIVE YEAR PLAN AT DISTRICT AND VILLAGE LEVELS

***1401. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have laid stress on the working of the Five Year Plan at the district and village levels; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House giving the details of the suggestions to the State Governments in this regard?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several recommendations on the subject of district and village planning were made in the Five Year Plan. These recommendations are being implemented especially in community project areas and National Extension blocks. The attention of State Governments to the need to work out district and local plans was drawn as far back as August, 1951 and further suggestions on the subject have been made from time to time.

SPECIAL BRANCH IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY MINISTRY

***1403. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many complaints have been received in the special branch under the Ministry since it was set up?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Special branch has received so far only one complaint regarding the high prices of ball bearings manufactured by M/s. National Bearing Co. Ltd., Jaipur.

DURGAPUR BARRAGE

***1416. Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the creation of the Durgapur Barrage there will be sufficient flow of water in the canal all the year round;

(b) whether the existing lower Damodar flowing through Arambagh sub-division of Hooghly District will be dried up due to shortage of water after the erection of the Durgapur Barrage; and

(c) whether the lower Damodar areas have been properly surveyed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

GOPAL TEXTILE MILLS, BROACH

*1420. **Shri C. Bhatt:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messers. Gopal Textile Mills, Broach has closed down suddenly on the 6th March, 1954;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities did not supply wagons for coal to this Mill in time which has resulted in the closing down; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply immediately coal and also arrange for wagons to the said Mill?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) It is understood that Gopal Mills remained closed from 6th to 8th March, 1954.

(b) No, Sir. This Mill's monthly allotment was 68 wagons (1846 tons) which is their normal requirement on a two shift basis. During January and February 1954 the Railways had allotted 136 wagons.

(c) Arrangements have already been made for additional allotments of coal to this Mill which has recently started working a third shift.

AVIATION SPIRIT

*1421. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the price of "Aviation Spirit" per gallon as on the 1st August, 1953 and 1st January, 1954?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement showing the prices is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 7.]

पेन्सलीन फैक्टरी

*१४२२. **श्री राम जी वर्मा :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पेन्सलीन फैक्टरी के लिये जो भवन बनाया जा रहा है उस पर कितना खर्च होने का अन्दाजा है ;

(ख) कब से इस फैक्टरी में उत्पादन कार्य प्रारम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) पेन्सलीन बनाने वाले संयंत्र की अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The Factory buildings are estimated to cost about Rs. 56 lakhs.

(b) By about September this year.

(c) About Rs. 78 lakhs including equipment worth Rs. 40,46,000 contributed by the UNICEF, costs of various services and erection costs.

CIGARETTES

*1423. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cigarettes manufactured in India during the year 1953-54 as far as figures are available; and

(b) the share of foreign capital in the cigarette industry in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 16,502 million Nos. during 1953 April to 1954 January.

(b) Reported to be about Rs. 16 crores as on 1st November, 1953. (This excludes fresh investments in the form of goods, equipment and re-investments made out of the profits after 30th June, 1948.)

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

*1424. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any steps for the utilisation of coal tar products and of the by-products of coal in the country; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government have this matter under consideration.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 8.]

खादी कार्मिक सम्मेलन

*१४२५. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या १२ दिसम्बर, १९५३ का हैदराबाद में आयोजित खादी कार्मिक सम्मेलन (कन्वेंशन) द्वारा पारित संकल्प की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह निवेदन किया गया है कि लुंगी, तौलिया और कमाल का उत्पादन केवल हाथ के कते और करघे से बुने वस्त्र तक ही सीमित रखा जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करने जा रही है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

WORK-CHARGED STAFF OF C.P.W.D.

*1426. **Shri Raghavalah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that half of the dearness allowance of Government servants was ordered to be merged in their pay;

(b) whether the Provident Fund deductions and house rent deductions are now being made at enhanced rates from the wages of the work-charged staff of the Central P.W.D. on the basis of this merger;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the benefit of increase in the house rent and city allowances is not being given

to these employees who are entitled to it on the basis of this merger; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Half the dearness allowance has been ordered to be treated as pay for the purposes and to the extent specified in the general orders issued in this behalf by the Ministry of Finance on the 9th of May, 1953.

(b) to (d). These orders as they stand are not applicable to the work-charged staff of the Central P.W.D. and the question of extending them to such staff is under consideration. In the meanwhile I understand that by some oversight in certain Divisions deductions in respect of Provident Fund and House Rent have been made from the wages of such staff as though these orders did apply to them, though in the absence of formal orders making these orders applicable to the work-charged staff House Rent and City Allowances could not be given to them as though these orders applied to them. Steps are being taken to rectify this anomaly.

"RURAL CELL" AND "EXPERIMENTAL UNIT"

*1427. { **Shri K. C. Sodhia:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'rural cell' and an 'experimental unit' have been set up in the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the strength of these units and their functions?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement regarding their strength and functions is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 9.]

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED IRON AND STEEL MATERIALS

*1428. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether all imported iron and steel materials are inspected by the Iron and Steel Controller prior to granting customs clearance certificates;

(b) under what conditions such inspection is dispensed with; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that tinplate waste is imported under the cover of prime quality tinplate by certain importers?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Iron and Steel Controller does not carry out any inspection. The Customs Authorities, where they consider necessary, carry out inspection on the basis of the details and specifications shown in the Shipping Documents.

(c) Government have not received any such complaint.

PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN TRIPURA

*1429. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the local Community Projects Administration of Tripura is being assisted by any Project Advisory Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes.

सामुदायिक परियोजना के अधीक्षक
की पाकिस्तान-यात्रा

*१४३०. { श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

यथा योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह सच है कि सामुदायिक परियोजना के अधीक्षक ने पाकिस्तान की यात्रा की, और दस दिन तक लाहौर, पेशावर और अन्य स्थानों में भ्रमण करने के बाद वे भारत लौटे ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes.

YARN PRICES

*1431. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there has been, of late, any rise in prices of yarn?

(b) If so, what are the counts mainly affected?

(c) To what factors is this rise due to?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Control over the prices and distribution of yarn was removed on the 10th July, 1953, on account of the satisfactory position of yarn. Since then, the periodical reports received from the various State Governments show that there has not been any marked increase in prices of yarn or any scarcity in the country excepting for local fluctuations in some markets in Madhya Bharat and Kutch.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

282. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the amounts that have been given to the Government of West Bengal up to now under the Industrial Housing Scheme, year-wise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 10.]

TEA ESTATES

283. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many tea estates were about to be closed down and how many were actually closed in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 (year by year);

(b) how many workers were thrown out of employment due to closure of estates in those three years;

(c) how many of the closed tea-estates have been revived; and

(d) how many tea-estates have changed their ownership and how many foreign owners have left the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Government have no information about tea gardens that were about to be closed down. A statement is attached in regard to gardens actually closed. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 11.]

(b) According to information available, a labour force of about 55,000 were affected due to the closure of the gardens.

(c) 91 tea gardens have since re-opened.

(d) It is understood that ownership of 60 gardens has been transferred from Non-Indian to Indian hands since August, 1947.

TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY

285. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of goods in rupees imported from West Germany and exported thereto during the last ten months of 1953?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Imports from Western Germany: Rs. 24,96,07,000/-.

Exports to Western Germany: Rs. 8,84,68,000/-.

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD.

286. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ford Custom Vehicles were purchased by the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Jalahalli, ignoring the directives of

Government regarding purchase of Indian-assembled automobiles like Hindustan; and

(b) the actual cost incurred (including price paid) in transporting the vehicles from Delhi to Jalahalli?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Jalahalli purchased Ford Vehicles which too were assembled in India. They were considered more suitable for their requirements.

(b) The two cars were taken ex-plant Bombay and their delivered cost at Bangalore was Rs. 17,572-8-0 and Rs. 16,463-1-3, respectively.

STUDENT CAMPS FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

287. Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of student camps for voluntary service that are to be opened in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas throughout India during the ensuing summer vacations;

(b) how many students are expected to participate in this programme;

(c) the schemes for which the free voluntary labour of the students would be utilised; and

(d) the grant to be given for each students' camp?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (d). Seven camps in Mysore involving a grant of Rs. 42,935/- have been proposed.

(b) About 2,500 students.

(c) Improvements to and construction of drainage works, drinking water wells, school buildings, Village Panchayat Hall, approach roads, distribution channels and nalla, contour bunding, compost pits, soakage pits, handflush latrines, minor reclamation works, general sanitation etc., in addition to social and cultural activities.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

288. Shri Brohmo-Choudhury: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco imported into India from outside in 1953 and their total value;

(b) whether *bidis* are exported outside India; and

(c) if so, to which countries and the value of such exports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 12.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 12.]

MATCH INDUSTRY

289. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of matches manufactured in India by A, B and C Class factories separately;

(b) the number of factories in 1950 and now;

(c) what, if any, is the policy of Government to help the smaller factories to cope with the competition from the bigger ones; and

(d) the cost of production of a 'gross' of matches in the different types of factories?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) The total quantity of matches manufactured by A, B and C Class factories separately during 1953 in cases of 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each was—

A Class	...	431,088
B Class	...	154,582
C Class	...	32,153.

(b) 1950 1953

A Class	8	8
B Class	106	82
C Class	88	57.

16 P.S.D.

(c) Smaller factories are already being given a rebate in excise duty to enable them to stand competition from the bigger units. Their main difficulty is, however, in regard to marketing of their products. The question of setting up a marketing organisation for hand-made matches is being looked into.

(d) Precise information is not available.

PAPER (EXPORT)

**290. { Shri Muniswamy:
Shri Sanganna:**

(a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the varieties of paper that are exported from India by free licensing system?

(b) What quantities in each variety are exported every year?

(c) What are the countries to which these are exported?

(d) What are the paper mills in India wherein these varieties are manufactured?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) All varieties of paper are freely allowed for export up to 30th June, 1954.

(b) to (d). Two statements are attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 13.]

INK FACTORIES

291. Shri Venkataraman: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign companies who are manufacturing fountain pen ink in this country; and

(b) the proportion of foreign and Indian capital in each of the said companies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (b). It may be that companies whose capital has been subscribed wholly or to a major extent by

non-nationals are regarded as Foreign Firms. Only one such Firm is manufacturing Fountain Pen Ink. It is M/s. Parker Pen Co. (India) Ltd., Madras. Its capital is foreign to a major extent. Information regarding exact proportion of foreign and Indian capital is not available.

ग्राम-उद्योग

२९२. श्री गणपति राम : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) विभिन्न ग्राम उद्योगों के विकास के लिये १९५३-५४ में प्रत्येक उद्योग को कितना रुपया दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जो रुपया दिया गया था वह पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं हो सका ;

(ग) यदि नहीं हो सका, तो क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा रुपया दिये जाने का क्या तरीका है, और उसको सरल बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 14.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The sums have not been fully spent as the various schemes took some time to be finalised and put into execution.

(d) The schemes are drawn up and sent by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board to Government where they are scrutinised by the Ministries concerned.

Once the schemes are sanctioned they are implemented by the Board.

Every effort is made to see that the procedure for scrutiny is completed as quickly as possible.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

293. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of cement produced last year in each State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 15.]

PALM Gur TRAINING CENTRES

294. Shri Elayaperumal: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what amount was allotted for Palm Gur Training Centres for 1953-54?

(b) How many instructors and trainees are there in the various centres?

(b) How many palm Gur training centres are there in the Madras State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Central Government are running only one Palm Gur Training School which is in Cuddalore, Madras State. A sum of Rs. 76,000 has been allotted to this school in 1953-54.

(b) There are 4 instructors and 20 trainees in the School at Cuddalore.

(c) There are 49 training Centres and 289 training-cum-production centres in Madras run by the State Government.

CONFECTIONERY (IMPORT)

**295. { Shri Suriya Prashad:
Shri G. L. Chaudhary:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the varieties of imported confectionery in 1953-54?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The varieties of confectionery which are generally being imported are: Toffees, Chocolates, Chewing Gums and Boiled Sweets.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 30th March, 1954

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

DEMANDS *FOR GRANTS—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with consideration of the Demands for Grants Nos. 85, 86, 87 and 133, relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. I shall place before the House all these demands.

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,42,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND NO. 86—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,38,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

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necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, 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. 27,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,54,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

Leaders of Groups may kindly hand over the numbers of the cut motions which they select to the Secretary within 15 minutes. I will treat them as moved if those hon. Members in whose names those cut motions have

*Moved with the previous sanction of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

been tabled are present in the House and they are otherwise in order. The usual time-limit for speeches will be observed.

The following are the agreed cut motions of the various Groups:

Demand No. 85

Communist: 960, 992, 998, 1,000 and 1069.

National Democratic: 1,067, 1,068.

Praja-Socialist: 1,080.

Demand No. 86

Communist: 1,004, 1,088, 1,092, 1,093, 1,094, 1,097, 1,098, 1,099.

National Democratic: 1,081, 1,082, 1,084, 1,085, 1,086.

Praja-Socialist: 1,102.

Government decision on the report and recommendation of the Fact Finding Committee for Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

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

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

Need for reclamation of land for refugee rehabilitation and for stopping the requisitioning of land of tribal peasants in the name of refugee rehabilitation in Tripura

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

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

Need for constituting a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the progress and the nature of refugee rehabilitation in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

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

Need for allotment of more money for speedy refugee rehabilitation in Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

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

Failure to set up an Enquiry Committee to look into the Rehabilitation centres outside West Bengal

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

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

Failure to pursue a humane policy in the matter of recovery of rents

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to move:

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

Failure to proceed with compensation schemes

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

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

General policy regarding loans and compensation schemes

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I beg to move:

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

Delay by the Centre in authorising State Governments regarding disbursement of allotted grants for displaced persons

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay and inefficiency of Government with regard to execution of measures of rehabilitation

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of acquiring land of small plot holders of Muslim minority community for refugee rehabilitation

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to return the houses of Muslim minorities in occupation of refugees and the granting of alternate accommodation to these refugees

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to regularise squatters colonies

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to take up "readjustment" on basis that refugees are provided with gainful employment

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to "readjust" unsatisfactory non-agricultural schemes by directly opening state factories on planned basis for employing refugees instead of granting small business loans

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to "readjust" unsatisfactory agricultural schemes by undertaking the development of marginal fallow land and then distributing it to refugee agriculturists

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wrong policies in evicting displaced persons from their residences

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to rehabilitate displaced persons satisfactorily

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the policy regarding advance payments to inmates of Homes and grantee's of maintenance allowances

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to finalise the prices of quarters in Patel Nagar, Rajender Nagar, etc.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Cancellation of orchards and fruit gardens allotted to West Punjab displaced persons in Delhi

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

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

Expenditure on displaced persons

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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

Shri Gidwani: In the summary of the Report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, the number of displaced persons from West and East Pakistan is given as 79,50,000. Out of that number, 6,55,000 have come after the census from East Pakistan. They have not made any mention of the number of displaced persons who have also come from West Pakistan after the last census. It may be about 50,000—I cannot give the exact figure. Every week or every fortnight, so far as the Province of Sind is concerned, some displaced persons have been coming from there and I would wish that Government took that fact into consideration and also gave them the benefit of reliefs which were being given to other displaced persons. Even about East Pakistan, Shri Meghnad Saha and his Committee—the East Bengal Relief Committee—has contended that the number of displaced persons there is more than the official figures. So from all these figures, it is quite clear that the number of displaced persons is over 80 lakhs from both East and West Pakistan. The money spent during all these seven years—because, really, migration started after the Rawalpindi riots; if we take it from the date of partition, it is nearly six years, seven months and some fifteen days—is Rs. 201 crores. As regards these Rs. 201 crores which have been spent so far, I would like to correct a misunderstanding. Out of this amount, housing has cost Rs. 65.10 crores, small loans advanced to displaced persons,

Rs. 38.9 crores and RFA loans Rs. 7.72 crores. This is not the money actually spent in the sense that the displaced persons have used that money, but it is like a capital investment. Like the housing scheme for other employees or any loan scheme as the Industrial Finance Corporation, it is an investment; it is a capital expenditure. I wanted to make this clear because of a wrong impression that may be created that this amount has been spent. Then for establishment, I find only Rs. 1,12,00,000 have been given in the Report. I do not know how Government have arrived at this figure. So far as I know even on the verification of claims department about a crore of rupees has been spent. So I do not know how this figure has been arrived at; I would like the hon. Minister to make it clear as to how much money has been spent on the establishment.

Then, Sir, with all this—I do not want to say anything as to how the money has been spent—the main question is whether the problem of the rehabilitation of displaced persons has been solved, because this Ministry has been created specially for that purpose. This is not a Ministry like other Ministries; it is a special Ministry created for a special purpose. In the normal course of things, one would have expected that within two or three years, this problem should have been solved and the Ministry should have been dissolved. But facts speak otherwise and I am very glad that even Government in their summary report on page 14 have this to say in conclusion:

"The rehabilitation of displaced persons has been adversely affected by the economic depression with the result that there is great deal of unemployment particularly in new townships. Endeavours are being made to find further avenues of employment for these persons by attracting new industries.

"The problem of rehabilitation of displaced person from East Pakistan has presented many difficulties but some progress has been made during the current year.

The Fact Finding Committee which was set up to survey and assess the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in West Bengal submitted its report to the Committee of Ministers".

"The Committee of Ministers has taken certain decisions thereon and their report is expected to be finalised shortly. Some of the decisions taken by the Committee of Ministers are in the course of implementation."

So, it proves that the work is still to go on. Apart from that, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Members of the House that there are people who are living in various camps and one of the biggest camps is the Ulhas Nagar Camp in the Bombay State. About that Camp, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Professor of Economics in the School of Economics and Sociology, who with his students made a sample survey of this Camp, writes:

"Even a cursory acquaintance with economic conditions of 270 refugee families observed in particular, and the displaced persons in general, commands respect for their enterprise, courage, and capacity for hard work.....we came across only one beggar in the Camp.....we observed children of 7 years working from 8 to 10 hours a day..."

Summarising the position, the report says:

"Out of 270 families there were 44 families whose economic condition at present is the same as it was in pre-partition days, the economic condition of 22 families had improved, but the condition of remaining 204 families had deteriorated. 111 families out of 204 were not able to afford even the barest necessities of life. 15 families which had over an income of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 had to manage within an income of Rs. 70 to Rs. 100."

The conclusion arrived at by them is that out of 270 families surveyed, 66 families may be considered as truly rehabilitated. This is about Ulhas Nagar. I was reading today something about Punjab. I could not know the real facts and so I could not say anything authoritative on this matter. But, this is what Mr. Ball, who is a Congress Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, while speaking on the subject in Punjab Legislative Council, says:

"Refugees remain refugees as they were on August, 15, 1947."

He submitted that the refugees in towns and villages were living almost in the same state as they were living years ago.

A few days back I was invited to visit a market called the Pushpa Market in Lajpat Nagar in New Delhi itself. Others were also invited and Mrs. Man Mohini Saigal was also there. Today, I received a pamphlet from them in Hindi. This is what they write:

"बीरान पुष्पा मार्केट में तारीख
१-४-५४ को काले झंडों का
खामोश मजहूर "

They say that they will have a black-flag demonstration on 1st April, 1954 and they had such a demonstration before this also. Whatever be the reasons, I am not going to say anything about them. These are the things that I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Members of this House, lest an impression may be created that things are quite O.K. This is what is happening.

The Government themselves admit that in colonies and townships there is lot of unemployment and the people living there have been affected adversely. My constructive suggestions for rehabilitation are these. Two things are essential for rehabilitation, shelter and gainful employment. Let me take gainful employment first. Government have advanced two kinds of loan—urban and rural. In the urban loan, there are again two

[Shri Gidwani]

kinds—the State loans and the R.F.A. loans. The State loans are given up to Rs. 5,000 for business, trade and industry. I happened to go to Mehsana in Gujrat two weeks ago and there a person was given Rs. 25 as loan by the State Government and he was asked to return the money as the period for recovery of instalment commenced. Government have advanced urban loans to displaced person from both East and West Pakistan to a total of Rs. 19.29 crores. I have calculated the average loan as Rs. 650 per family and out of 31 lakhs displaced persons who received these loans, 15 lakhs have been supposed to be rehabilitated by this amount. Now that the period for recovery of instalment has commenced notices are being served on the refugees to repay the loan amounts. I say before, and I say it again with regret, that the recovery of these loans is not done under the ordinary Civil Procedure Code. There is a special procedure for recovery of these loans called recovery as land revenue arrears and the loanee's goods, even household goods, are confiscated in default of payment. In fact, at Ahmedabad, utensils, beddings and such other household goods were confiscated for non-payment of instalments of even house rent to the State. I have suggested to the Minister, and I am suggesting again now, that at least in the case of those,—who are non-claimants,—and who got Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 or even Rs. 1,000, Government should forgo the loan amount. You must understand that out of this amount, a man with a family of five members, has to pay the rent of his shop, the rent of his house and maintain his family, and in addition return this amount after three years in six instalments with 3 per cent. interest. I ask anybody in the House how, with an average of Rs. 500 or 650 as loan amount a family of a middle-class businessman could be rehabilitated and also be in a position to return that amount with interest. I challenge any economist or any person with business acumen—I

will say even with ordinary common-sense—to prove to me that these people can be considered rehabilitated. Appeals have been previously made to the Government on behalf of the All-India Refugees Association and I once again say that Government should forgo the amounts of loans up to Rs. 1,000. When we saw the hon. Minister a few days ago, he was good enough to say that he would consider this point. The time has come now as the refugees are getting notices for payment of loans and they will be completely ruined if no action is taken in this direction quickly. On the one side we are thinking of rehabilitating the displaced persons, who have not so far been rehabilitated and on the other hand we have been rehabilitating those who had been partially rehabilitated. Similarly, I would suggest that in the case of claimants, both the R.F.A. loans and State loans should be adjusted against their verified claims. In the case of State loans, recovery has been postponed up to one-tenth of the assessed claims. Why should it be only one-tenth? Government has formulated their interim compensation scheme, which though does not satisfy me, but let this recovery be at least according to that scheme. My plea is that the R.F.A. and State loans should be re-adjusted according to that scheme, so that at least that number of people may not be bothered with this recovery question. In regard to others who have no claim, and who are poor, is it not the duty of a welfare state to look after them and to rehabilitate them? We are asking them to pay Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000. Their hardships should be patent to every one of you, and the sooner a decision is made to forgo loans up to Rs. 1,000, the better it is for all concerned. Even in the other cases, we must appoint a committee to go into the paying capacity of the individual loanee and give as much relief as possible if we really want them to be rehabilitated. This is so far as the loans are concerned.

As regards rural loans, I have not much personal knowledge about them.

But I think even there some of them were given very small amounts. In the beginning it was Rs. 1,100; then it reduced to Rs. 800 and later on to Rs. 300. I know many of them find it difficult to repay the same. Some kind of adjustment is necessary there also.

I now come to rents. I know that blame is laid at the door of refugees that they do not pay the rents regularly. The principle to be kept in mind is the paying capacity. But I do not wish to go into it in detail because time is short and I wish to say something about compensation.

According to Government report about 1,300 persons have been paid compensation up to 13 March, up to the 30th of March it may be 1,400. Six thousand are owners of mud huts: let us take that number also. There remains about 44,000. Out of these 44,000 so far only 1,400 persons have received the benefit of priority compensation. What about the others? The time has come when we must decide this question once and for all and give relief to all the claimants. It may be in the form even of bonds or authority to transfer their claims, as we suggested to the hon. Minister the other day, so that they could get immediate relief. There may be an element of speculation in it. But it is better that a person gets something in the form of compensation. Some such scheme should be formulated and there should not be any further delay.

I wish to say a few words about verification of claims. Last time when this matter came up for discussion on supplementary claims bill the hon. Minister assured us that hard cases would be reviewed *suo motu*. Here is a case of a widow, Radibai by name, who wrote about ten letters to the Chief Claims Commissioner's Department.....

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): The hon. Member need not take up the time of the House on these individual cases. I have already given him an undertaking that if there is any individual case of hardship, it

may be brought to my notice and my officers will look into it.

Shri Gidwani: Then, I do not wish to proceed with it.

Then there is the question of maintenance allowance. Cases of maintenance allowance are being reviewed, because, naturally, Government wants to make sure that wrong people may not get the allowance. But here is a funny instance. A person was getting Rs. 5 per month as maintenance allowance, on the basis of a property of about Rs. 4,000 left behind.

Shri A. P. Jain: Nobody gets Rs. 5. The minimum was Rs. 10.

Shri Gidwani: I have got the letter from the person concerned here and I am prepared to read it out. That person wrote to Government that he and his wife could not maintain themselves on Rs. 5; hence the allowance should be increased. He added that he was trying to earn about Rs. 15 per month. The result of the representation was that even that amount Rs. 5 was stopped. When I personally took the matter to Mr. Bhonsle he sent for his officers. The officer concerned gave me a very interesting analogy,—I do not blame A or B, it is the machinery of the Government which is at fault. He told me, supposing a candidate appears for an examination and the minimum pass mark fixed is 40 or 50, even if the candidate gets one mark less, he fails in the examination. I said this was very queer—I would not say cruel—analogy. I have got the letter with me, and if the hon. Minister is particular I shall send a copy of same to him. I have written twice to Mr. Bhatnagar. I went personally to Mr. Bhonsle and he sent for him. I have not received any reply, except the oral one which was to the effect that the instructions were that,—whoever earns anything is not entitled to Maintenance Allowance.

I say this machinery should be more humane. I will remind the hon. Minister of the introductory remarks made by him in the interim compensation scheme. Let us deal with this problem humanely.

[Shri Gidwani]

I do not want to take more time nor do I want to go into further details. There is another case—I would not go into that case in great detail. A person was getting Rs. 20...

An Hon. Member: You may write to him about this case also.

Shri Gidwani: All right. I will write to him and I hope that what is required will be done.

In the end, I want to appeal to him: Time is the essence of the whole thing. Seven years have passed. Those displaced claimants who had not taken any benefit from the Government number over two and a half lakhs. They should not be made to wait for many years. People who went to camps got some relief; people who got some loans also got some relief. These people have suffered heavily and have been spending whatever savings they had with them and have exhausted all their resources. They may have claims worth lakhs; yet they are to wait—Heaven knows—till what date. I do not want to use any hard or harsh word but I want to tell him that the whole scheme must be expedited. We must know at the end of the debate when the entire compensation scheme will be completed for all the categories of displaced claimants; it should be done within a specified date.

Secondly, the loans which come to Rs. 1,000 should be written off in the case of non-claimants. After all, it may come to about two or three crores of rupees which is not going to impoverish our Government. Similar is the case about arrears of the rents also; they should also be written off.

We should deal with this problem with a human approach and with sympathetic attitude in such a way that the problem may be solved soon so that next year when we come here, there should be no Rehabilitation budget or Rehabilitation Ministry. I am one of those who would wish that this problem should be solved as early as possible so that we may

live in India not as refugees but as citizens, sharing joys and sorrows of the rest of countrymen. I hope the hon. Minister will give us some idea about these suggestions of mine in his reply so that the displaced persons could know where they stand.

लाला अब्दुल राम (हिसार) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। सब से पहले मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी का एप्रीसियेशन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पालिसी की वजह से आज पाकिस्तान की तरफ से ज्यादा आदमी नहीं आ रहे हैं। जो इनफ्लक्स था वह बन्द हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की वाइज पालिसी थी। मैं भी उन आदमियों में था जिन को शक था कि इस पालिसी का क्या असर होगा। लेकिन आज दो तीन वर्ष के टैस्ट से यह साबित हुआ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने जो पालिसी एडाप्ट की थी वह बहुत वाइज और साउंड थी। आज वहाँ से वह इनफ्लक्स नहीं आ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में भी अब कुछ ठीक हालत है कि कांग्रेस मेम्बर्स इलैक्शन में खड़े हो रहे हैं और कामयाब हो रहे हैं। तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो यह हालत हुई तो उस की वजह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की साउंड पालिसी थी।

जो वहाँ से आदमी आए मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की सैलस है कि ३१ लाख आदमी आए। मेरा अन्दाज़ है कि नम्बर ज्यादा है, क्योंकि पहले लोग कुछ परिवारों को इधर ले आए थे। इसलिये वह नम्बर ठीक नहीं होगा। लेकिन, खैर, उस का ताल्लुक यहाँ नहीं है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट को रिलीफ देना है और वह दे रही है। इस के इलावा मैं समझता हूँ कि दो तीन वर्ष के अन्दर इस बात को भी द्राई कर लिया गया

है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के लोगों को और किन सूबों में भेजा जाय। जो लोग आए हैं उनके लिये मेरी समझ में कलकत्ता और बंगाल ही ज्यादा सूट करता है। इसलिये उन को अब बहुत जगह बाहर भेजने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को जानते होंगे कि ज्यादातर जो लीग ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए वह चाहते हैं कि कलकत्ते के इर्द गिर्द ही रहें, इसलिये कि वहाँ उन को गेनफुल आकुपेशन मिल सकते हैं। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जहाँ पर गेनफुल आकुपेशन मिल सके वहाँ रखा जाय, मेटेर कलकत्ते की स्कीम हो या कहीं भी हो, वहाँ उन को भेजिये जिस से उन को गेनफुल आकुपेशन मिल सके। इस से बहुत सारे मसले खुद व खुद हल हो जायेंगे।

अब मैं इधर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के मुतालिक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की तरफ भी जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने पालिसी एडाप्ट की, वह तो तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लिये की, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका बहुत अच्छा असर हुआ। काश्मीर के मसले के मुतालिक भी बहुत अच्छा असर हुआ। गवर्नमेंट की जो फर्म और साउंड पालिसी थी उस की वजह से आज पाकिस्तान अपने अन्दर महसूस करता है कि उस पालिसी को वह हिला नहीं सकता, डिसलॉज नहीं कर सकता। आज पाकिस्तान में जब मसले आते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मसले आते हैं, तो पाकिस्तान कहता है कि काश्मीर का मसला है, इक्वैक्यूि प्रापर्टी का मसला है। तो जब हम कहते हैं कि इक्वैक्यूि प्रापर्टी का मसला हल करो तो वह कहता है कि नम्बर वन काश्मीर का मसला है और उस के बाद नम्बर दो इक्वैक्यूि प्रापर्टी का मामला है; पहले काश्मीर का मसला हल होगा तो बाद में वह हल होगा, क्योंकि उस में उन को देने की बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप को मालूम है कि जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान बना उस वक्त तरह तरह के नुकसान हिन्दुस्तान को उठाने पड़े। वह नुकसान छः किस्म के थे। पहला यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों आदमी वहाँ मारे गये, बेगुनाह आदमी मारे गये, यह है नम्बर वन। नम्बर दो यह नुकसान हुआ कि बहुतसारी औरतों की बेइज्जती हुई। यह नुकसान अब तक चल रहा है। यह सब आपके सामने है। फिर नम्बर तीन पर यह कि हमारे जो वहाँ मन्दिर थे, गुरुद्वारे थे, उन सब का नुकसान हुआ। वह सब भी आपके सामने है, यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। चौथा नुकसान यह हुआ कि जो मुवेबल प्रापर्टी थी, जैसे कपड़े हैं, जेवरों हैं, वह सब करोड़ों रुपये की प्रापर्टी वहाँ रह गई और बरबाद हो गई। इस की कोई गिनती नहीं है। गिनती की भी नहीं जा सकती है। यह चार किस्म के नुकसानों के थे। इन के अलावा दो किस्म के और नुकसान थे, एक तो ज़मीन का और दूसरा हमारे मकान का, जो कि इम्पूवेबल थे, वह सब वहाँ पर ही रह गये। उस वक्त हमारे लीडरों ने कहा कि यह जो आप का नुकसान है, जो जान गई, प्रापर्टी गई, इस को आप भूल जाइये। क्योंकि मसला यह था कि एक तरफ देश हमारा आजाद रहे या गुलाम रहे। इस वास्ते देश की आजादी के लिये, चाहे औरतों की बेइज्जती हो, चाहे जान गई हो, चाहे लोग मारे गये हों, यह सब बरदास्त किया। अपील की गई थी, हमारे सब लीडरों ने अपील की थी मशविरा दिया था। सरदार पटेल ने कहा हो या पंडित जी ने कहा हो, सब ने अपील की थी।

लेकिन आज जो नई सीचुरेशन पैदा हो गई है, सकी तरफ मैं खास तौर पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

वह सीचुएशन यह है कि उस वक्त गोपालस्वामी आयरजी का ब्याल था कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ मुवाहिदा कर लेंगे और प्रापर्टी का मसला हल हो जायगा।

एक्स, बाई, जैड, कहा, कुछ पाकिस्तान से रुपया मिलेगा, कुछ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया देगी, कुछ इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी होगी, इस से यह सब मसला हल हो जायगा। लेकिन आज इस साल a new situation has developed and I want to bring that situation before the Government. सीचुएशन क्या है?

आज पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट ने शैल्टर ले लिया है इस कन्टेंशन पर कि अगर काश्मीर का मसला हल होगा तभी इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी का मसला हल होगा, इस वास्ते कि न तो काश्मीर का मसला हल हो और न इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी का मसला हल हो। यह दोनों इस तरह जुड़ गये हैं। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ, आजिजी के साथ, आप साहब के सामने, खास कर फायनैन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने, यह मसला रखना चाहता हूँ। पहले कुछ आशा थी, लेकिन अब काश्मीर का मसला जो है, वहां भी उस के लिये हालात खराब होते जा रहे हैं। कोई पता नहीं कि काश्मीर का मसला हल कब हो और इस के साथ यह इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी का मसला भी कब तक जुड़ा रहे। इसलिये पता नहीं कि इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी का मसला कब हल हो, एक अजीब चीज बन गयी है। पहले तो रिफ्यूजीज को अपील की गई। उन की जान गयी, औरतों की बेइज्जती हुई, उस को उन्होंने ने बरदाशत किया। उन्होंने ने आपकी अपील को मान लिया। अब पाकिस्तान एक तरफ इस मसले को काश्मीर के साथ टंग करता है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे फायनैन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत सोच विचार के बाद यह फैसला किया है कि कम्पनसेशन

की जी जिम्मेवारी है यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया पर नहीं है। अगर मैं गलत कहता हूँ तो मुझे ठीक कर दें। जो मैं समझा हूँ वह यह है कि कि उन्होंने ने कहा कि रीहेबीलिटेशन की जिम्मेवारी है, कम्पनसेशन की नहीं। मैं कभी कभी यह सोचता हूँ कि अगर कहीं फायनैन्स मिनिस्टर जिस वक्त पार्टीशन हो रहा था, लाहौर में होते, तो लोग जब जा रहे थे और औरतें बेइज्जत हो रही थीं, तो वह लोगों से क्या कहते? क्या उन के मुंह से यह बात नहीं निकल जाती कि तुम फिर न करो कि तुम्हारा इतना नुकसान हो रहा है, हम इसको पूरा करेंगे। जैसे और लोगों ने कहा, क्या यह बात फायनैन्स मिनिस्टर साहब कहते या नहीं कहते।

श्री ए० पी० सिन्हा (मुजफ्फरपुर पूर्व) : उस समय तो जान बचाने की फिक्र थी, धन का कौन आश्वासन देता ?

लाला अचिन्त राम : लेकिन आश्वासन तो दिया, लोगों ने दिया, आप के नेताओं ने दिया।

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is not that the Finance Minister has made this decision or that decision. Whatever decision has been taken, has been taken by Government. Hon. Members may not therefore refer to the decision of any single Minister but to the decision of Government, whatever it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the Finance Minister says is that whichever Minister does anything, he does it on behalf of the Government as a whole.

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact it is the Government's decision that has been published.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that the Finance Minister wants to say is that there may not be any impression that any individual Minister has taken the sole responsibility in deciding but that the entire responsibility is that

of the Cabinet as a whole, and therefore hon. Members may say Government instead of referring to individual Ministers—except the Minister in charge of the Department.

लाला अचिन्त राम : मैं बधाई देता हूँ और मैं बड़ा खुश हूँ कि आज हमारे दोनों मंत्री साहबान ने एक जवान होकर यह बात कही कि यह गवर्नमेंट डिप्रीशन है।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : हमेशा कहा करते हैं।

लाला अचिन्त राम : मुझे आप से यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी होती है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट स्ट्रांग है और इस मामले में एक ब्याल की है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि यह डिप्रीशन गवर्नमेंट का है और मुझे खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसा फैसला किया। आगे चल कर हम रिपोर्ट में पढ़ते हैं कि हमारे मंत्री श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन कहते हैं कि I feel compensation is a part of rehabilitation. उनका ब्याल है कि कम्पेनसेशन पार्ट आफ रिहैबिलीटेशन है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का ब्याल इससे मुख्तलिफ है और हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के मुताबिक गवर्नमेंट की कम्पेनशलन के लिये जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, रिहैबिलीटेशन की जिम्मेदारी है। अब बतलाइये क्या करें? इधर तो यह एख्तलाफ है और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान का यह रवैया है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी का मसला हल नहीं करेंगे जब तक काश्मीर का मसला हल न हो जाय। हमारी गवर्नमेंट का व्यू यह है कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी कम्पेनसेशन की नहीं है लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार से बहुत अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर ये जो हजारों और लाखों रिफ्यूजीज बेघरबार हुए, उनके घर बाड़े मारे गये और उनका करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ यह जो कुबानी उन्होंने दी तो क्या यह आपका

और हर एक का अव्वलीन फ़र्ज नहीं होता जाता कि उन्हें बसायें और उनको कम्पेनसेट करें, उनके नुकसान की क्षतिपूर्ति करें, माली नुकसान तो किसी हद तक आप उन का पूरा कर सकते हैं और ऐसा करना कोई अजीब और अनाखी बात नहीं है। चर्चिल ने भी यही कहा था कि अगर पिछली लड़ाई के अन्दर इंगलिस्तान में किसी का मकान बौम्ब होगा और नुकसान होगा तो नेशनल एक्चेकर से उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति की जायगी। मकान का नुकसान लड़ाई में होता है तो वह दश का नुकसान है और इस वास्ते उसने उसकी जिम्मेदारी ली। चूँकि रिफ्यूजीज का नुकसान एक पोलिटिकल सेटिलमेंट के मातहत हुआ और उसमें उनका कोई कसूर न था, हमारे नेताओं ने ऐलान किया और मैं कहता हूँ सही ऐलान किया कि हम तुम्हारे लासँज को पूरा करेंगे, हमारे गोपालस्वामी आयरंगर ने पार्टीशन के वक्त ऐलान किया था, आज गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी बदल गयी है। आज अगर आपको यकीन है कि वाकई इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी का मसला काश्मीर के साथ टैग हो गया है, तो मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज उन के सामने कौनसा मसला गौरतलब है। क्या यह वाकया नहीं है कि रिफ्यूजीज ने देश को बचाने के लिये सफर किया और अपनी कुबानी दी। इवैक्युई प्रापर्टी का मसला हल नहीं हो पाता क्योंकि पाकिस्तान नहीं मानता और इसका खमियाजा भुगतना पड़ रहा बेचारे रेफ्यूजीज को।

Who is suffering I want to know? A large section of the population is suffering due to the attitude of the Pakistan Government. Definitely the refugees are suffering and it is due to the policy of the Government. But, the consequence is that the refugees from West Pakistan are suffering and nobody is finding out a way to give them relief. Can not you treat this compensation as part of your Defence Budget?

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

मैं गवर्नमेंट को कहूंगा कि इस वक्त अगर आप मुल्क के डिफेंस के लिये हर साल दो अरब रुपया खर्च करते हैं, सन् ४८, ४९, ५० और ५१ में दो अरब रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज रिफ्यूजीज सफर कर रहे हैं और वह सफर कर रहे हैं on account of your financial policy, on account of your national policy. क्या इस कम्पेनसेशन को आप अपने बजट का हिस्सा नहीं बना सकते ? उसमें आप रखिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two more minutes are allowed to the hon. Member.

लाला अचिन्त राम : गवर्नमेंट की जब यह पालिसी है और पाकिस्तान की पालिसी कुछ देने की नहीं है तब क्या चीज रह जाती है? वह मकान रह जाते हैं जिन पर रिफ्यूजीज का कब्जा है या जो लोन उनको मिला है । गवर्नमेंट अपने पास से कुछ उनको देना चाहती नहीं, उसकी कम्पेनसेशन की स्कीम सिबाये इसके कुछ नहीं है कि इस जेब से निकाल कर उस जेब में डाल दिया । और शायद मंत्री ने जो यह लफ्ज लिखे कि promise fulfilled, उसको सुनकर तो मुझे हंसी आगयी । यह कोई fulfilment of promise है कि एक की जेब से निकाल कर दूसरे की जेब में डाल दिया । जो रुपया मिले उस को लें । What is the fulfilment of the promise ?

इसके अलावा मैं अर्ज करूँ कि मैं लास्ट इयर की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था, उसमें जिक्र था कि हमने फैसला कर लिया है कि अब कम्पेनसेशन जल्दी शुरू हो जायगा, एक तरफ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी से संबंधित है दूसरी तरफ आप माफ कीजियेगा

ऐसे स्टाफ से बंधे हैं जो कोई रिजल्ट नहीं दिखा सकता, आप इन दोनों के बीच में फंसे हुए हैं और अगर आप आज पहली कैटगरी और दूसरी कैटगरी को कम्पेनसेशन नहीं दे सके तो मैं आप को ब्लेम नहीं करता आपकी मजबूरी में जानता हूँ ।

अब मैं एक, दो बातें मुहत्तसर में अर्ज किये देता हूँ । आर० एफ० ए० लोन के बारे में आपने फैसला किया कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो आदमी आये हैं उनको यह न दिया जाये । मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि यह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं है कि उनको इससे महरूम रक्खा जाय । मैं ने अखबार में दिया था कि ऐसे आदमी जो कलेम्स नहीं दे सके वह मुझे लिखें और मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि तीन सौ एप्लीकेशन्स मेरे पास आ गयी हैं और बाहर सेंकड़ों आदमी बैठ हुए हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब खुद उन से मिलकर पूछें कि क्या वजूहात थीं जिनकी वजह से वह कलेम्स नहीं दे सके और मैं चाहूंगा कि उनको इस स्कीम के महरूम न रक्खा जाय । ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से ऐसे लाखों आदमी आये हैं जिनके कलेम्स नहीं हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि जिनके कलेम्स नहीं हैं उनको आपको इसमें शामिल करना चाहिये । वजूहात तो उन्होंने कई लिख कर मुझे भेजी हैं लेकिन मैं दो वजह आपके सामने सुनाता हूँ । पहली वजह तो उन्होंने यह बतलायी कि बहुत से अशाखास जिनके घर वाले पाकिस्तान में कत्ल कर दिये गये थे, उनके होश-हवास कायम नहीं रहे, जिनके रिश्तेदार मर जायं उनको कोई होश नहीं रहता, यह उन्होंने दलील दी थी । दूसरी वजह उन्होंने यह दी कि जब वे हिन्दुस्तान में दाखिल हुए थे तब उन्होंने कलेम्स एप्लीकेशन्स दी थीं और वह यह समझते थे कि वह ही काफी रहेगी ।

मैंने पहले भी लास्ट डिबेट के मौके पर कहा था कि यह जो देहाती क्लेमों का सवाल है यह फौरन हल किया जाना चाहिये। आपने दो दिन हुए देहाती क्लेमों पर गौर करने के लिये मेहरबानी फरमाई और एक मीटिंग बुलायी और वहां पर इसका जिक्र हुआ कि जिनके छोटे छोटे टाइनी प्लॉट्स थे, उनका इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है, जहां तक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, उनका टेलीफोन आया है कि हमारे पास इसको करने का कोई प्रा-बीजन नहीं है। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा, मैं जानता हूं कि आपके दिल में रिफ्यूजीज के लिये दर्द है, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट उनके लिये कुछ कर नहीं सकी है और वह आपकी तरफ आंख लगाये हैं, न तो उनको रहने को मकान मिले हैं और न ही जमीन मिली है।

एक लफ्ज योल कैम्प के बारे में अर्ज कर दूं। आपने वहां के रिफ्यूजीज को तीन सौ और पांच सौ रुपय मकान बनाने के वास्ते दिये, लेकिन उसमें खर्च हो गया आठ सौ। अब क्या किया जाय, आपका यह कहना कि रुपया हमारे पास नहीं है हम कहां से दें। हम आपकी मजबूरी बखूबी समझते हैं। मैंने कहा पांच सौ रुपया दीजिये, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि रुपया हमारे पास नहीं है। ११०० आदमियों को प्लॉट्स देना चाहते हैं। वे कुल सौ आदमियों को रुपया दे सकते हैं ज्यादा को नहीं। मुझे आपकी मजबूरी और लिमिटेशन से हमदर्दी है। यह ठीक बात है कि आप इन मजबूरियों को कैसे ओवरकम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं उनसे अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इस मसले पर सोचें और कोई हल अवश्य निकालें ताकि यह किस्ती जो अड़ गयी है वह पार लग सके। यह कह देने से कि compensation is no part of our responsibility काम नहीं चलेगा। यह बेचारे मुसीबत के सताये रिफ्यूजीज आप के रहम व करम पर हैं और अगर आप इन

की हालत पर गौर नहीं करेंगे और यह मसला हल नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा ?

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): The refugee problem is so vast that the steps and measures that have been taken so far have been able to meet only a portion of that problem, and it naturally occurs to one that there is much more left to be done yet. Of course, I must say without any exaggeration, that the achievement of the Government is remarkable. But, still the problem has got so many aspects that much more has yet to be done. I shall presently deal with some problems regarding the East Bengal refugees. Friends who know better about West Pakistan refugees have dealt with their problems and I shall go into the problems of East Bengal refugees.

I find from the provision made for the next year that there has been some improvement in some matters about giving of loans and expenditure on housing schemes. In the current year, that is 1953-54, the amount given to the State Governments for giving rural loans was Rs. 1.87 crores. For the coming year, 1954-55, the sum allotted is Rs. 3.9 crores. The provision for loans to State Governments for giving business loans this year was Rs. 1.3 crores; for the coming year, it is Rs. 3.21 crores. The expenditure for housing schemes was Rs. 1.71 crores for the current year and for the next year, it would be Rs. 3.19 crores. This increased provision for housing schemes will be able to give some more relief to the East Bengal refugees no doubt, but still one thing that occurs to me is that the expenditure on the housing scheme has not been so far properly used. The Fact-finding Committee whose report is not before us, submitted its report to the Reorganisation Committee of the Ministers which consisted of the Rehabilitation Minister, the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal; they have considered those facts placed before them and they have also given their opinion about what has already been done..

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and what the future programme should be. Here is a chapter in the report supplied to us for 1953-54 in which it has been stated what were the measures taken, what the results were and what measures are to be taken for the future programme of rehabilitation. Regarding housing programme, I do not find much has been said in it. Unlike the steps taken for the refugees from West Pakistan, in the east, the house building work was done mainly by the refugees themselves—the Government did not do much about it.

If we compare the figures, we find that in the case of West Pakistan refugees, a sum of Rs. 52 crores has been spent for house building programmes whereas in the case of East Bengal refugees, up to the end of 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 13.34 crores has been spent and a sum of Rs. 3.19 crores has been provided for the year 1954-55. For the West Pakistan refugees, the number of houses built or under construction by the Government up to the end of 1953-54 is 1.55 lakhs and the houses under construction by the West Pakistan refugees are 0.45 lakhs; in the case of East Pakistan refugees, the number of houses constructed by the Government is 13,000 and those constructed by the displaced persons themselves with Government help come up to 2.45 lakhs. This housing policy needs revision because we find that for some reason or other, the amount spent so far for these East Pakistan refugees has not brought the desired result. We find that in many of the places, the quality of the houses is very poor and it appears that the refugees, under stress of circumstances, have not been able to make proper use of the loans that were given to them. Generally, a sum of Rs. 1,250 was given for house building in urban areas. Of course, the maximum limit was Rs. 5,000 and a sum of Rs. 75 for the purchase of land. In the rural areas, the sum granted was Rs. 75 for the purchase of land and a loan of Rs. 500 for each family for each house. I am afraid

these amounts have not been adequate. Even though this amount might have done some good to them, we find in the urban areas, and in the rural areas also, these houses have not been properly built and their life will be very short. So, I would urge that now the Government should revise their housing programme and they should consider what could be done in the present circumstances for a better housing programme.

About the squatters' colonies round about Calcutta, which are 133 in number, we see that the West Bengal Government is taking steps to acquire the lands and to regularise these colonies. The houses in these colonies also do not present a very promising sight. I do not know what steps the West Bengal Government will be taking about these houses and these colonies finally; but if the lands are acquired, there is enough room for improvement of these houses. If the Government now revise their house building programme and see their way to do something according to their programme in this part, I think that much improvement will be effected.

About the rehabilitation of agriculturists, that is a problem. It is a well known fact that there is dearth of land in West Bengal and there is dearth of land in the neighbouring States also. I find from the book supplied by the West Bengal Government that they have acquired so far under their land acquisition schemes, 29,101 acres of land. The number of families settled is 46,699. If we calculate the amount of land given to each family, we find that nearly half an acre of land has been given to each family. Of course, this includes, I believe, the homestead land which has been given to the rural areas also.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I correct the hon. Member here? This includes both agriculturists and non-agriculturists. The average area of land given to an agriculturist is about two acres.

Shri B. K. Das: I believe this is for homesteads, and for agricultural purposes also, it has been said that they have been given nearly two acres of land. But two acres of land are not enough. The Reorganisation Committee has also pointed out that at least three acres should be given to one family, and that in cases where the extent of land given to a family is less than three acres, steps should be taken to acquire more land and give it to the family.

As a result of these conditions, what has happened in West Bengal is that there has been a shift from agricultural to non-agricultural sectors. It is well known how much pressure there is on land in West Bengal and how much pressure there is also in the employment available. Due to this additional pressure on employment there has been a lot of difficulty in giving gainful employment to the refugees. In order that some remedy may be found out for the same, it is necessary that the rehabilitation programme should be related to the general development of West Bengal.

In conclusion, I would just like to say a word in regard to employment, with which I have been dealing so far. According to the figures supplied, the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan employed through employment exchanges is only 37,000. This is very meagre, compared with their total number which comes to 32 lakhs, according to the official figures. This is with regard to East Bengal refugees. The number of displaced persons from West Pakistan employed through employment exchanges is not very encouraging, but still it is 1,75,000. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take this into consideration and see that something is done to find employment for these people.

Of course, there is some expenditure incurred on general education and vocational training, but when we look at the number of persons who have been given vocational training, we find that the number already trained and under training is only 17,000. This

figure also seems to be very small, considering the magnitude of the problem before us.

Some programmes of general improvement have been undertaken by the Government of West Bengal, by way of setting up new industries etc. These programmes should be looked into, and put into operation, with a view to giving more employment to these displaced persons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Within the limited time at my disposal, I shall limit my remarks to refugees from East Pakistan. The first thing, which strikes one, as one looks at the various brochures and publications that have been given to us, is the amount of contradiction one has to battle against. The first contradiction is in regard to the number of persons Government think they have rehabilitated in West Bengal. Granting that it difficult to make a final assessment of the number of refugees who have come over from East Pakistan, it is still true to say that at least there should be some sort of parity between what the Union Ministry says and what the West Bengal Rehabilitation Ministry says.

Only a few days ago, Shrimati Renuka Ray, the West Bengal Minister of Rehabilitation said that there are 22 lakhs of refugees who have to be rehabilitated, but the Central Government's figures are 31 lakhs. I want to point out this because we feel that unless Government know the number of people they have to budget for, it is rather bewildering to know how they mean to plan in bringing about their rehabilitation. As a matter of fact, many other sources believe that the figure is far higher, but in any case, there should be some parity and some idea as to the extent of the rehabilitation problem which still remains before the people of West Bengal.

The other contradiction is this. On the one hand, Shrimati Renuka Ray says that in the near future they will be making a successful completion of the work of economic rehabilitation of refugees in that State, but only last

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year Shri A. P. Jain said that as yet the problem of the displaced persons from East Pakistan was a matter which was giving some concern. I really do not understand why in spite of Shri A. P. Jain recognising that the problem is still quite serious—I think that is much nearer the truth—Shrimati Renuka Ray should have made such a statement. Yet when we heard the hon. Finance Minister, we find that there has been a big shortfall in rehabilitation budget. There is an under-spending of Rs. 1 crore under the head 'Loans and Advances', about Rs. 1.72 crores under the head '81—Capital Outlay', and Rs. 2 crores under the head '57—Miscellaneous relating to grants for relief of displaced persons'. This year, the shortfall on rehabilitation scheme is expected to be Rs. 3 crores, as the hon. Finance Minister has told us.

I think that if the Fact Finding Committee's report had been published, the assessment which has been made by Shrimati Renuka Ray, that we have rehabilitated about fifty per cent. of the people of East Pakistan who came over as displaced persons, would have become quite clear in regard to its incorrectness. As a matter of fact, when we went round the camps and colonies in West Bengal, we found that as yet, not more than fifteen per cent. of the people have been rehabilitated in the sense that they are able to eke out their subsistence on the poorest levels. It is not more than fifteen per cent., and I think the figures of the Fact Finding Committee are still lower. I think this is something that we have to take very seriously and put our minds to, and apply all the resources that we have to find out how we will be able to tackle this problem of rehabilitation.

Now, coming to the question of relief,—because I find that this is the item on which there has been the biggest shortfall—I feel that until we are able to give really proper rehabilitation, we cannot withdraw relief. It is no use arguing whether relief leads

to lethargy and moral slackness. Unless our rehabilitation policies are fruitful, have we any right to starve the people to death? As a matter of fact, Shri A. P. Jain may know that in West Bengal, the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the refugee population is very high, and only a small percentage of them is catered for by the medical relief given by the Directorate of Rehabilitation. If I am to tell you the tragic fate of the people living in the Tahirpur refugee colony in West Bengal, one of those colonies which fell under the readjustment schemes, I would only refer you to a report which appeared in the *Jugantar* on 9th February 1954, to the effect that more than twenty-five to thirty young girls of the ages of fourteen or fifteen had to be sold to men of fifty or forty-five belonging to certain areas of Bihar, because the families were unable to keep these girls in their families and keep them going.

Next I come to the question of readjustment. After a great deal of hesitation, and a certain amount of disbelief for a long time, the Ministry has agreed that many of the schemes have been failures or have not been satisfactory, and that the whole thing requires some readjustment. It is unfortunate that the report of the Fact Finding Committee has not been made available to us, but we have been told in the brochure supplied to us that certain new schemes or certain new methods are going to be applied, as far as rehabilitation measures in West Bengal go. But the point remains that we do not know which are the colonies that are now going to be readjusted. As far as we can make out from the readjustment which we have seen in a few colonies, they seem to follow in a very disconcerting manner the same methods that had been there earlier, and had led to their failure.

4 P.M.

For instance, I will take the case of those who were there on the platforms

of Howrah for a long period, as everybody knows. I remember Mr. Jain telling us very clearly during the last debate that unless they went back, he was not going to consider giving them anything; he was not going to give them any loans or look into whether anything could be done for them. He was very categorical about it. Now, a large number of those who were there on the platforms were those who had come from the Ramchandrapur colony, a scheme which had failed entirely. Many of those people went back again to Ramchandrapur. Some were sent to small non-agricultural lands in Jaffarpur. They had already been given a loan of Rs. 1,075 at Ramchandrapur. When they went to Jaffarpur, they were given Rs. 675 as housing loan, which, as you know, cannot suffice for building a house near a non-rural area. Now, the houses are not complete and even the Rs. 1,075 which was given as loan is now being deducted from the amounts that are due to them. Then again, the land which had been given to them at that time at the rate of Rs. 75 is now being taken over and given to other refugees. That also is lost to them. So I say that more or less the same attitude and the same difficulties continue.

Then as far as the agricultural scheme goes, a portion of the same Ramchandrapur people went back to the agricultural scheme. No house building loan was given. Only Rs. 100 was given as agricultural loan. Now, as we know, Rs. 100 does not suffice for the ploughshare, for the bullocks and for other agricultural implements. The land too has to be developed. Again and again this question has been raised, but nothing has been done. There is also another question—the question of amount of land. I do not know whether this has been looked into. I am talking about the period after the last budget till today about the very small amount of land given, about two *bighas*. They have been demanding that a larger amount of land should be given to them. There are other cases also about these readjustment schemes. For instance, I

would like to bring to the notice of the House certain other schemes which have not gained that amount of publicity like the Tahirpur scheme. There is the Tengra colony, P.S. Bongaon, Dt. 24-Parganas. Nothing is being done in this matter. There are 20,000 people there. The schemes for readjustment are in themselves becoming useless and are of no help to the refugees. For example the refugees from Talbagicha and Chandipur were readjusted in Kapasdanga scheme. They have been given a loan for house building but they are getting only the difference from what was given earlier. Now, in the brochure I see that it is categorically stated that this should not be done. But at the moment, that is being done and we are very much afraid that although certain schemes have been accepted as requiring readjustment and modification, the old methods still continue. I think this is a thing that has to be looked into.

Then I come to certain very fundamental problems, that is, the question of gainful employment. Now, last year Mr. Jain told us that the meaning of 'rehabilitation', as he saw it, was whether a person had shelter and livelihood. First, let us take the case of those who have been settled within Bengal, and then of those who have been settled outside Bengal. Now, in the case of those who have been settled inside Bengal, the biggest problem is the problem of giving them land that is developed. Now, as the House knows, the East Pakistan displaced refugees are given individually certain amount of money for development of land. It is mere pittance. The scheme under which this amount is given on an individual basis is absolutely useless because we have only marginal land in Bengal. We do not have good cultivable land which we can divide up and give to the people. Therefore, the problem is that we have to develop the land and that development can only be done by the State. For instance, in the Terai and in North Bengal, forest areas

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can be reclaimed by the Tractor Organisation or with the help of the Defence Ministry. Anti-malarial measures can be undertaken. In Tipperah, I have heard there are 'tilla' lands, i.e., waste land. Water pumping sets can be installed and research into ways of taking water up the heights can be explored. In Birbhum and Bankura, where water is the main problem, can we not try out the T.C.A. irrigation tubewells so proudly advertised by the *American Reporter*? All these things have not been tackled in the report which has been given to us. Is Government going to take up certain development schemes at its own expense in order to develop these lands and then give them in parcels to agriculturists? I find now there is a very dangerous tendency.....

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not want to interrupt the hon. lady Member, but for her information, I may say that according to the recommendation of the Ministers' Committee, lands, particularly marginal lands, will be developed by the State, and in the case of poorer lands, a certain part of the money spent will be treated as grant.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Even then, I feel it will not solve the problem. I was talking about the rather dangerous tendency which I see in land acquisition in Bengal for the agriculturists. This is leading to ill-feeling and cleavage between the residents of West Bengal and the refugees. For example, the land reclaimed by the Arapanch scheme in Sonarpur was land which though it had been under water, belonged to certain small peasants who had been paying rent—although they have not been able to cultivate the land—for all these years. Naturally, the first thing that the peasantry would want is that they should enjoy the benefit of it. So, if we really have to have it for rehabilitation purposes, we have to sit down and persuade them and really bring about a spirit of goodwill and understanding, without which there will be cleavage between them—that is a thing that

we should really want to avoid as far as possible.

Now there is also the question of taking over the Muslim land. I would like to put this very seriously before the Minister. Last time also I brought it to his notice. Now I will bring to his notice two specific cases. Right through the 24-Parganas and Nadia we have thousands of these Muslim houses under occupation while the Muslim peasants and middle classes live in a condition of abject, suffering. From 1950-52, many representations were made to the Minority Board, the District Magistrate and S.D.O. in 24-Parganas, Ranaghat etc., but no results have come about. To effect a settlement, it can be done only if Government makes arrangements for alternative accommodation with public co-operation. Not only does the Government not do this, but in recent times it seems that there are concerted efforts and plans to attack the minority community and to acquire the land of small Muslim plot holders for refugees. I took up one such case with the Union Minister, and I am glad to say, in one instance, in the case of Paglarhat peasants in Bhangar, 24-Parganas, where tiny plot holders of cultivating peasants were being snatched away, it was stopped, and the lands given back to them. Another case happened recently in Dandirhat in Basirhat. This is a thing which we should avoid.

Often refugees are prepared to leave Muslim lands and houses if alternate arrangements are made. They are prepared to cultivate fallow land, but these have to be acquired. Even where lands have been secured by refugees, the loans are not paid in time with the result that even these slender chances are lost. For example, when the Maniktala Udhasur Samiti secured certain lands, the loans were so delayed that even the caution money that they had loaned and given to the landlord was lost. Similar opportunities were lost in the case of the Cooper's camp which, according to all estimates, is too big a unit to

be maintained. It should not be kept as such a large unit which cannot be maintained, or properly managed.

Then there is another thing. Even land which has been acquired by Government for rehabilitation such as in Kankinarrah and Kanchrapara has not been given to refugees yet. We cannot understand what is the reason for this. Even land which has been acquired by the Government still remains to be given to the refugees.

As far as jobs go, I should just like to say a word. I wish I had some more time. I do feel that instead of giving these small business loans, it is absolutely essential that the State itself should take up the question of building certain factories. As we have been listening to the questions and answers during question-hour, I have often felt that there are certain avenues in which we can start building factories, spinning mills etc. Why is it that we cannot start them? Why is it that we cannot start small factories? Why is it that, so far as women are concerned, we cannot take up not only small cottage industries in which the raw materials and the marketing has to be guaranteed by Government, but even small rural health schemes? Why cannot we do it in co-ordination with the Health Ministries of the States and the Centre? Why can't we have proper rehabilitation instead of giving small business loans? We have spent over Rs. 9 crores. In almost all cases we have found that these small business loans given to them have been lost because we all realise that in the present circumstances of slump and competition by the bigger units, it is impossible for these small units to survive. That is why I feel that around these townships factories should develop wherein these people can have avenues of gainful employment.

The question of the delays in the Government methods of giving loans is there. I am afraid, I cannot touch upon it. But, I would just like to mention one other point before I finish, and that is the question of the refugees

that have been rehabilitated outside Bengal. I will quote cases and cases—which I will certainly hand over to the hon. Minister—of the agricultural and non-agricultural refugees who have been here last year during this time and whom we sent back on the assurance that their cases would be looked into. Again they have come back. I have got specific examples of how they were given loans and how those loans came in dribblets. After the loans, they were given small shops which were in out of the way places. This is the way in which we are rehabilitating them. In this case, we must also remember that a very large proportion of the population of those States to which these people have been sent, depend for their economy on Bengal and Calcutta. How is it that we can expect them to bear the additional burden of refugee rehabilitation—in Orissa or in Bihar? And, that is why we find, naturally, people of Bihar and Orissa beginning to feel that these people have come to take away their bread. I do not want to say that that is an unkind feeling; but, it is a very natural feeling. That is a thing which we have to take into consideration. That is why I want to put it to the hon. Minister that just as some sort of enquiry has been carried out in West Bengal, some enquiry must be undertaken about the refugees outside West Bengal and those that really want to go back should be taken back in West Bengal. Now, I would very much like to know exactly what the Union Ministry is thinking about these matters, because it is really these things that have to be looked into. I will just quote some facts which were given in this House about housing materials, offered to these people in the State of Orissa. In 1948-50 steel, cement etc.: nil; up to 1952 it is so and then a little bit is given. That is a clear picture as to how rehabilitation has advanced in those places. Therefore, I would ask the Ministry to look into it.

One word more and that is about the squatters' colonies. We have been promised that these will be regularised. Last year also we were told the same

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

thing. We find that out of about 50,000 families only 38 families have up till now been regularised. Why have we not brought in any legislation to regularise these things? I think there is an article in the Constitution which has to be amended. These squatters' colonies have been actually developed by the self-initiative of the displaced persons. This is a matter of very great importance for the displaced persons of West Bengal and I would like to know what exactly the hon. Minister has to say about all these things.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Sir, I shall not thank you but I shall only remain grateful to you because of this opportunity which has been given to me. I shall strictly face the Chair, though I know that some occupants of the Chair sometimes take exception to that.

Any Government, I should say, should be proud of the magnificent attempts which our Government has been making in order to rehabilitate the refugees. Magnificent attempts, I repeat, have been made. Whether it has led to the success which the Government and the people expected, that is a different matter. The whole problem was so colossal that it is difficult for any person to think of perfection so far as rehabilitation of the refugees is concerned.

If, for one moment, I were to try to draw the attention of the House to the condition of the East Bengal refugees in Assam, a different tale, naturally, will have to be told. The condition of the East Bengal refugees in Assam is not only very distressing for the East Bengal refugees themselves but it has too great a repercussion on the local people also. The insanitary conditions in which these East Bengal refugees have been allowed to live in different parts of Assam, the ignorance to which the children of the refugees are subjected and the pestilence and starvation—I say starvation because I have here documentary evidence of cases of starvation actually happening in some parts

of Assam so far as the refugees are concerned—are heart-rending.

An Hon. Member: And you are proud of it?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am proud. After all, whether a refugee is a Punjabi or a Sindhi, he is entitled to as much sympathy as any other refugee and whatever is done for their help is a creditable thing and, therefore, the attempts that have been made to rehabilitate the West Pakistan refugees is certainly very admirable.

There are certain points, of course, which require looking into. For instance, in the refugee areas of the city of Delhi refugees who have been living in rented houses are not given credit for the rent which has already been paid. Originally, the understanding was that these refugees to whom the houses were allotted will have to pay a certain amount of money as the price and the rent which was actually paid for these houses will be taken as part payment of that price. This, I understand, is not now being adhered to by the Government. The other thing is the plea that on account of the occupation of certain areas by the refugees the price is supposed to have risen higher and they are now being called upon to pay the increased price for those tenements which are allotted to them. This, I consider, is rather unfair.

I also understand that so far as compensation in the rural areas is concerned, no credit is given to the rent that the occupants of the houses are called upon to pay; they are called upon to pay the full amount without any compensation being set off against that rent. These are certainly some of the objections that have been put forward, and I am sure the Government will look into them, as they have been doing in the past so far as the West Pakistan refugees are concerned.

The Government may be accused of tantalising the people in the matter of

payment of compensation. They have been told that some sort of compensation will be paid. Even last year it was said that a maximum amount of Rs. 8,000 will be paid, whatever may be the amount verified, but, up till now nothing has been paid. How long are they going to live in hopes so far as the compensation is concerned?

An Hon. Member: Till eternity, till doomsday.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: If they have to wait till dooms day—I do not believe it will be the case—for payment of compensation, then the payment of compensation to the East Bengal refugees becomes a remote fact altogether. I wish Government God-speed and let them pay up the compensation of the West Pakistan refugees and then let them wholeheartedly give their attention to the East Bengal refugees. I am sure the Government will not do so until the whole chapter of rehabilitation of the West Pakistan refugees is settled first. Therefore, I wish Government God-speed so far as the rehabilitation of the West Pakistan refugees is concerned so that they may give their wholehearted attention to the East Bengal refugees. May I ask what has been done for the East Bengal refugees? Save and except a few doles of loan which are only meant for hawkers and small store-keepers, nothing has been paid. The State Government is authorised to pay loans to the extent of Rs. 5,000. I have not come across any such instances where Rs. 5,000 has been paid, but there may have been one or two. The average amount sanctioned will be about Rs. 500 or even less than that, and in some cases it is even as low as Rs. 100, and that also is not paid in one instalment, it is paid in two or three instalments. If sums of Rs. 500 cannot be paid in one instalment, what is the result? Even when a loan of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned after waiting for several years, what does the refugee get actually? He has incurred heavy debts in the meantime and he is paid after all these years about Rs. 300 or

Rs. 400 as the first instalment. What can he do with that amount? He cannot invest it in any profitable business. He eats it up and it is generally used as gratuitous relief—the refugees cannot do anything else. They are living in the houses of their relatives and borrowing money from them, and after waiting for a number of years, they get this small amount as the first instalment of loan, and the first thing they have to do is to pay off the loans or debts incurred in the meantime. What is happening about the settlement of these people in suitable colonies? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to block No. 5 of Dulari Colony in Karimganj. I have no time to read the letter, but specific allegations have been made that starvation is going on there, there is no provision for any hospital or for distribution of any medicine in that place and not a single loan has been granted in that area for the last two years.

Then, coming to the conditions of the refugees in Manipur, the President of the Manipur Association has definitely said that the money, which was allotted by the Government of India to be utilised in that area, has not been spent. Not a single penny worth the name has been spent and that money is going to lapse. Manipur is being administered by the Chief Commissioner himself. Being told by the Government of Assam that they cannot find suitable land for cultivation by refugees, a deputation waited upon the hon. Minister in charge of Rehabilitation in Assam, who definitely told them that no land could be provided for settlement or even for cultivation by the refugees. They then made an application to the Government of India stating that about 200 families were waiting to go to the Andamans because they could not find suitable rehabilitation in the State of Assam. Up to this time, they have heard nothing about it from the Government. I am sorry to say that the East Bengal refugees are being treated in a rather indifferent way—although I cannot say about West Bengal, Bihar or other places. I can

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

say it about Assam—and the Government is following a dubious policy at one time and at another time they think they should take over the entire charge of Cachar District. As a matter of fact, they did so for some time, but afterwards they made it over to the State of Assam for administration. The State of Assam wanted to take it up under certain conditions, and those conditions were not allowed by the Government of India and that is how an anomaly has been created there and things are not proceeding on the right lines. The Government of India at one time thought it better to administer the area themselves and at another time they think that it will be better administered by the Government of Assam. I submit that it is high time that the Government of India should give more attention to the condition of East Bengal refugees. I am not an East Bengal refugee myself, but I say that in the interest of the local people as well as the East Bengal refugees, something should be done immediately, as otherwise it would mean ruination, not only to the refugees, but also to the local people. The House knows that we, the Assamese, and Bengalis, though we may differ in some respects in the actual language, live in the same way, we eat the same food and have the same kind of worship. The Assamese people are not inhospitable and they will be prepared to take the Bengali refugees as if they are their own, but the Assamese have not got the resources to do it in a proper way, and, therefore, I take this opportunity of appealing to the Government of India to be really liberal in their grant so far as relief or rehabilitation of refugees in Assam is concerned. The Government should be more liberal than what they have been. I know the Government of India is spending money, and recently a plot of land was acquired near a place called Fatasil. Although the Government said that private people have no land to sell, I know that private persons are willing to sell land for rehabilitation purposes. Several efforts have been made by Government and recently a

plot was accepted by the Government in Fatasil near Gauhati. There, a regular enquiry was made. Land was lying fallow and unoccupied and when my Communist friends came to know about it, they forcibly brought in some local people and some tribal people to occupy that land, so that the refugees may not be allowed to come there. Now, the Government is hesitating to acquire that land. Why should they hesitate? Supposing the report of the Government officials is there stating that the land was lying untenanted, why should we encourage the people who take the law in their own hands and forcibly occupy the land, thus rendering infructuous the laudable Government scheme for this area? Government should take courage in both hands and acquire that land and after a regular occupation is made, it will not be difficult to oust the trespassers from that place. If you become nervous of such illegal acts of rowdysm on the part of certain sections of the people, as is well known in the place called Beltola Mauza, where the communist trouble was acute, how are you going to assist the refugees? When Government was going to purchase the land, this sort of high-handedness on the part of some people has taken place, and Government is watching and observing helplessly saying "Well, the land has already been occupied by somebody else and so we might drop this scheme". Is this fair?

I have nothing more to say, except, as I have said earlier, that I cannot share the view of my hon. friend Babu Ramnarayan Singh. I really have great praise for what has been done. I do not say enough has been done. A great deal has no doubt been done, but more has to be done. I again appeal to the hon. Minister to pay wholehearted attention to the betterment of the conditions of East Bengal refugees now in Assam, Tripura and other places. The commercial spirit in which the Rehabilitation Finance Administration is being run and the commercial spirit in which land has been acquired, should be abandoned. Government should even

be prepared to suffer some loss in the matter of giving loans.

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल—पश्चिम व जिला टहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर—उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारी समस्याओं में से पुनर्वासन की समस्या हमारे सामने एक विकट रूप धारण किये हुए है।

यह सर्वविदित है कि लोगों को पाकिस्तान से अपनी बल सम्पत्ति लाने का अवसर न वहां से आते समय ही मिला, न अब ही मिल रहा है और अबल सम्पत्ति के बारे में भी अनेक कठिनाईयां सामने आ रही हैं। यह स्थिति भी स्पष्ट है कि भारत की निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति, पाकिस्तान की निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति का आठवां, और कोई कहते हैं, बीसवां भाग है। इस सम्पत्ति के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले रही है और जिम्मेदारी बिना कोई समझौता संभव नहीं। उल्टे यथासम्भव हमीं को दोष का भागी बनाया जाता है। इसका यही निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि अब हमें सम्पत्ति के समझौते की आशा ही छोड़नी पड़ेगी।

शरणार्थियों के लिये जंगपुरा के समीप जो मकान बनाये गये हैं उनका मूल्य साढ़े दस हजार लगाया गया है। जब कि मथुरा रोड वाली प्रदर्शनी वाले मकानों का मूल्य केवल चार हजार लगाया गया है। इससे शरणार्थियों के मन यह धारणा होनी स्वाभाविक ही है कि सरकार क्लेमों को पास करते समय तो कम से कम और वसूली के समय अधिक से अधिक मूल्य का ध्यान रखती है। क्लेमों की चुकती में देरी के कारण इन में असन्तोष फैलना भी इतना ही स्वाभाविक है। मकानों के किराये सम्बन्धी अधिकारी के उचित निर्णय से इन में आनन्द की लहर फैल गयी है।

सरकार न जब पुनर्वासन का काम हाथ में लिया है तो शरणार्थियों की अन्य आवश्यकताओं पर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। नजफगढ़ रोड पर बसाई गई शरणार्थियों की बस्तियों में बिजली, पानी, ड्रेनेज, यातायात, तथा रक्षा का प्रबन्ध उचित रीति से न होने के कारण शरणार्थियों को अगाध कष्टों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। खाली मकान शरणार्थियों में न बांटे जाने के कारण उनमें चोर इत्यादि रहने लगे हैं।

कहा जाता है कि कर्ज सम्बन्धी किस्तों की अदायगी न कर सकने के कारण भी सरकार वसूली में सख्ती कर रही है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप विस्थापितों के घर का सामान तक कुर्क हो रहा है। आज हम पाकिस्तान को हमारा ऋण लौटाने के लिये बाध्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो इन शरणार्थियों से, जिनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है, क्या ले सकते हैं। हमें यह भी नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि शरणार्थियों की समस्या हमारी ही भूल से पैदा हुई है और इनका यह कहना भी किसी हद तक उचित ही है कि सरकार जब अन्य योजनाओं की पूर्ति के लिये ऋण ले रही है तो विस्थापितों के मुआवजे देने के लिये भी क्यों नहीं यही प्रबन्ध करती। इनके कष्ट तथा भावनाओं का ध्यान सरकार के अतिरिक्त और कौन करेगा और किससे वे दुःख निवारण की आशा कर सकते हैं। और दुःखों से धैर्य की आशा भी कहां तक की जा सकती है। जो विधवाओं तथा निराश्रयों को सहायता दी जा रही है वह तब तक इन्हें मिलनी चाहिये जबतक इनके पेट भरने का और कोई साधन न हो। अन्य देशों में तो शरणार्थी समस्या न होते हुए भी बूढ़े व निराश्रयों के लिये अनाथालय खुले हुए हैं जिससे जनता को यह भय नहीं सताता कि उनके बुढ़ापे इत्यादि असमर्थता के समय उन्हें कौन पालेगा।

जो कच्चे मकानों में रहते हैं उनसे उन मकानों की कीमत भी नहीं ली जानी चाहिये

[श्रीमती कामलन्दुमती शाह]

और न क्लेमों से ही काटी जानी चाहिये। आखिर ये घर उन खेमों के ही समान तो हैं जिनकी कीमत सरकार नहीं ले रही है।

जिन लोगों के क्लेम देहाती जमीनें मिलने के कारण स्वीकार नहीं हुए उन पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये तथा सब शरणार्थियों को कुछ न कुछ क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में दिया जाना चाहिये।

निष्क्रांत मकानों में कई नकली अधिकारी अधिकार किये बैठे हैं। उन्हें खोज खोज कर दंड भी अवश्य मिलना चाहिये। आज अपराधियों को उचित दंड न मिलने के कारण ही इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैल गया है। न्याय के लिये कठिन दंड देने वाली सरकार स्वतः लोकप्रिय हो जाती है। आज हमारी समस्याएँ केवल भ्रष्टाचार को भूल से उखाड़ कर फेंकने से ही हल हो सकती हैं।

जो सम्पत्तियों की नीलामी की जा रही है उसमें भी सरकार को सतर्कता से काम लेना होगा। कर्मचारीगण गोलमाल करके जायदादों को कम कीमतों पर नीलाम कर रहे हैं। इस मनमानी को रोकने के लिये किमी भी सम्पत्ति की नीलामी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से कम पर नहीं होनी चाहिये। इन नीलामियों को उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा कराना चाहिये जो भ्रष्ट न हों। आखिर इन्हीं नीलामियों के द्रव्य से तो शरणार्थियों को मुआवजा मिलना है।

यह बता देना भी आवश्यक है कि समय पर क्लेम प्रस्तुत करने के लिये शरणार्थी भी दोषी हैं। उन्हें अपने दोष भी देख और समझ लेने चाहिये। आपस में संगठन किये बिना पीड़ित जनों की शक्ति नहीं बन सकती। न सुनवाई ही होसकती है। सरकार धीमी गति की दोषी अवश्य है पर आज यदि समझौता में पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ सहयोग देता तो इतनी धीमी गति न होती। अब इस धीमी गति के लिय उत्तेजित भावणों द्वारा, असन्तोष प्रकट करने

तथा किसी के भड़कावे में आने के स्थान में संगठन द्वारा अपना बल बढ़ा कर शान्तिपूर्वक अपनी मांगें प्रस्तुत करने से ही शरणार्थियों के काम बनने की अधिक सम्भावना है। सरकार तथा शरणार्थियों दोनों पक्षों के सहयोग और विचार से ही शरणार्थियों की कठिनाइयाँ और सरकार की पुनर्वास समस्या हल हो सकती हैं।

अन्त में मैं इतना और कहना आवश्यक समझती हूँ कि शरणार्थियों ने अपना सबकुछ लुट जाने पर तथा अनेक कष्ट सहने पर भी जिस रीति से फिर अपना कारोबार आरम्भ करके सफलता पायी है वह प्रशंसनीय है और सरकार का उन्हें सहायता पहुंचाने का काम भी उतना ही प्रशंसनीय और सफल हो सकता था यदि सरकार गोलमाल करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उचित दंड देने में सफल हो सकती। आज हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना जैसे कार्यों में हमें पूरी सफलता न मिलने का कारण केवल यही है कि हमारी देश वासी अन्य देशवासियों की तरह देश प्रेमी न होकर अधिकतर स्वार्थ प्रेमी हो गये हैं।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी (नई दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रिपोर्ट सरकार ने हमारे सामने पेश की है उसमें फैक्ट्स और फिगर्स अच्छी तरह से सजे हैं और इसको पढ़ कर लोगों के दिलों में अच्छा असर होता है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पांच साल में काफी काम हुआ है और इस रिपोर्ट में सरकार ने यह भी समझाने की कोशिश की है कि जो पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज थे उनको बसाने का काम तो बहुत हद तक हो चुका है और अब उन के लिये जो काम बाकी है वह कम्पेन्सेशन देने का है। लेकिन हमको तो यह देखना है कि रिफ्यूजीज सबमुच कहाँ तक रिहैबिलिटेड हुए हैं

जो काम पांच साल में हुआ है उसको मैं छोटा नहीं करना चाहती। हमारे सामने बहुत मुश्किलें थीं और उन सब के होते हुए भी जो काम हुआ है वह बहुत प्रशंसनीय है। मगर देखना यह है कि क्या रिफ्यूजीज सचमुच में रिहैबिलिटेड हुए हैं। रिफ्यूजीज का रिहैबिलिटेशन सचमुच होगया है या नहीं इसको नापने के लिये दो ही चीजें हैं, एक तो यह कि उनको रिहायश के लिये जगह मिली या नहीं और उनको रोजगार मिला या नहीं। इन दो बातों को देखने पर हमको पता लगता है कि कहां तक रिफ्यूजीज का रिहैबिलिटेशन हुआ है। मकानों के बारे में इसी रिपोर्ट में कुछ आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं। वह आंकड़े काफी इम्प्रेसिव मालूम होते हैं। मुझे खुद नहीं मालूम था कि सरकार ने इतने मकान बनाये हैं। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान वालों के लिये सरकार ने दो लाख मकान बनाये हैं, इनमें से ५०,००० लोगों ने खुद सरकार की मदद से बनाये हैं। बंगाल में लोगों ने सरकार की मदद से २.५ लाख मकान बनाये हैं। इसमें हमने कुछ हद तक उन लोगों को जो कि सड़कों पर पड़े हुए थे जगह दी है। लेकिन अब भी जो हालत इस देश में उन लोगों की है वह काफी मुश्किल की है। मैं और जगह नहीं जाना चाहती। आप दिल्ली को ही ले लें। मैं दिल्ली में घूमती हूँ और यहां के रिफ्यूजीज की हालत को देखती हूँ। मैं ने देखा है कि दिल्ली के एक एक मुहल्ले में जहां पर कि रिफ्यूजीज का कांसट्रेशन है, जैसे करील बाग, पहाड़ गंज, मोतियां खान, वहां अच्छे खासे पढ़े लोग जो कि गवर्नमेंट सरबेंट है वह भी आठ बाई आठ के कमरे में पूरे खानदान के साथ रह रहे हैं।

छ: आठ लोग बैठे हुए हैं। बरामदे में, जो कमरा भी नहीं है, वहां बरामदे को घेर कर ८ और ८ फीट के अन्दर और ८ और ६

फीट के अन्दर पूरे पूरे खानदान के खानदान बैठे हैं। इसलिये यह न समझिये कि मकान की समस्या हल कर ली। अभी इतने ही मकान बनाने पड़ेंगे, तब जा कर वह प्रेशर ढीला पड़ेंगा। शैंल्टर का काम आप ने बहुत किया है, लेकिन अब भी बहुत समुद्र जैसा काम बाकी है।

अब रोजगार की बात लीजिये। हमारी बदकिस्मती ही है कि जैसे ही रिफ्यूजीज का मामला हमारे सामने आया, उसके साथ ही साथ हमारे मुल्क की आर्थिक परिस्थिति में भी कुछ बिगाड़ आया और रोजगार का मामला रिफ्यूजीज के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे मुल्क के लिये खराब हो गया। जब रिफ्यूजीज की शहरों की योजना बनी, जैसे फरीदाबाद, नीलोखेरी, फुलिया (phulia) नदिया, तो उन में हमारी एक इटीप्रेटेड स्कीम थी कि जैसे जैसे मकान बनेंगे वैसे ही साथ साथ रोजगार का जरिया भी वहां बन जाय, कुछ कारखाने खोले जायें। मकान बनने के बाद तमाम आदमी वहां धन्धों में लग जायें। मगर यह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई। और नतीजा आज आप देख रहे हैं। खास कर जो रिफ्यूजी टाउनशिप हैं वहां में होकर आई हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि साल भर से फरीदाबाद में परेशानी बढ़ी हुई है, रोज कुछ न कुछ होता रहता है। इसकी वजह क्या है? इसकी असली वजह यह है कि वहां लोगों के पास रोजगार नहीं है, वह रोटी चाहते हैं। नीलोखेरी में जाइयें तो वहां भी यही हालत है। फरीदाबाद के लिये एक दफा व्याख्यान में कहा गया था कि यह बल्यू आईड बेबी जवाहरलाल जी का है, क्योंकि जवाहरलाल जी का हाथ और लेडी माउंटबेटन और दूसरे सब की ताकत उस में लगी हुई थी, उस को सक्सेसफुल (successful) बनाने के लिये, तो मेरा मतलब है कि फरीदाबाद के लिये और

[श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी]

नीलोखेरी के लिये बहुत ध्यान दिया गया, लेकिन आज वहां भी सभाटा है, यह नहीं कि कोई कसूरवार है लेकिन कहीं कोई गलती जरूर है, जिस से यह हालत है। तो एम्पलाय-मेंट की बात आप देखिये। रिफ्यूजीज की हालत पहले ही बहुत ज्यादा अच्छी नहीं है।

गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स जो वहां से आये थे, यहां उन को काम मिल गया। लेकिन वह ज्यादातर टेम्पोरेरी रखे गये थे और अब जो रिट्रैचमेंट हो रही है तो सब से पहले उन्हीं पर लगा रहे हैं। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वे सब निकाले जा रहे हैं। तो इसलिये इस मामले को आप एम्पलायमेंट के नुक्तेनिगाह से देखें। अभी रीहैबीलिटेशन का काम करने को काफी पड़ा है।

मैं अभी थोड़े दिन पहले पैप्सू में गई थी। वहां नार नोल के छोटे शहर में पहुंची। वहां बहावलपुर के कुछ रिफ्यूजीजिन को राजपुरा से भेजा गया था वह मुझे मिले। वह नारनौल रीहैबीलिटेशन के लिये भेजे गये। सरकार ने लोन भी उन को दिया। तो सरकार के खाते में तो वह लोग रीहैबीलिटेट हो गये इस नारनौल शहर में। लेकिन यह नारनौल तो एक मुर्दार शहर है कि जहां पर जो वहां के रहने वाले हैं उनको ही कोई रोजगार नहीं है, वह भी कोई रोजगार नहीं कर सकते। उन को भी बाहर जाना पड़ता है तो यह लोग वहां जा कर क्या करेंगे। वह क्या रोजगार करेंगे। टूटी टूटी झोंपड़ी हैं, बाजार नहीं, कुछ भी वहां नहीं है। दो सौ या ढाई सौ रुपये लोन लेकर सरकार के खाते में तो वह रीहैबीलिटेट हो गये, लेकिन वह भूखों मर रहे हैं। तो ऐसी ऐसी बहुत बातें हैं जिन की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार खुद भी मंजूर करती है कि एम्पलायमेंट के बारे में बहुत

काम है और उन्होंने मंजूर किया कि ७५ लाख रुपये अलग रखेंगे और इससे कुछ कारखाने खुलवाने की कोशिश करेंगे। कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट की मदद करेंगे जिससे वहां लोगों को कुछ रोजगार मिले। तो जैसे बंगाल के लिये फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी अप्वाइंट की गयी थी, वैसे ही एक फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी इसके लिये भी अप्वाइंट की जाय और उस में देखा जाय कि रीहैबीलिटेशन की मदद ले कर सचमुच कितने आदमी रीहैबीलिटेट हुए हैं कितने परसेंट रिफ्यूजी रीहैबीलिटेट हुए हैं और कितनी इस काम में कमी है, ताकि असल हालत हमारे सामने आ जाय और उसकी बुनियाद पर हम आगे चल कर कुछ काम कर सकें। तो रीहैबीलिटेशन की दो बातें, एक शैल्टर के बारे में और दूसरी एम्पलायमेंट के बारे में मैंने सरकारी तौर पर यह कहीं।

अब कम्पनसेशन की बात है। कम्पनसेशन का मामला अगर खत्म हो जाय तो पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान का सारा मामला खत्म हो जाय। कम्पनसेशन के मामले में रिफ्यूजीज बहुत दिनों से आखें लगाये बैठे थे कि हम को कब मिलेगा। सच बात तो मैं कहूँ कि इतने दिनों के बाद उन को यह महसूस होने लगा था कि पता नहीं हम को कुछ कम्पनसेशन मिलेगा या नहीं। लेकिन मैं बहुत खुश हूँ कि इंटैरिम कम्पनसेशन स्कीम (scheme) चली है और लोगों में अब बड़ी आशा हो रही है। लोग अब समझ रहे हैं कि हम को कुछ न कुछ मिलने वाला है। मैं जानती हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर अजित प्रसाद जी बहुत एंक्वाश थे कि हमारा कम्पनसेशन का काम ठीक तरह से चले। अब कम्पनसेशन की पूरी तस्वीर लें तो क्या हालत है। यह कम्पनसेशन जो हमारे रिफ्यूजीज को मिलेगा वह कहां से मिलेगा। मुस्लिम इक्विटी प्रापर्टी जो यहां लोग छोड़ कर गये हैं वह हमारे एक पूल में डाली गई

हैं। उस में सरकार कुछ डाले वह, और पाकिस्तान से जो कि हम को भदा होना है, जो पाकिस्तान से हम को हिसाब में मिलने को है वहां से कुछ मिले, तो यह तीन तरह से हमारा पूल बनेगा जहां से लोगों को कुछ दिया जा सकता है। अब इबैक्यूई पूल में १०० करोड़ की प्रापर्टी इक्वटी हुई है। सरकार ने इन पांच साल में जो मकानों में खर्चा किया और जो लोन्स वगैरह देने में रुपया लगाया, वह सारा मिला कर ६० करोड़ रुपया हुआ। तो १६० करोड़ रुपये हमारे पूल में हैं जिस में से कुछ हम इन लोगों को दे सकते हैं। अब तीसरी बात है पाकिस्तान की। पाकिस्तान से क्या आशा हो सकती है। पाकिस्तान का जो हमारा छः सात साल का तजुर्बा है वह मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे को बड़ी खुशी है कि मैं आप का ध्यान इसी रिपोर्ट के चैप्टर ६ की तरफ दिलाऊं। मैं आप को पढ़ कर ही उस में से सुनाती हूं। इस में मिनिस्टर साहब खुद कहते हैं :

—“For the first time since June 1950, the representatives of the Government of India and Pakistan met at Karachi during July-August 1953 for a discussion of all outstanding issues relating to evacuees properties and evacuees claims. In regard to immovable properties of evacuees, both urban and agricultural, the Government of India had all along held the view that the settlement should be on Government to Government basis. On the other hand, although the Pakistan Government did not commit themselves to a definite policy in regard to agricultural property, they had expressed themselves in favour of private sales and exchanges of urban immovable property.”

अब ध्यान से सुनिये :

“The question of settlement of immovable property was discussed during the talks at Karachi

but no agreement could be reached; it was however, decided to discuss the issue again when the talks are resumed.”

इतने दिन बाद क्या हुआ :

“No agreement was reached with regard to the question of immovable property.”

इम्मुवेबुल प्रापर्टी कितनी है वह भी ठीक से हमको नहीं मालूम। हम लोग कुछ अन्दाजा लगाते हैं कि हमारी इम्मुवेबुल प्रापर्टी अरबन प्रापर्टी जो हम छोड़ आये हैं, वह ५०० करोड़ की होगी। रूरल प्रापर्टी का जोड़ लगाते हैं तो वह भी ४००-५०० करोड़ की होगी। तो हमारी प्रापर्टी एक हजार करोड़ के लगभग होती है जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है, अब तक कोई इसका फैसला नहीं हुआ है। सात साल हो गये हैं। अब देखिये कि इम्मुवेबुल प्रापर्टी के बारे में कुछ फैसला हुआ है। किन चीजों के बारे में हुआ है यह भी आपको बतलाती हूं।

“Movable property: Items covered are: Personal and household effects lying with the custodians, friends and relations, payment of compensation for movable property allotted or acquired for rehabilitation purposes etc., buried treasure.

अब मैं एक औरत हूं अपना घर बतलाती हूं। मुझे मालूम है कि पर्सनल इफेक्ट्स और हाउसहोल्ड इफेक्ट्स का क्या हुआ होता है जब कि छः छः सात सात साल तक वह हाउसहोल्ड इफेक्ट्स हमारे कस्टोडियन के पास या रिलेशन्स के पास पड़े रहे हों। उस प्रापर्टी का क्या बरबाद हाल होगा उसको अब आप समझते हैं। हमें कुछ फटी दरी और टूटी कुर्सी मिलेंगी। इसी तरह बरीड ट्रेजर को आप समझिये। किस किस कोने में इंडोरियर में वह बरीड ट्रेजर पड़ा हुआ है। क्या उसको कोई जा कर ला सकता है,

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वहां जा कर लायेगा तो जाते जाते गरदन भी अपनी वहां पर ही छोड़ आयेगा। यह बरीड ट्रेजर की बात है। तो जो चीज हम ला नहीं सकते उसके बारे में यह फैसला है। अब आप देखिये जो हाउसहोल्ड इफैक्ट्स होंगे उसके ट्रान्सपोर्ट चार्ज भी रिफ्यूजीज को देने पड़ेंगे। मेरी फटी दरी आये, सात साल के बाद आये, उसको लाते लाते दूने दाम किराये के देने पड़ जायें। फिर कौन सी रेट आफ एक्सचेंज है, वह जो आफिशियल रेट आफ एक्सचेंज है, उसके हिसाब से देना पड़ेगा, १४४ और १०० का रेट आफ एक्सचेंज। बाजार में जायें, कराची में जायें तो ७० रुपये में १०० रुपये मिल जायें, लेकिन यहां देने पड़ेंगे १४४ और १०० के हिसाब से।

अब मूवेबल प्रापर्टी में क्या चीज है जो आप नहीं ला सकते हैं :

"Movable property: transfer of lockers and sale deposits, shares etc."

वह चीजें जिनकी कि कुछ वैल्यू है, जो ठीक हालत में हैं, जिनके लाने से कुछ काम बने, उसके लिये वह राजी नहीं हैं। तो यह सात साल बाद हमारी हालत हुई। पाकिस्तान के साथ जो नेगोशियेशन हमारे हो रहे थे उसका यह हाल आप देखिये। इसके अगेन्स्ट हमारे मुल्क ने क्या काम किया? हम लोगों ने क्या किया? हम लोगों ने इवैक्यूई प्रापर्टी ऐक्ट को अर्मेंड किया। हमने वहां से "इंटेडिंग इवैक्यूई" के क्लार्ज को हटा दिया। हमने उसके सेक्शन ४० और ४१ को हटा दिया ताकि जो मुसलमान अपनी जायदाद बेचना चाहें वह बेच सकें। कल आपने देखा कि इसी क्षेत्र में जोर का मल्ल युद्ध हो गया। मैं इस युद्ध में नहीं पड़ना चाहती। मैं औरत

जात हूं, इन सब कम्यूनलिज्म (communalism) के झगड़ों में पड़ने से क्या फायदा। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि मुसलमान भाई ठीक रहें, वे हमारे सिटीजन हैं, उनके हक उनको मिलने चाहियें, मगर हमको जवाब क्या मिलता है? मैं किसी तरह नहीं भी बोलती, मगर मैंने आज सवेरे अखबार खोला तो खोलते ही देखा कि पाकिस्तान के जो रिहैबिलिटेशन मंत्री हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि इवैक्यूई प्रापर्टी ऐक्ट को एन्नोंगेट कर दिया जाय।

वह लोग हमेशा अपने मतलब की बात मनवाना चाहते हैं और मुझे डर है कि सरकार हमारी कहीं घिसट कर राजी न हो जाय क्योंकि पास्ट एक्सपीरियंस हमें यही बताता है कि पहले पाकिस्तान फैसला करता है और तब हम उसको फालो करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा बीसा बना दो और हम लोग उसके लिये राजी हो गये और बीसा लग गया। अब आज वहां पर श्री सुहरावर्दी और फजलुल हक कह रहे हैं कि बीसा उठा दो तो वह उठ जायेगा। भारत पाकिस्तान के बीच अगर वह कहते हैं कि रेलवे लाइन बन्द कर दो तो बन्द कर दी जाती है और अगर वह कहें कि खोल दो तो वह खोल दी जाती है। इन सब वाक्यात से मुझे डर लगता है कि कहीं यह इवैक्यूई प्रापर्टी को एन्नोंगेट न कर दें। मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में चेतावनी देना चाहती हूं कि वह इस ऐक्ट (act) को एन्नोंगेट कर लेने को तैयार न हो जायें। अगर ऐसा करेंगे तो यहां की रिफ्यूजी ओपीनियन (opinion) और पबलिक ओपीनियन (opinion) यह बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी।

आज १९० करोड़ की रकम हमारे हाथ में है जो लोगों को देना है और यह तकसीम

करने का काम हमारे इस विभाग के अफसरों पर पड़ता है, हमारे श्री वास्तव साहब बैठे हैं जिनको यह काम अंजाम देना है, मुझे उन से पूरी हमदर्दी है। रुपया तो कुल १९० करोड़ है और उसको लेने वाले बहुत हैं लेकिन यह जो स्कीम है कम्पेनसेशन देने की उसमें जो उलट फेर किया जाता है वह ठीक उसी प्रकार हो रहा है जैसे हमारे बंगाल में कहावत प्रसिद्ध है कि मछली के तेल में मछली तली जाय। डा० गिडवानी से ले कर हुक्म सिंह को दे दो, और हुक्म सिंह से लेकर अचित राम को दे दो, सारा हिसाब किताब इसी में कर दिया। मुझे तो रहम आता है अजित प्रसाद जी पर—उन्हें कहा गया कि सात फुट के आदमी को $1\frac{1}{2}$ फुट की चादर से ढाको। कभी तो उसका सिर बाहर निकल आता है और कभी पैर चादर से बाहर निकल जाते हैं, चादर पूरी तरह उनके शरीर को ढक नहीं पाती है। बिल्कुल ठीक यही हालत है उस इक्वैक्यू प्रॉपर्टी पूल की जो आपने बनाया है। हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिये कि इस काम को कैसे सफलतापूर्वक अंजाम दिया जाय, मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आता कि आप इस इंटेरिम स्कीम को कैसे कामयाब बना सकते हैं? आप पचास हजार आदमियों को रुपया देना चाहते हैं, जो प्रायरीटीज कंटेगरीज हैं, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि उन में से आपने कितने लोगों को पैसा दिया है, उसकी रकम कितनी होती है, अन्दाजन मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि एक हजार आदमियों को आपने लगभग पचास लाख रुपये दिये और इस हिसाब से आपको सिर्फ इंटेरिम स्कीम के वास्ते २५ करोड़ रुपया या उतनी लागत की प्रॉपर्टी देनी पड़ेगी। अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि मंजूर की गई रकम कितनी अपर्याप्त है। ४ लाख claimants हैं और मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि यह इंटेरिम स्कीम तो सिर्फ एक हिस्सा है, फाइनल स्कीम आने वाली है। अभी तो आप लोजर स्लैन्स

को दे रहे हैं अंर हायर स्लैन्स को देने के वास्ते आपके पास रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा? इस कम्पेनसेशन स्कीम को पूरा होते देखने के लिये लोग आस लगाये बैठे हैं। पहले पहल बेरी-फिकेशन करते वक्त आपने रिफ्यूजी जायदाद का कम से कम हिसाब लगाया है।

मैं आपको बताऊँ कि मेरे पास कल प्रॉटियर के लोग आये उन के पास पहले बहुत जमीन थी, उन्होंने बताया कि जिस ढंग से जमीन का सारा एसेसमेंट हुआ, जिस तरह से स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ बनाया गया है, उससे हमारी ८६ फी सदी जमीन तो पहले ही कट गई है, उस पर स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की वैल्यू भी कम लगा रहे हैं। पहले हम लोगों ने रेफ्यूजीज की प्रॉपर्टी की एसेसमेंट (assessment) में इतनी हिफाजत की है, उसको घटा कर दिखाया ताकि हम को कम देना पड़े। जो हमारे पास है वह इतना कम है, उससे पूरा नहीं हो सकता मैं सोचती हूँ कि सरकार ने जो यह फैसला कर रखा है कि इक्वैक्यू पूल में इक्वैक्यू प्रॉपर्टी और जो ९० लाख रुपये दिये हैं, उससे आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी, यह काम पूरा होना कैसे मुमकिन है। मैं पूछती हूँ कि सरकार हर एक काम के लिये पैसा प्रोवाइड कर सकती है, फिर रेफ्यूजीज को कम्पेनसेट करने के लिये क्यों नहीं निकाल सकती। फाइव ईयर प्लान में इम्प्लायमेंट के वास्ते १७५ करोड़ रुपया आपने कैसे निकाला, रेफ्यूजीज के मामले में मछली के तेल में मछली तली जाय वाली कहावत चरितार्थ मत कीजिये। ऐसा करने से मछली ठीक नहीं पकेगी और वह कच्ची रह जायेगी, आप को कहीं से भी तेल को लाना है और इस इक्वैक्यू प्रॉपर्टी के पूल में खालना है तब जाकर कहीं आपका यह काम चलने वाला है अन्यथा नहीं।

आज इक्वैक्यू प्रॉपर्टी एक्ट के मुताबिक हालत यह है कि आप रेफ्यूजीज को कम्पेनसेशन

[श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी]

(compensation) में मकान देते हैं, लेकिन उस मकान के ऊपर उसका फुल राइट नहीं रहता है, वह खाली मकान में रह सकता है। उसको उस मकान के जो एरियर्स आफ रेंट अदा करना है और मकान के टैक्सेज हैं वह सब देने पड़ेंगे, मरम्मत उसको करानी पड़ेगी, मगर उस रेफ्यूजी का उस मकान पर फुल ओनरशिप राइट नहीं होगा। वह उस मकान को फरोस्त करके रुपया लेना चाहे या उस से कुछ काम करना चाहे, या उस को बेचना चाहे तो वह यह सब कुछ नहीं कर सकता। आज कम्पेन- सेशन में उसको क्या मिलेगा? पूरे एरियर्स वह पे करता है, टैक्सेज सारे अपने सिर पर लेता है मगर उस पर भी उसको फुल राइट्स नहीं हैं। जब तक पाकिस्तान से फैसला न हो और इवक्यूज का यहां का जायदाद का टाइटिल एक्सटिगुइशन न किया जाये, तब तक रिफ्यूजीज को प्रापर्टी पर फुल ओनरशिप का हक नहीं मिल सकता, मगर मैं पूछती हूं कि जो गवर्नमेंट प्रापर्टी है जिनको गवर्नमेंट ने खुद बनाया है, उनको पूरी तरह क्यों नहीं ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता। इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह दलील दी जाती है कि अगर हम एक जायदाद को ट्रांसफर कर दें और दूसरे को न दें तो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और डिस्पैरिटी करेंगे, लेकिन मुझे उनका यह आर्गु- मेंट कुछ जंचता नहीं है क्योंकि जहां आपने कुछ खास कैटेगरी के रेफ्यूजीज को कैश पेमेंट किया है, वहां अगर किन्हीं को मकान की ओनरशिप का पूरा हक दे दें तो क्या हर्ज है। डिस्पैरिटी का प्रिंसिपल तो आपने पहले ही मान लिया है, इसलिये और नहीं तो कम से कम सरकारी मकान जिनके बारे में कोई शंका नहीं है उनको तो रेफ्यूजीज को दे ही सकते हैं, आज रिफ्यूजी को पैसे की बड़ी जरूरत है और वह चाहता है कि मेरे हाथ में कुछ आये तो मैं कुछ काम

शुरू करूं। आपने पिछले, पांच, छै साल में रेफ्यूजीज के क्लेम्स सेटिल करने में बड़ी मेहनत से काम लिया और मैं आपके काम को कम नहीं समझती, मगर यह स्कीम आपकी तब तक कामयाब नहीं होगी जब तक सरकार यह फैसला नहीं करेगी कि हम इसमें और पैसे का प्राविजन करें, क्योंकि मौजूदा रकम जो आपने रखी है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। इवक्यूई प्रापर्टी पूल में और रुपये का इन्तजाम करिये। मैं कहती हूं कि आपके लिये यह क्या मुश्किल है। जब आप २५० करोड़ रुपये का डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कर सकते हैं तो इस काम को ठीक से अंजाम देने के लिये अगर दो चार करोड़ रुपये और उसमें डाल दें तो क्या अन्धे हो जायेगा। आज अपर स्लैन्स वालों को खतरा है कि उनको जिन के लाखों के क्लेम्स हैं उनको हम क्या देंगे, इंटेरिम प्लान में ऐसे लोगों को हमने आठ हजार देने को कहा था जो कि उनके लिये ढाल में नमक के बराबर भी नहीं होगा, आठ हजार वह अपने लिये सौ रुपया भी पैदा न कर सकेंगे तो उनका क्या हाल होगा। सौ रुपया तो आप उन्हें मेंटेंस अलाउन्स में देते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझती हूं कि अगर यह स्कीम कामयाबी के साथ चलानी है तो बहुत ज्यादा रुपये की जरूरत है और सरकार को इसके लिये शीघ्र से शीघ्र प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये, अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि यह लोगों से एक मजाक सा करना होगा। आप इतनी मेहनत भी करेंगे और लोगों को उससे तसल्ली भी नहीं होगी।

एक लफ्ज मुझे और कहना है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि अब के दफा बजट में ईस्ट बंगाल के रेफ्यूजीज के बास्ते पूरा ध्यान दिया गया है। तमाम ईस्ट बंगाल के रिफ्यूजीज की शिकायत थी कि हम लोगों की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उनको

तकलीफ इसलिये हुई कि जब ईस्ट बंगाल के रेफ्यूजीज यहां आये तो हमारी सरकार समझी कि ईस्ट बंगाल के रेफ्यूजीज यहां हमेशा रहने के लिये नहीं आये हैं और ये लोग वापिस चले जायेंगे इसलिये भी उनको काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा। इसके अलावा वहां की जमीन भी अच्छी नहीं है, वेस्ट बंगाल के पास जो जमीन है वह बहुत खराब है, कहीं नमक वाली जमीन है तो कहीं पानी है, वह जमीन रिक्लेम (reclaim) करना रेफ्यूजीज के बस की बात नहीं।

दूसरी दिक्कत यह है कि हर महीने एक बड़ी तादाद रेफ्यूजीज की वहां से आ रही है, करीब छह हजार रेफ्यूजीज हर महीने वहां से आ रहे हैं।

5 P. M.

तीसरी दिक्कत यह है कि रेफ्यूजीज के वास्ते कोई कम्पेनसेशन की स्कीम नहीं बनी है, किसी के दिमाग में भी यह बात नहीं आई है कि जो लोग जायदादें छोड़ कर आये हैं उन के वास्ते कम्पेनसेशन की कोई स्कीम होनी चाहिये।

एक और बात देखिये। बंगाल के पास दूसरे प्राविसेज में जहां रेफ्यूजीज आ कर बैठे हैं वहां वह बहुत कष्ट में हैं। उन के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं बड़ी खुश हूँ कि श्री रोहिणी कुमार चौधरी ने ही कह दिया, वह खुद कांग्रेस के मेम्बर हैं और आसाम के रहने वाले हैं। वह महसूस करते हैं कि वहां रेफ्यूजीज ठीक से नहीं रह रहे हैं, तब आप समझ सकते हैं कि उनकी क्या हालत है। यही हालत बिहार और उड़ीसा में बसे हुये रेफ्यूजीज की है।

एक बात का ध्यान मैं अजीत प्रसाद जी को दिलाऊंगी। तीन चार बैच रेफ्यूजीज उड़ीसा से दिल्ली आये, और जा कर जवाहर-

लाल जी के घर पर घरना टेक बैठे। वह रास्ते की तमाम दिक्कतों को सहन करके अपने बाल बच्चों को लेकर और विदाउट टिकट सफर कर के आये हैं, वह लोग तिल तिल कर मर रहे हैं। वे बैच जब वापिस जाने लगे तो जवाहरलाल जी ने विश्वास दिलाया कि जो कुछ उन लोगों को वहां पर मिलना चाहिये वह करवा देंगे। हो सकता है, जैसा मिसेज रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा, आप के हिसाब किताब से उनको रिहैबिलिटेशन मिल गया हो, लेकिन वह लोग अब तक वास्तव में रिहैबिलिटेड नहीं हो पाये हैं, इसमें उनका अपना कसूर नहीं है, वहां पर सर्कमस्टान्सेज ऐसे हैं कि वह रिहैबिलिटेड नहीं हो सके, नहीं तो क्या उनकी कम्बस्ती थी कि वह अपने बाल बच्चे लेकर, रास्ते की तमाम दिक्कतों को उठा कर, दिल्ली की धूल फांकते और जवाहरलाल जी के पास आते। वह मेरे पास जब आते हैं दो चार रुपया जो कुछ मुझसे हो सकता है मैं दे देती हूँ या अजीत प्रसाद जी से लेकर दे देती हूँ। लेकिन आप उनको इस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेड नहीं कर सकते, आपको मालूम करना चाहिये कि आखिर वहां पर क्या गलती है, इसको आपको फौरन देखना चाहिये। मैं यह डिमांड करती हूँ कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाय, जो आसाम और बिहार और उड़ीसा में घूमे, जहां पर कि रेफ्यूजीज बैठे हुये हैं और जहां का वातावरण ऐसा है कि वहां रेफ्यूजीज बस नहीं पा रहे हैं। किस वजह से ऐसा हो नहीं पा रहा है, और किस ढंग से उनको बसाया जा सकता है, इसकी पूरी तहकीकात वह करें, ताकि उनको फिर से पूरी तरह बसाया जा सके।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): I have been listening intently to this debate on Rehabilitation. The greatest indictment against the Rehabilitation Ministry was that with regard to East Bengal the hon. Minister was not really sure of any definite policy; he

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

had not made up his mind as to what to do. Even in the Ministry's report this year we find the figure of refugees from East Bengal is given as 31 lakhs. That is a wrong figure. I hope the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to Dr. Meghrad Saha's brochure which has been just published. He has shown there that the figure is entirely wrong and that the figure is something like 45 lakhs. As a great scientist he has tried to argue it out giving reasonable data. Dr. Saha has pointed out that the total population of Hindus in East Pakistan was about 1,25,00,000. He has said that the average increase is 10 per cent. during a decade, and had all the Hindus remained there the population would have been 1,37,00,000 in East Bengal in 1951. The Pakistan census of 1951 gives the number of Hindus in East Pakistan at 92 lakhs. This shows that at least 45 lakhs of Hindus have migrated to Indian Union, while the official figure is only 31 lakhs. That means that the hon. Minister would have to really enlarge his limited horizon. He should realise that the problem is a little more colossal, a little more difficult than what he thinks, and I hope that the Rehabilitation budget and the rehabilitation schemes for the unfortunate people who have come away from East Pakistan, will be based on realistic data, to cover for at least 15 lakhs of people more.

I agree with Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani that upto this stage, the Government was thinking that the people would go back and it was more a question of relief and not of rehabilitation. They were under some kind of misconception—I do not want to use a stronger word like 'self-delusion'—that the Indo-Pakistan Pact would succeed and the people would go back. That has failed and it is no good labouring under that misconception. We should, therefore, be realistic and plan for the future on that basis.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

Now, Sir, there are two constructive suggestions made by the East Bengal

Relief Committee to which I will draw the serious attention of the hon. Rehabilitation Minister. I know it is no good adding to his burden by simply indulging in criticism after criticism. In page 15 of the memorandum, the East Bengal Relief Committee has rightly pointed out that the greatest obstacle to relief and rehabilitation work which should have had the claim of war-emergency is 'delay' or 'procrastination'. They have recommended certain suggestions to eliminate procrastination. They are:

"(i) That the Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Rehabilitation at Calcutta should be in charge of a Deputy Minister of the Central Government."

I do not know what is the reaction of the hon. Minister; I hope that would be possible. Then, the East Bengal Relief Committee, which is a representation Committee says:

"(ii) That the Finance Ministry of the Government of India should post an Additional Secretary at the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta with full powers to take decisions as regards rehabilitation schemes, give financial sanction and take necessary action for financing them."

I think this is a good suggestion and I would like the hon. Minister to give some thought to the other suggestions that have been made in this Report. The hon. Minister, obviously, has been given a copy of it as I see it in his hand and I hope that he will be giving some serious thought and he will take all possible steps to eliminate red-tapism and to avoid further procrastination.

Sir, you will notice that the Government has admitted that the population in relief camps today is about 80,000—79,858 to be more exact—and outside the camps there are 2,39,529 families which means about 15 lakhs of people. It is still a serious position and it is no good our continually

making a grievance that West Pakistan refugees have been dealt with much more sympathetically. I am against making that kind of continual comment based on mere discrimination. It is true that including this year's Budget, West Pakistan refugees will get Rs. 142 crores whereas East Pakistan refugees are getting only Rs. 60 crores. Up till now the Government had not really made up its mind as to whether they would really take upon themselves the task of rehabilitating the East Bengal refugees; they were still hoping that the migration was spasmodic and there was a chance of the people going back. Now, for the first time, Government is realistic. Government at last realise that it is no good looking at the problem in that tinkering spirit and, therefore, they are shouldering the responsibility. I think it is a good sign and I congratulate the Ministry on this belated sense of realism. Now that they are taking upon themselves this task, they should tackle it thoroughly and devote serious attention to it. I am also pleading for more generous and more progressive allotment, not merely for grants of loans, but for other things like housing etc., so as to alleviate human distress.

I always thought that these Budget debates are more or less of an academic character; after all, we talk and talk and nothing happens. I was surprised to find that in the foremost Congress paper in Delhi, an article came out day before yesterday—I hope, Sir, you have seen it and that hon. Members in this House also have read it—which says that it is a very healthy sign that the impending Budget debate in Parliament on the Rehabilitation Grants has led to a certain impulse of hectic activities on the part of the sleepy Bureau which functions under the hon. Rehabilitation Minister. They have referred to the interim compensation scheme. Sir, you must have seen the photographs—on the twenty-eighth of December that photograph was published—when the hon. Minister distributed some compensation amounts in Delhi, and bank drafts were handed over to a

few old men and women. Then, the *Hindustan Times* says that thereafter nothing had practically been done. It is a matter of great disappointment that from 28th of November upto a week ago, only about 700 people got some doles. Possibly, the figure now is, if I am correctly informed, only 1,400. It is a matter of disappointment that the other categories have not got anything. That article in the *Hindustan Times* says:

“Word was going round in refugee localities that the sleepy bureau in Khan Market was waking up and that more than a hundred claimants might be settled in one day! One wondered whether the Tek Chand's committee's labours were beginning to show some results. But the more plausible explanation was the impending debate in Parliament.”

If this debate is the cause of the hectic activity, and if they at last do something after the lull from December, then, it is a hopeful sign.

At the same time, it is pointed out—and I think this article has been written by one who knows the details—that only the first and second categories have been touched. The article says:

“In November, the Minister himself in a ceremonious manner handed over the first drafts in Delhi. Yet, as I have said till the middle of March, the number of recipients of such drafts was believed to be less than 700..... The third category—widows with claims in their own names—number 13,600 and as yet remain absolutely untouched.”

If this is true, it is really a matter of great regret and great disappointment. I hope that something will be done to make this department active. Otherwise, the people will feel that they have been really deluded, that only false hopes have been given by the Government and nothing is being done.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

The last thing that I want to say is this. This morning, we have seen a statement from Mr. Qureshi, the Rehabilitation Minister of Pakistan that the evacuee property laws should be abrogated or repealed. I strongly protest against that suggestion. As you know, Sir, the two Prime Ministers met in Delhi and thereafter our Prime Minister went down to Karachi. You know that the Adviser to the Ministry of Rehabilitation who had been taking a lot of interest in refugee rehabilitation was summoned to Karachi. For days and days discussions went on; yet nothing happened. Our Ministry's report is that there could be no settlement. The only settlement was some kind of window dressing. Some carpets, some beds, some little things, some caps, some household effects lying there, have been returned. The Government report, in para. 66, says that it was not possible to reach any agreement in respect of transfer of lockers and safe deposits, release of shares, securities, debentures and insurance policies deposited in banks and the restoration of properties of joint stock companies. The refugees have been shouting continually that the transfer of lockers and safe deposits and securities was the test of their sincerity whether they wanted a settlement or not. It is no good simply saying that some carpets or small things were being recovered and handed over. Unless and until there is a settlement with regard to the transfer of lockers and safe deposits and securities, there is no sign of any real reciprocity or any sincere approach for any settlement. The negotiations with Pakistan have completely failed. There should not be any thought entertained, especially in the context of what has recently happened, with regard to the repeal of the Evacuee Property Act. We have done more than our duty. You know, Sir, as a distinguished Member of this House that we have dropped the "intended Evacuee" clause in evacuee property law in spite of great protests and considerable opposition from the refugees. We have also

altered one section in that Act, Section 41, much to the detriment of the refugees. There has been no reciprocity. There has been no good response, no real gesture from the other side. The report says that there were talks in Karachi for six days and the question of settlement of immovable property was discussed in Karachi, but no agreement was reached, and that it was decided to discuss the issues again. I do enter my emphatic caveat against any suggestion of repealing the Evacuee Property law at this critical juncture. That may be the final end of a comprehensive settlement. That should not precede any settlement. That should follow a real, genuine, honest, sincere settlement between the two countries.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): We all realise under what amount of stress and strain the Rehabilitation Ministry is carrying on the rehabilitation programme. The stupendousness of the task is known to everybody and we must congratulate the Minister on this work having been done so far creditably. But, at the same time, we shall have to place certain facts before him so that they may attract his notice. We know that he is carrying a heavy load. But, in spite of that, we have to remind him about two or three other matters which also come within the category of refugee rehabilitation, but which have not been recognised as such yet.

First of all, I shall mention the case of the people who had come over to India from our enclaves in Pakistan. The House knows that these people in the enclaves are in a much worse condition than perhaps even those who are within Pakistan territory itself. Because within the Pakistan territory they can at least ask for police help and can approach other administrative officers also. But, these enclaves are absolutely separated from the main part of India. They are surrounded on all sides by Pakistan. No Indian police arrangement is there; no

Indian officer can go there. Whatever atrocities may be perpetrated on these most unhappy people, they have either to endure them and put up with all sorts of things or come away. I simply implore the hon. Minister through you just to consider their lot. My positive view is that their lot is much worse than that of the minorities who are in Pakistan, who are within Pakistan territory itself. They cannot have any help from the Indian Government; nor can they ask for any from the Pakistan Government. So many of them have come away leaving their property in these enclaves and a few have been fortunate enough to exchange properties. But, they got one anna or two annas in the rupee in India in exchange for what they have left in the enclaves. My appeal to the Government is that these people should be treated as refugees, and whatever help by way of short-term loans and house-building loans are available to the other refugees should not be denied to them. I know of cases where these people approached the district authorities and the district authorities have referred the matter above. But, they have been told that as these people have come from the enclaves, they are not treated as refugees and so no help can be given to them. I do not think that that is a fair attitude to take. When we cannot give protection to these people, we must shoulder the burden when it falls upon us.

The second thing that I would like to mention is this. We public men have been approached and we think that it is right to place this case before the hon. Minister and the Government of India, that the officials,—and I here mention only the employees of the Central Government—who come from Eastern Pakistan have not been treated as refugees, and rightly so. But you know that they left their property there, and their families also were there. Subsequently when it was not only rehabilitation—which, certainly East Pakistan, they brought their families to India. Now the question

has arisen, and already it is becoming an acute question for consideration, that these officials, when they will be pensioned off, or their term of service will be over, will have no homes to live in. Of course, they cannot claim the same consideration and the same kind of help as the refugees are entitled to. But they should be given at least some facilities, so that they can from now onwards and bit by bit build their own homes, with the help and assistance of the Central Government. Otherwise, these people will gradually become so many refugees. That is not a happy solution of the affair. If the Central Government from now on strikes on some policy whereby these people can adjust themselves, and when they retire from service, with the aid of Government, can build their houses, they shall be happy people; otherwise, they will be in the same predicament as the refugees are today.

Now I would like to mention another class of people. They are refugees. I am specially referring to Jalpaiguri District. Some of them are fortunate enough to have exchange of properties. They came in a large number, exchanged their properties with some Muslim landholders here, and distributed the properties amongst themselves. They are mostly agriculturists, and they are somehow carrying on. Since the last four or five years, they have been trying to have building loans from Government. In my district, there is *khasmahal* land, where it is difficult for a person to get mutation of the land in his name. Now these people have come from another district, and parcelled out the land amongst themselves, but now they find it difficult to get mutation in their names. The result is that they are not able to pledge their property or even a share of it, before they could get rehabilitation loans for building purposes, according to the procedure laid down in this regard. I myself intervened in these matters, but I was told that the Central Government did not have enough money

[Shri Barman]

with them, so they could not give any loans, and that the matter will be taken up later on. But many of these refugees have not still been able to get any loan for building their houses. They have rehabilitated themselves in a way, but they want some building loans, for which they will pledge their property. I do not know whether it is want of money or some dilatory methods in the officialdom, that are responsible for these things. But I am getting letters after letters that their cause should be looked to.

As I have not got much time, I shall only mention one or two general matters. It is a fact that the case of the East Bengal refugees was really taken up much later. We have no grudge on that account, because, after all, our brothers who came from West Punjab came in a much worse condition than many of the East Bengal refugees. So, Government took up their case first, and the cause of the East Bengal refugees was taken up later. From the statement of the Ministry and also the statements of my hon. friends who came from Punjab, we find that the rehabilitation of the West Punjab refugees has to a great extent been accomplished. Of course, there are certain problems still, and I think the hon. Minister is doing his best with the help of his administration to solve them. But so far as the East Bengal refugees are concerned, I would only mention that they require not only rehabilitation—which, certainly, the hon. Minister bears in mind—but their case has now become very urgent. After waiting for nearly five or six years, they have become exasperated now, and everybody knows in this House what the conditions are in West Bengal. They are now practically in the position of a person standing on the top of a volcano. Any little matter, which perhaps in other circumstances, would not have created so much agitation or disturbance is now flaring up like a

conflagration now, and very serious things are happening, because so many of the refugees have no homes to live in, and have no subsistence, for themselves and their families. So, this problem should be tackled as an emergency measure. In a way, I support the view of Shri Meghnad Saha that if Government think that for the purpose of rehabilitating West Punjab refugees they could leave sufficient administrative machinery here, the main headquarters of the whole machinery should now shift to Calcutta, and I think the hon. Minister himself should spend a major part of the year in Calcutta. I do not say thereby that the West Bengal Government are not doing their part. A really efficient administration is there, consisting of efficient and competent officers. I know personally one Mr. H. Banerjee who is there as an I.C.S. officer. He is such a competent and efficient officer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Question.

Shri Barman: But after all, the problem is so vast that it is not possible for the West Bengal Government to tackle everything expeditiously, without the help of the Central Government. If responsible persons of the Central Government could spend a major part of the year in West Bengal and work jointly in consultation with the West Bengal Government on matters of rehabilitation, I think that the work of rehabilitation could be done within half the time that it would require otherwise, and I submit that Government should take up this matter urgently and do the needful.

Sardar Hukam Singh: At the very outset, I must refer to the case of the East Pakistan refugees. Some of my hon. friends, although in a subdued tone, have made a complaint

that perhaps more attention had been given to West Pakistan refugees, that the money spent on their rehabilitation has been much larger, and that the employment given to them is much greater, and so on. I do not want to make any comparisons. I do not grudge any amount of assistance that may be given to the East Pakistan refugees. I would support every item that is budgeted for their rehabilitation, and I am in favour of it. Since I have suffered myself, I can feel what the condition of those poor people is, and I would therefore support every move for their rehabilitation, though not when a comparison is made, but every time when they ask for more funds, or greater attention from the Rehabilitation Ministers or their deputies.

It has been stated that the case of East Pakistan refugees was taken up later, but I recollect—and you also will recollect—that we wanted our Bengali brothers to join us, when we were framing and enacting some legislation in this regard. But they asked us to keep them aloof, because they were sure that they would go back. Even now, their case is not very certain, and perhaps I might tell them that if there are changes now, and they find it more convenient to move over, they may go back if they like, but I am not for that. If they come around, I would only assure them that my support and the support of other hon. Members would be with them for any amount that they want and are fighting for.

So far as West Pakistan refugees are concerned, an impression has been created that their rehabilitation has almost been completed, and it is only the compensation scheme that remains hanging. In the reports and other things, and even in the last four or five President's Addresses, we have been seeing no other mention of this.

It was rather put down definitely that about 90 per cent. of the refugees had been settled. My only request is that a Fact-Finding Committee be appointed as suggested by our sister,

the hon. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. We also want that there should be a Committee to find out whether, really, rehabilitation has taken place. The Government thinks that as soon as this scheme is settled, perhaps the whole thing would be over. We also feel that the Government is not going to do anything further. We are looking up to this scheme to be implemented as soon as possible. Certainly, we envy when we look at the photographs of those persons who have got those bank drafts. They are beautiful pictures. They have been produced here and I looked at them so many times. I assure the hon. Minister that while these photos might have been taken at the expense of Government, there are thousands and thousands of people who are looking forward to an opportunity when they might have this, including myself, and we are prepared to bear the expense; the Government will not have to bear it! But people are waiting very eagerly and anxiously whether that opportunity comes at all. The impression has not been given only by a simple statement of facts. If we read the report, then also we will gather that impression. It is said that so many people—about 4.5 lakh persons—have been allotted land. I will come to rural rehabilitation in a few minutes. They claim that land has been allotted, but really whether they have been rehabilitated is a different question altogether. Be it an acre or two or three acres, as soon as the allotment is made, Government thinks that all responsibility is over and that the man is settled on the land, and nothing more is to be done. But that is not the actual case. It is not rehabilitation of the refugees who have left behind land. If we are under that impression that we have done our duty, if this Government thinks like that, then it is sadly mistaken.

Then we are told that technical and vocational training has been given to about 80,000 people. There are, as my friend, Mr. B. K. Das said, 1,74,000 who have been given employment

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

through the employment exchanges. Loans have been advanced to them—from small loans to loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. Taking these as a whole, one feels as if these people have been rehabilitated and must be carrying on their good life as respectable citizens of this country. But I want to enquire from my hon. friend, the Minister for Rehabilitation, when he said that 1,74,000 had been given employment through the employment exchanges, had he ensured that all those were in service—because they were given temporary employments. Some of them were for a very small period and then they were at the lowest rung. 'Last come first evicted'—most of them have gone out. Then as regards those who have been given vocational or technical training, has anything been done to find out whether they could rehabilitate themselves? Several questions have been put several times before whether they could rehabilitate themselves in any business. Government has no figures absolutely whether these large numbers, when they were turned out from these vocational training centres, could get any employment or could start their business. Therefore, my submission is that it is not correct to suppose that these persons from West Pakistan have been rehabilitated, and it is desirable that a Committee be appointed to find out what number is really rehabilitated and what number requires any further assistance.

So far as rural rehabilitation—which I was mentioning—is concerned, now that they have got land, they are settled there putting in the best of labour and it is to their credit that a deficit province was turned into a surplus province and they are giving us, the rest of India, a good portion of cereals and foodgrains and other things. This is to their credit but when their claims for rural houses were not considered, our hon. Minister has put down a statement there that he cannot allot those houses twice, as the

houses—rural houses—went with the land. This looks absurd. Most of the houses were 'kucha' houses and a good number of them had been demolished by the evacuees themselves when they were going out; even if they remained, any timber and other things were taken out as soon as the refugees came because they wanted firewood, most of all, as the winter was approaching. Therefore, there were not many houses—there might be some. Then if small loans had been advanced, they are going to recover all those loans. In the first instance, their claims for houses are not considered. Secondly, as regards the small loans given to them so that they might rehabilitate themselves on the land, when they constructed those houses or purchased some implements and other things, repressive measures were adopted to recover the loans. We should at least see to it that they keep themselves contented and are able to carry on their avocations.

Now, Sir, if really this is the attitude of the Government, that it feels rightly or wrongly and—I say wrongly—that most of the rehabilitation work has been done and it is only the compensation scheme that remains and which is now a part of the rehabilitation work, it is mistaken. We are also looking forward to this scheme, whether it can give us any solace so that we might settle ourselves. As was just quoted by my hon. friend, Mr. Chatterjee, a Press report says that there was some unusual activity during the last few days so that the number might be enlarged and at least a four-figure number might be given to the House saying that so many have been given compensation. I request the hon. Minister to kindly clear this position, whether there is any substance in the report, as it says that by the 15th March there had been only 700 persons who had got compensation and that the number now is about 1,400. Is it a fact that this has been done—most, if not the whole—during the last 15

days, from 15th March to 30th March? It would be much better if the full figures were given; that is to say, from 31st July which was the last date for filing claims, upto 15th March, what was the number that had been given compensation and what is the number that has been given compensation after 15th March and upto 30th March?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : कहिये तो मैं अभी फिगर्स, दे दूँ या अगर आप कहें तो बाद में जवाब के वक्त दे दूँगा ।

सरदार हुकम सिंह : आपकी मरजी है, चाहे अभी दे दूँ, या चाहे तो बाद में दे दूँ ।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : मेरे पास फिगर्स बीस मार्च तक की हैं, बीस मार्च तक १५२६ आदमियों को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया ।

Upto 20th March, 1526 persons had been given compensation. From 20th to 27th March, 275 persons had been given compensation. In the week ending 30th March, I think 200 and odd persons had been given compensation. So on the 13th March, the number would be about 1,200 odd.

Sardar Hukam Singh: 2,000?

Shri A. P. Jain: On the 20th March it was 1,526. Upto the 27th March, for which latest figures are available, the number is 1,801.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Then too, it means that after the 13th March, there have been 500 of them settled within these 15 days. That is certainly true. (Interruption). I congratulate the Ministry on that. What I infer from that is that the Government machinery that is entrusted with this work has the potential to do the work which it has done during the last few days. I request that that rate may be continued, if not accelerated. If it has settled so many claims—about 500 of them—within the last two weeks, then, if this speed had been adopted earlier, a good number of these claims

would have been settled by this time. What I want now is that the Minister should take care that the speed is rather accelerated in future. If it is not speeded up, the hope that is raised in the minds of the refugees would fade away and they would think that perhaps the scheme would take years to mature.

We have been told of priority categories. We have been told that the few who have been compensated were the most in need. I differ from that. If the occupants of these mud-houses were compensated first, as I said once before, it was done not because they were in most dire necessity but because those were seasonal huts and if that had not been done for another reason, they must have tumbled down and there would be nothing left. So, it was thought necessary that the refugee must be made responsible to keep it in repair and in order. It was in the interest of the Government and not because there was necessity.

Then in the second category of priorities, a few have been given compensation. Similar is their case. It is not that the Government was eager that these are really the persons who deserved the most but because they were a liability on the Government. Maintenance was paid to them and that had to be stopped. Therefore, Government has taken up this category. After the compensation is paid, the maintenance has to be stopped. My submission, therefore, is that those categories who were really most in need have not been selected. Government could afford to wait a little more if they had continued to pay maintenance to them. If really the scheme is to take effect, there are some suggestions which I would like to make.

So far as rent is concerned, why should the rent be recovered from those persons who have their claims in their hands? If he has not to pay anything out of his pocket, then why these coercive methods to recover the money from which he has to be paid?

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

I will bring to your notice a case in Kapurthala. I have read in the papers that five persons are on hunger strike. They protested that the arrears put against their names were exaggerated and they wanted the authorities to go into the question and arrive at a certain figure and that then they should be allowed to pay that amount in instalments. They were prepared to pay. The Assistant General Custodian who went there found their demands reasonable. He tried to bring about a compromise between the parties. But that has not been kept up. Now, the situation is that section 144 has been applied there. Five persons are on hunger strike and the condition of one or two is very precarious. There has been no recovery for the past 6 or 7 years and the arrears have accumulated. They want to pay in instalments. They carry their claims in their pockets. There is no reason why they should not be allowed this concession and coercive methods should be adopted. Evictions are going on, so far as lands and houses are concerned. When a refugee has lived in a house for 6 or 7 years or has been on the land for over 5 years, it is not right to say that because A, B and C ought to have got it or are entitled to it instead of A, C and D, they should be evicted—that is causing harassment. My submission is that when we are going to work out these schemes, it is not the time to throw out these persons—leave alone the case of persons connected with agriculture—these urban people, who have been in residence for over six or seven years, on the plea that this family is entitled or that family is entitled. On this plea some persons are being evicted. I would request the hon. Minister to pass a general order that no eviction should take place just at present, when persons have been in those houses, unless those occupants were not themselves refugees.

Then, there is the case of students that I would bring to your notice.

Small sums were advanced to these students, on an average Rs. 300. Now, attempts are being made to recover these loans. As you know, Sir, most of the children of these refugees have to go without education and, perhaps, the next generation instead of getting more literate would be rather more illiterate. There were some students who received some assistance from the Government. Methods very objectionable or very severe are being used to make the recoveries from these students. In Delhi State there was a case. They had appointed a Committee of the Members of the Assembly—the Students Stipends Committee as it was called. There was a non-official resolution first. The mover was asked to withdraw it and the Minister took it upon herself to represent it to the hon. Minister here and the Government of India that this should be dropped and that the students should not be harassed at this moment, and the money advanced should be treated as stipends. That has not been accepted and the Government has turned down that request. So far as I am aware one of the members of that Committee, Jang Bahadur Singh has resigned and has refused to work on that Committee. My humble submission is that these cases should be looked into carefully. It is our duty to impart them education; when we are spending so much on education, the loans advanced to these displaced students should be treated as stipends.

Then there is the case of some colonies which have been selected. It was considered that the final settlement would be reached soon—I mean the colonies of Kalkaji, Patel Nagar, Rajendra Nagar and others. There is a complaint that instead of finalising them, which ought to have been done three or four years ago, the prices are being raised on one ground or the other. The occupants complain that there was a definite undertaking that these will be given at a certain price; there was a commitment that there

would be no profit motive. Therefore, my request is that that amount should be settled at once so that the uncertainty goes and the amount so reached may be deducted from whatever they have paid in advance. They have already paid certain amounts and it is unfair now to raise the amount and to ask them for more.

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा (सीकर) :

[घर्मेण शासिते राष्ट्रे न च बाधा प्रवर्तते ।
नाधयो व्याधयश्चैव रामे राज्यं प्रशासति ॥

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे सामने पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और अन्तर्वर्तीय क्षतिपूर्ति योजना की पुस्तकें उपस्थित हैं। भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के आंकड़े देखने में आये हैं। और यद्यपि मुझे इस बात को जान कर हर्ष हुआ कि हमारी सरकार की दृष्टि पूर्वी बंगाल की ओर कुछ मुड़ी है, तो भी मुझे दो शब्दों को देख कर खेद हुआ। जो पूर्वी बंगाल से विस्थापित आये हैं उनके लिये यह कहा गया है कि उनका आगमन स्पेसमाडिक और वालंटरी हुआ है। उसी के साथ नोआखली के सम्बन्ध में भी वर्णन आया है। हमारे सामने नोआखली का चित्र है और वहां के अत्याचार हमारे सामने हैं और मैं स्वप्न में भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि वहां के लोग अपनी इच्छा से अपने घर छोड़ कर चले आये। इसलिये मैं इस समय भी पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को इसके लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इन शरणार्थियों की तरफ दृष्टि डाली जिन को पुर्ण शब्द से भी पुकारा जाता है और जिनको हम लोग धर्मार्थी कहते हैं और आप उत्पीड़ित या उत्क्रान्त शब्द से भी पुकारते हैं। यह रिपोर्ट देख कर मुझे एक खेद भी अनुभव हुआ है। वह यह कि मैं देखता हूं कि इसमें आख मूंद लेने की नीति अपनाई गई है अर्थात् रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए उत्पीड़ितों की समस्या

तो समाप्तप्राय है। पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के सभी कार्यों को तीन चार भागों में विभक्त किया जा सकता है, प्रथम वर्ष में उनको पाकिस्तान से निकालने का कार्यक्रम, दूसरे वर्ष में उनको स्थापित करने का कार्यक्रम, तीसरे उनकी निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के मूल्यांकन का कार्यक्रम और चौथा उनको मुआवजा और क्लेम देने का कार्यक्रम। अभी तक पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने जितनी कालोनीज या शरणार्थी बस्तियां बसाई हैं उन में किसी प्रकार से शरणार्थियों से उसका रुपया वसूल कर लिया गया है। सिर्फ इतनी रियायत की गई है कि हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट ने उनको मकान बनवा दिये हैं। अभी आपने सरदार हुक्म सिंह के शब्दों में सुना कि कहीं कहीं तो मुनाफा कमाने की भावना भी आ गई और उत्पीड़ितों को अधिक से अधिक मूल्य देने के लिये बाध्य किया गया। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : आप कोई मिसाल बतलायेंगे ?

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : मैं कुछ मिसालों का भी वर्णन कर दूंगा। मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में कितने ही कागज आ चुके हैं। जहां ६००० कीमत थी वहां कहीं कहीं ७००० और ७५०० लिया गया। इस तरह के निवेदन ले कर लोग मेरे पास आये हैं।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : यह जो आप कहते हैं बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : जंगपुरा के क्वार्टर्स और निजामुद्दीन के क्वार्टर्स को आक्शन करने का आपने स्वयं निर्णय घोषित किया था। लेकिन अब सुना गया है कि उस पर जब हल्ला मचा तो उसको कुछ देर के लिये रोक दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त न्यू राजेन्द्र नगर और पटेल नगर के अन्दर आपने इसलि

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

मूल्यांकन नहीं किया कि आपके कार्यकर्ता लोग मूल्यों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। वह अपनी जेब गरम करने के लिये थोड़े बहुत खर्च और दिखा कर यह बतलाना चाहते हैं कि मूल्य अधिक है।

मैं इसके अतिरिक्त और भी निवेदन करूंगा। यह विशेष रूप से पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान और विशेष कर फ्रांटियर से आने वाले गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स के सम्बन्ध में है। इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि उन के प्रावी-डेंट फंड, पेंशन और पिछली सरविस का कुछ भी प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। वह आपकी दया के पात्र बने हुए पड़े हैं। कोई किसी पोस्ट पर था तो उसको आप यहां कोई और पोस्ट देना चाहते हैं। उसकी पिछली सरविस काउंट करने का आपके पास कोई साधन नहीं है। आप पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों को लिखते हैं। वहां से आपके पास उत्तर जाता नहीं है। अन्त में अपना बिल मसोस कर रह जाते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि आज नहीं सुना तो शायद कल सुनेंगे।

निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के मूल्यन के बारे में भी आपने यही नीति बरती है। बार बार आपने मुहम्मद अली का दरवाजा खटखटाया। उसके पहिले उन के स्वर्गीय या नारकीय पूर्वजों का दरवाजा भी खटखटाया था किन्तु आपको कोई सफलता नहीं मिली। अब भी आप आशा लगाये हुए हैं कि सम्भवतः वह आपको निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में सहायता दें। वहां के लोगों के स्वभाव और प्रकृति के आधार पर हमारा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि आपको उन से एक फूटी कौड़ी भी मिलने वाली नहीं है आप चाहे जिस नीति पर चले। अभी पिछले दिन की बात है जब मैंने प्रश्न किया था तो ताया गया था कि जो व्यक्ति अभी भी जा

रहे हैं वहां से शरणार्थी के रूप में और जिनके क्लेम्स आपके पास नहीं पहुंचे हैं उन के लिये आपने द्वार बन्द कर दिया है।

अभी एक सप्ताह हुआ कि मेरे पास एक विधवा आई जिसका पति पठानिस्तान में मर चुका है। मैंने पासपोर्ट बनवा कर आदमी भेजा उसको लाने के लिये और बड़ी कठिनाई से उसको लाया गया और लाहौर में अपहृत देवियों के कैम्प में उसको रख दिया गया यह दिखाने के लिये कि वह अपहृत है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि आपका यह विभाग कोई कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। उस देवी ने वहां पर हिन्दू ललनाओं के साथ जो व्यवहार किया जाता है उसका चित्र मेरे सामने प्रस्तुत किया। उसने कहा कि वहां अपहृत महिलाओं को कलमा पढ़ने के लिये डंडे के जोर पर राजी किया जाता है। उसने बताया कि एक छोटी सी लड़की के छुरा भोंक कर उसकी मां से यह कहा गया कि या तो तुम कलमा पढ़ो नहीं तो हम इस लड़की को मार देंगे। जब उसने नहीं पढ़ा तो और ज्यादा छुरा भोंक कर उससे कहा गया कि पढ़ती है या नहीं। उसने कहा कि मैं नहीं पढ़ती। इस तरह करते करते उस लड़की को काट दिया गया। लेकिन उस देवी ने फिर भी कलमा नहीं पढ़ा और उसको १८०० रुपये में एक दूसरे व्यक्ति के हाथों बेच दिया गया। आप यकीन मानिये कि उन दूयों को देखने वाले आज भी यहां उपस्थित हैं। आप जब कहीं मैं उनको आपके सामने उपस्थित कर सकता हूं। लेकिन आपके हाई कमिशनर को कोई बल और उत्साह नहीं कि उन देवियों के उद्धार का कोई भी उपाय कर सकें।

इतना ही नहीं आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान वालों ने एक नीति अपना रखी है कि चाहे आप उत्पीड़ितों की सम्पत्ति के विषय में बात

करें, या सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रोवीडेंट फंड या पेंशन के बारे में बात करें, या सीक्यूरिटीज के बारे में बात करें वह हां जी हां जी कह देते हैं लेकिन करते कुछ नहीं हैं। वे समझते हैं कि यह पिटपिटा कर रह जायेंगे और कुछ दे ही बैठेंगे। इस नीति को अपना कर आपने एक तिहाई देश का खात्मा करवा दिया। अब न जाने आप उनको क्या देने वाले हैं। अब आख मूंदने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप यह न समझें कि अब कोई शरणार्थी ही नहीं रहा है। शरणार्थी चाहते हैं कि उनको कोई काम मिल जाय। जितना रुपया वह लाये थे वह इन सात वर्षों में खा चुके हैं। आज उनको चिन्ता है कि वह कल क्या खायेंगे। मैंने गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स के बारे में कहा कि आप ने उनकी पिछली सरविसेज पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। उनको रहने के लिये सरकारी कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर्स मिले हुए हैं। आपने पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई क्वार्टर नहीं दिया। कल को जब वह गवर्नमेंट सरविसेज से हट जायेंगे तो उन के पास कोई आवास नहीं रहेगा और कहीं जाने का उनके पास उपाय नहीं होगा। आपने इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। यह बातें मैं केवल इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आपके कार्य में बाधा डालूँ या इसलिये कि मैं दोष दृष्टि रखता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि दोष निकालना तो आसान है पर काम करना कठिन है। किन्तु मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप अजित प्रसाद हैं, ऐसे ऊँचे तत्व को आपने पाया है। और यह हमारा महावीर क्षत्रिय भोंसले कहलाने वाला आज कैसा ढीला ढाला पड़ा हुआ है।

6 P.M.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

चालीस कुटुम्ब, परिवार, यहां नई दिल्ली के अन्दर हरिजनों के हैं, जिनके लिये आप बहुत हरिजनों के नाम से चित्लाहट

करते हैं। आज भी वह मेरे पास आये थे। उन्होंने पृथ्वी के लिये प्रार्थना की, पुनर्वास के लिये प्रार्थना की और मुझे उन्होंने बताया कि मध्यप्रदेश में आप ने पृथ्वी देने को भी कहा। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि तुम्हारे मार्ग में क्या रुकावट है, बतलाओ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जाकर स्वयं प्रार्थना करूंगा। इन के दुःख की बात आप सोचें, विचारें। बेचारे वर्षा में आवाज देते फिरते हैं और कहते हैं दूसरों से कि बाबू जी यह आप का घर है, हम यहां रात्रि को सो जाय, नहीं तो हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चे मर जायेंगे। आखिर हम लोगों को कहना पड़ता है कि इन को जगह दे दो, स्थान दे दो, नहीं तो रात को कैसे रहें। आप चाहें तो मैं मानपूर्वक उन लोगों का बुभुग्य और दुर्दशा बिलाने के लिये आप को ले जा सकता हूँ।

इस के अतिरिक्त आप की जो बस्तियां हैं, इन के अन्दर जल का क्या प्रबन्ध है, बिजली का क्या प्रबन्ध है, नालियों का क्या प्रबन्ध है यह आप ने देखने की चेष्टा नहीं की। आप के कांटेक्टर एक घंटे के काम को एक महीने में भी नहीं कर पावे, सो जाते हैं। हमारे पास लोग कहते हैं और बताते हैं कि इतना टुकड़ा कल पानी के नल का लगाने को था, एक घंटा भी उसमें नहीं लगता, लेकिन कांटेक्टर न जाने कहां जाकर सो गया। अब वह कहां किस के पास जा कर रोवें। हर एक कोई मंत्री के पास पहुंच भी नहीं सकता, यह तो सातवें आकाश के देवता जो ठहरे। ये लोग वहां पहुंच भी नहीं सकते। तो मैंने यह थोड़ी सी बातें आप के सामने कहीं। बातें तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन इतनी बातों पर भी आप ध्यान देंगे तो पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों की समस्या को आप कुछ सुलझा सकेंगे। केवल दूकानदारी के

(श्री नंद लाल शर्मा)

बल पर, केवल लाभ कमाने की भावना से, गवर्नमेंट का व्यापार चलाने के लिये आप ने अब तक थोड़ा बहुत किया है, सहायता रूप से कुछ नहीं किया। यदि करें तो क्या पूर्वी बंगाल, क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल, सब का सवाल हल हो जाय। आखिर इनको उठाने और उखाड़ने और उत्पीड़ित होने के कारण तो आप ही हैं कि जिन के बल से आज आप मिनिस्ट्रियों में बैठे हैं। यदि आप इस भावना से समझ लेते तो इस प्रकार के काम के लिये बलिदान करने को आप कभी नहीं रुकते।

बस, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a small point which I would like to bring to the notice of this House, as it applies particularly to my district in West Bengal, Nadia. The fate of Bengal owing to Partition has been one of great misfortune. Bengal has been lacerated and Nadia has suffered the most in this respect. Nadia today carries an unthinkable number of refugees. The tale of woe of the refugees has been two-fold: the miserable condition of those who have come uprooted from East Bengal and the terrible condition of those who went away and have come back again to find their houses and lands occupied by others and they, the rightful owners, starve on the streets.

Government has given certain orders for these houses to be vacated by the refugees for whom there is a scheme of rehabilitation. It is a very progressive step and I am glad to say that we all feel heartened about it. But in spite of the Government orders many of these houses are not getting released. Actually, the original inhabitants have been created into refugees in Nadia! When they came back they were asked to make civil cases to get possession of their houses. They cannot make civil cases, they are paupers. The machinery that works must

work a little faster, so that the frustration that now occurs may be avoided. Because, while waiting to get possession of their houses if they die of want, if they see their children die of illness and starvation, what good will it be to them if they get possession afterwards!

Bengal has suffered in many ways. There are, I believe, six or seven families that have come from Bengal to Delhi, who have in some way rehabilitated themselves. They have found some employment, but they have no houses. Out of the hundreds of houses that are being built in Delhi, could not six or seven houses be found for the poor refugees of Bengal, who have come here to stay? If they have to go back for want of accommodation, where will they go back? They have no lands. They have come away from East Bengal: they cannot go back to their old homes. They cannot settle in West Bengal. If they are driven away from Delhi where they have found some work that can keep starvation from their door, where will they go? I appeal for the consideration of the Rehabilitation Ministry, for these displaced families of Bengal, who have come to stay in Delhi, that Delhi may take them to her heart and give them shelter.

I find from the report of the Rehabilitation Ministry that Rs. 80 lakhs has been given to West Bengal for education. I am speaking with special reference to the District of Nadia where I have been round a very great deal. In the refugee colonies there is one constant complaint about the schools that have been provided. Half the amount has to be raised by the people themselves and the other half will be provided by Government. If this policy is to be applied to refugee schools, it would be almost impossible for them to do it, because they have not got any money to contribute. Already they are undergoing manifold sufferings. Some of these schools are situated in places where the displaced children find it very

very difficult to get to. I have seen it myself, during the monsoon they get wet and in summer they burn in the sun. Under-fed and under-clothed, they find it very hard to get to their schools. These people, who have left their all and have come and settled in West Bengal, may perhaps live but their children will surely remain illiterate and uneducated, because the facilities to get to their schools are lacking, owing to distance, and very often due to impassable roads. Schools must be provided within reasonable distance from these colonies.

The same applies to health centres. The places where they are located are too far away from refugee centres. The Ministry of Rehabilitation report says:

"Rs. 80 lakhs was given to the Government of West Bengal for the expansion of existing educational institutions outside Calcutta with a view to reducing the concentration of students in that City."

Many of the schools have not even a roof, sometimes they have no walls! If the refugees ask for any help, they are told that they are entitled to a grant for equipment only if they raise an equivalent amount. What can they do with equipment when there is no school building? The state of mind of the people who went away and have come back—I am sorry many people here do not understand Bengali—is as the Bengali saying goes:

gar dhon tar nai, nepo mare dai!"

That is the feeling of frustration. The person to whom a house or property really belongs does not get the advantage of it—a third person reaps the benefit. This acute feeling of injustice must be seen to, looked into, and all measures taken to alleviate it. The original owners must be given possession of their houses and property, and while going ahead with their rehabilitation programme, the rightful owners must be made to feel,

that they are not altogether lost and abandoned.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) :

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने अपने दोस्तों की सारी तकरीरें सुनी और यह वाक्या है कि रिफ्यूजीज की दद भरी दास्तान ऐसी है कि जिसको सुन कर दिल हिल उठता है और इस रिपोर्ट को भी पढ़ा है जो मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से शायी की गई है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने जितनी मदद की है, अगर उससे दुगुनी भी गवर्नमेंट मदद करती तो भी रिफ्यूजीज को तसल्ली होनी मुमकिन नहीं थी। और तसल्ली हो तो क्यों कर हो, हमें मालूम है कि हम पंजाब के भाई उस पंजाब में जो अब पाकिस्तानी पंजाब कहलाता है वहां पर क्या छोड़ कर आये हैं, हमारा और उनकी दौलत में और चीजों में कोई मुक़ाबिला नहीं था। आप यहां पर कुछ ही दें उनकी तसल्ली नहीं हो सकती। जिस माने में वह रिहैबिलिटेशन समझते हैं उस तरह कभी उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन हो नहीं सकता। मैं खुश हूं कि आपने अपनी तवज्जह ईस्ट-बंगाल की तरफ ज्यादा दी है और मैं बड़े जोर के साथ इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं। जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके ईस्ट पाकिस्तान रिफ्यूजीज की इमदाद की जाय, क्योंकि वे बड़े दुखी हैं और उनकी रेजिस्टेन्स की ताकत बहुत कम है।

इस वक्त चूंकि मुझे बहुत थोड़ा वक्त मिला है, मैं अपने इस वक्त को तीन क्लासेज के वास्ते खर्च करना चाहता हूं जिन के वास्ते मेरे दिल में बहुत दर्द है और जब मैं आप के कोर्ट में आता हूं तब मैं बतौर हक के नहीं आता, मैं ऐसे शख्स की तरफ से आपकी अदालत में हाजिर नहीं होता जो हक की बिना पर कुछ मांगता हो, बल्कि मैं तो गवर्नमेंट के उस बुनियाद

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

पर जिसको लोंग ऐक्स प्रेसिया कहते हैं जो कि डिवाइन राइट आफ डूइंग जस्टिस (divine right of doing justice) कहलाता है जिसे रहम खुसरबानी कहते हैं जिसकी मिसाल ४०१ और ४०२ जाबेत कौजदारी और रिपरीव वर्ग का कान्ट्रीयूशन में है, उसके जुरिसडिक्शन के अन्दर में तीन क्लासेज की तरफ से अपील करता हूँ।

नम्बर एक में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह लोग हैं जो मेरी कास्टीड्यूएन्सी में आबाद हैं जिनको मेव कहते हैं जो मुसलमान हैं जो यहां से बहुत सारे चले गये थे, बहुत सारे गुड़गाव से महात्मा गांधी के हुक्म से वापिस अपने घरों को चले गये थे और जो पाकिस्तान चले गए थे, गवर्नमेंट के वायदे पर फिर वापस आये और एक खास डेट तक। उनके साथ पूरा इन्साफ अब तक नहीं हुआ। वायदा किया गया कि उनकी जमीनें और मकान वापिस मिल जायेंगे, लेकिन वाक्या यह है कि उन सब लोगों को अब तक जमीन और मकान वापिस नहीं मिल सके हैं। कई केसेज में ऐसे जानता हूँ जिनके अन्दर किसी शख्स ने जाकर दस रुपया किसी को रिशवत दे दी और उसको मकान मिल गया लेकिन उसी के सगे भाई ने जिसने रिशवत नहीं दी उसके हक में आज तक आर्डर नहीं हुआ। मैंने कई एक किस्से जनाब की खिदमत में येस किये और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास भिजवाये। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने नायब तहसीलदार मुकर्रर किया, यह काम मुश्किल है। दिक्कत यह होती है कि वह लोग चाहते हैं कि पूरा व मुकम्मल सबूत लिया जावे, इसमें डाक्यूमेंटरी प्रूफ मिलना मुश्किल है। बहुत से जानकार हमारे भाई शहादत जबानी देने को आते

हैं, उनकी शहादत पर गौर नहीं किया जाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे भाई हमारे कान्ट्री-यूशन में हर तरह के सिटीजन राइट्स के हकदार हैं उनको आप जोर के साथ इनसाफ के साथ मेहनत के साथ और खास तबज्जह के साथ उन लोगों को मकान और जमीन दिला दें। कभी ऐसा होता है कि उनकी जमीनें किसी रिपयूजी को दे दी गई हैं मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप रेपयूजी को फिर नये सिरे से अप्रूव करके फेंक दें। आपके जर्राये वसीय हैं, आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि मेवों को उनके मकान व जमीन दें और दूसरे रिपयूजीज को भी इमदाद दें, लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि ये बेचारे जो मेव भाई गवर्नमेंट के बाइदों पर बापिस आये हैं यह कभी समझें कि स्टेट में बूँकि वे माइनोरिटी में हैं इस लिये उनके साथ इन्साफ नहीं हुआ। मैं बड़े जोर और अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले की तरफ जल्द से जल्द और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह दें और खास अफसर मुकर्रर करके इसका इन्तजाम कर दें।

दूसरा क्लास में अर्ज करूँ वह क्लास है जो आप से कम्पेनसेशन नहीं मांगती। आपने कम्पेनसेशन की दरखास्तें मगवाईं, कई मीके दिये, आखिरी मीका आपने अता फरमाया कि हम हाई केसेज को देखेंगे, लेकिन मेरे अपने इल्म में और आपकी तकरीर के मुताबिक कम से कम एक लाख आदमी ऐसे मौजूद हैं, क्योंकि पांच लाख, पचहत्तर हजार आपकी रिपोर्ट में दर्ज हैं कि वह जमीनों के हकदार थे जिनमें से चार लाख, पचहत्तर हजार को जमीन दी गई। एक लाख ऐसे आदमी मौजूद हैं कि जिन्होंने किसी किस्म का कोई रिहैबिलिटेशन बेनिफिट यहां पर नहीं लिया। इनमें ऐसे लोग भी शामिल हैं जिनके पास जमीन न थी। हमारी गवर्न-

मेंट ने शर्णाधिकियों की रिहैबिलिटेशन करने का वायदा किया था। सरदार हुक्म सिंह रेजूलेशन लाये कि हम आठ आने लेने को तैयार हैं, तो मैंने उस वक्त उन से कहा था कि आप यह किस की तरफ से कहते हैं, शायद हमारी सरकार इससे ज्यादा दे। मुझे उस समय नहीं मालूम था कि रिहैबिलिटेशन की यह गति बनेगी और उनको इतना थोड़ा मुवाविजा मिलेगा, लेकिन हमने कहा था कि हम उनको रिहैबिलिटेशन बेनीफिट्स जरूर देंगे। मेरे पास वक्त थोड़ा है। रिहैबिलिटेशन दो ही चीजों का है। एक गेनफुल इम्प्लायमेंट का और दूसरा मकान का। मकान के बारे में मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोई शस्स वहां पर ऐसा नहीं था मजारा और मालिक जिसके पास कम से कम मकान न हो, चाहे मकान छोटा हो, दस रुपये का हो या बीस रुपये का हो लेकिन उन के पास मकान जरूर था, उन लोगों ने आप के रूबरू क्लेम्स नहीं दिये क्योंकि वह बिल्कुल अनपढ़, बेवकूफ और जाहिल थे जिनको कुछ खबर नहीं थी और ऐसे लोग काफी बड़ी तादाद में मेरी कान्टीट्यूएन्सी में और दूसरी जगह मौजूद हैं, गुड़गांव और पलवल और दूसरे हिस्सों में बसे हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों पलवल के लोग मेरे पास आये और कहने लगे कि अब हम कहां जायें हम मडहट्स से निकाले जा रहे हैं। आपने रियायत भी दी कि वह लोग सिर्फ जमीन की ही कीमत दें और स्ट्रक्चर की नहीं, लेकिन उनकी बदकिस्मती कि उनके पास जमीन के लिये पैसा नहीं है। बहुत थोड़ी उनकी तादाद है। मैं उनकी तरफ से पुर जोर अपील करता हूँ कि जिनके पास जमीन तक की कीमत के लिये पैसा नहीं है, आप मकान मुफ्त देते हैं, आप ही समझ सकते हैं कि ६ वर्ष के बाद कौन ऐसा शस्स है जो अपने घर से

बाहर निकलना चाहे और अप्रसूत होना चाहेगा। आज उनको इस वास्ते उन मकानों से निकालना कि उनके पास जमीन की कीमत देने के लायक भी पैसा नहीं है, मैं सिर्फ यही कह सकता हूँ कि उनकी बदकिस्मती के सिवा और कुछ नहीं है और मैं आपसे पुरजोर अपील करता हूँ कि आप मेहरबानी करके उनके हाल पर रहम फरमायें। अभी हमारी दरखास्त पर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने उन मकानों की नीलामी बंद कर दी थी लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि नीलामी बन्द कर देने से कुछ नहीं होगा जब तक कि आप अपने दिल के स्ट्रिंग्स को ढीला करके उनके हाल पर गौर न फरमायेंगे और उनके ऊपर रहम न करेंगे। मैं इन्हीं की हालत बयान करता हूँ, मैं जब पलवल व दूसरे इलाके में जाता हूँ, तो यकीन करें उनसे मुंह छिपा कर जाता हूँ, उनकी हालत देखकर बगैर आंसू बहाये नहीं रह पाता। वह शस्स आठ आठ दस दस मील तक जंगल में जाते हैं, वहां से लकड़ी तोड़ कर लाते हैं, इतनी मेहनत करने पर भी वे बेचारे आठ आने पैसे से ज्यादा नहीं कमा पाते। वे वह लोग हैं और ऐसे इलाके से आये हैं कि जिनके पास पहले सब कुछ मौजूद था, वह जमींदार लोग थे लेकिन आज बदकिस्मती से उनकी हालत नागुफ्ताबेह है। मैं आपकी मेहरबानी का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने उनकी हालत पर तरस खा करके उनके लिये काम मुहय्या करने का विश्वास दिलाया है। फरीदाबाद की आपने २८००, २९०० रुपये के मकान दिये, अब आप इन गरीब मडहट्स वालों से जमीन के ६० रुपये मांगते हैं यह इनके पास नहीं हैं, वह इनके अनइम्प्लायमेंट का हाल है और मैं अपील करूंगा कि आप इनके हाल पर मेहरबानी करें और मैं समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों पर सरकार को ५ या १० हजार रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा। इनको इनके

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब]

मकानों से न निकालें जिसमें वह कई वर्ष से बसते हैं। मैंने दो क्लासेज का जिक्र कर दिया। अब मैं एक क्लास का और जिक्र करना चाहता हूं और वह क्लास वह है जो शुरू शुरू में पाकिस्तान से भाग कर यहां आये थे, हजारों आदमी हमारी तरफ के उधर से आये थे और मुझे वह दिन याद है जब वह लोग वहां से अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान में छोड़ जान बचा कर आये थे। इन लोगों के पास खाने को नहीं था और कुछ ऐसे थे जिनके पास खाने को था, तो हमने पंजाब के डिप्टी कमिश्नरों से मिल कर कहा कि आप हर एक को मुफ्त पैसा न दें। जिनके पास खाने को है वह भी आप से ले लेंगे और जिनके पास नहीं है वह भी लेंगे और आप तमीज नहीं कर सकेंगे। सरकार उस वक्त मुफ्त खुराक के लिये पैसे देना चाहती थी, हम लोगों ने पब्लिक इंट्रेस्ट में इस पालिसी की वजह से उस मदद को ग्रांट की बजाय लोन की शकल दी, कोई वजह उस वक्त लोन देने की नहीं थी, ऐसे कितने ही आदमी हैं जिनके जिम्मे कर्जा सरकार ने लिखा हुआ है, मैं सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि उन लोगों की हालत आज इतनी पस्त है कि वह उस कर्ज को किसी तरह बदा करने के काबिल नहीं हैं, तो मैं एक छोटी सी तजवीज गवर्नमेंट की मंजूरी और उस पर गौर करने के लिये पेश करना चाहता हूं और जैसा गिडवानी साहब ने भी सुझाव रखा था कि एक हजार रुपये तक जिन पर आपका कर्जा है उसको आप माफ कर दें, मैं उसमें तस्मीम करता हूं, मेरा दिल तो नहीं चाहता, कि मैं उन आदमियों को जो रुपया खा चुके हैं, उनसे उसको बदा करने के लिये कहूं, लेकिन यह सोच कर कि शायद आप इतने पर राजी न हों मैं श्री गिडवानी की एक हजार की लिमिट को और कम कर देना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि जिनका कर्ज पांच सौ तक है, उस कर्ज को खत्म कर दिया

जाय। मेरी इस तजवीज पर गौर फरमाया जाय। और जितने स्टेट लोन्स पांच सौ तक के हैं वह सब माफ कर दिये जाय क्योंकि आज हकीकत यह है कि उनके पास देने को कुछ नहीं है।

आप उनकी पावटी में से उनकी रोटी में से, उनकी उन छोटी छोटी चीजों में से जो उनको बहुत अजीज हैं, उनके बच्चों की रोटी में से, अपना रुपया वसूल करेंगे। ऐसा सरकार को नहीं करना चाहिये। आखिर रिहैबिलिटेशन के यह माने तो नहीं हैं.... जब आप ने रुपया दिया था, तो मैं जानता हूं कि क्या सोच कर दिया था हमें कभी रुपये की वापसी की उम्मीद नहीं थी। अभी हमारे सरदार हुसम सिंह साहब ने फरमाया कि मकानों में जितनी कड़ियां थीं, या तो उनको मकान वाले खुद तोड़ गये थे, या जो उनके बाद मौके पर थे, उन लोगों ने उठा लिया, चुरा लिया। उन लोगों ने, जिनको आपने मकान दिये उन के ऊपर ५०, १००, २०० रुपया लाकर सरकार से या कहीं से लाकर लगाया, पर आप क्रेडिट लेते हैं पूरे मकान देने का तो मकानों का सिला तो मत मांगो। लेकिन वही रुपया जो आप लोगों ने मकानों के दुस्त करने में लगाया था, आप उनसे वापिस मांगते हैं। मैं छोटे केसेज के वास्ते कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर आपकी कैबिनेट गौर करे ऐसे लोगों के वास्ते जिन्होंने छोटे छोटे लोन्स लिये हैं। हर एक ऐसे आदमी को पांच सौ रुपये तक की छूट दे दी जाय, और जो लोग पांच सौ से कम लोन्स के हैं उनको पूरे रुपये की छूट दे दी जाय। मैंने अर्ज किया कि हमारी सरकार ने जो बड़े लोनीज हैं, इन छोटे लोगों के मुकाबले में जो ज्यादा मालदार हैं, उनका रेट ग्राफ इंट्रेस्ट अब कम किया है। मैं श्री गुहा साहब को, अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को और आप की मिनिस्ट्री को

मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि मैंने जो कुछ हाउस में भ्रज भेगा था उसको आप ने कबूल कर लिया। लेकिन मैं उन गरीब लोगों के वास्ते जिन के वास्ते आप रोज़ इतनी अपीलें करते हैं, उन के वास्ते आप ने जो कुछ काम किया है उस की दाद देते हुए, इतनी भ्रज आप से और करूंगा कि आप ने निहायत पुण्य का काम किया है, लेकिन पुण्य के अन्दर आखिरी जो चीज़ होती है उस को दक्षिणा कहते हैं, आप उसको भी कर डालिये। आप ने पंजाब के रिफ्यूजीज़ की काफ़ी मदद की है, अब इन गरीब लोगों के वास्ते, जिनके वास्ते कोई रास्ता नहीं है, आप आज ही अपनी पालिसी एनाउन्स कर दीजिये तो हजारों मजूरों दिलों को आप शफा दे देंगे और उनके बुझे हुए दिलों को उम्मेद से फिर प्रफुल्लित करेंगे।

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): Before the Minister rises to make a reply to the debate I thought I would say a word or two. He will no doubt deal with all the points at issue, but I would like to confine myself to a few general observations on this vexed problem of rehabilitation which the country and the people have been battling to solve over the last six years and more.

Some friends have criticised us. I would like to assure the House that the interests of those who have espoused the cause of the displaced persons and those of the Ministry are not at variance but in unison, and I have every sympathy with the sentiments expressed in this House today. But the problem is as difficult and intricate as it is stupendous. We are beset with a problem not only of physical resettlement of displaced persons but of moral and mental readjustment and resuscitation of the displaced persons in a socio-economic environment which differs in varying degrees from the material well-being.

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What is more, this mass uprootment of what looked, on the eve of partition, a sea of humanity, came at a time when the transfer of power had just taken place and there was, as it were, a vacuum created in the administrative set-up. Difficulties always make human beings raise their efforts, and before long the governmental machinery was working in top gear.

I consider myself fortunate in having been associated with the problem of displaced persons from its very inception. I have seen it through its many vicissitudes both in the field, in the streets of Bombay, as well as in an all-India perspective. As I look back over these six years of progressive resettlement, it becomes at once clear to me that we have made an all-round adjustment and progress and the problem of rehabilitation has been tackled with all the sense of urgency and expedition as well as sympathy that is due in dealing with it.

In the Punjab we have tried a unique experiment of rural resettlement on a quasi-permanent basis and I venture to think that the resettlement of four and a half lakhs of families or over two million displaced persons under this scheme only in so short a time is without a precedent.

I will not burden the House with all the materials of detail sketched in this annual report a copy of which is already in the hands of hon. Members. But a cursory review thereof would make it clear that in other sectors too, namely housing, education, employment and vocational training as well as care and maintenance of those who have no one to look after them, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has not lagged behind. A time has come when it can be said with a degree of assurance that so far as the displaced persons from West Pakistan are concerned, they have struck root in the new soil and they are well on the way to blossom and bloom.

[Shri J. K. Bhonsle]

But the problem so far as East Pakistan displaced persons are concerned is somewhat on a different footing. It began no doubt with the Noakhali riots of 1946, but the Eastern situation has always remained fluid and fitful until 1952 when the second mass migration began in the wake of a mass upheaval. That problem is being tackled on all fours and I have no doubt it will catch up with the problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan, before long. We in the Ministry of Rehabilitation are keeping a very watchful eye and are diverting in an increasing measure all the funds that could be made available for the welfare of displaced persons from East Bengal.

I may be pardoned if I have struck too optimistic a note. But the observations I have made are the result of cool deliberation. I have myself been, during years of war, through a long and arduous time of travail. I know what it is to lose a home, what it is to be bereft of those one loves and endears. I also know what it is to start life afresh in the midst of poverty and distress as well as in new surroundings. But I have also learnt, as every soldier learns, to hope in despair, and I see clearly the rays of the new dawn which will soon embrace all displaced brethren.

The credit for all this goes primarily to the displaced persons who have toiled and moiled notwithstanding the difficulties and in an endeavour to have economic foothold in this country of ours; and in aiding their efforts I must say that the officers and men of our Ministry have not lagged behind.

In one particular question Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has struck the point of Meo rehabilitation. I know the problem has not been solved to the satisfaction of both the Meos and the hon. Member concerned. But I can assure the House that the problem is tackled personally by me, and I have

made several attempts to go to the Meo areas. I cannot give the actual figure, but I would say that we have settled several thousands of them. We have every intention, and I promise the House that so far as the rules permit this problem will be tackled with all the speed that is necessary.

I shall not stand between the House and the Minister who will make a detailed reply.

श्री ए० पी० जैन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस हाउस के अन्दर जो आज बहस हुई उसे बहुत गौर से सुना ।

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : जरा जोर से बोलिये ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये ।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : सब से सुनिये । और यह देखकर मुझे खुशी हुई कि ज्यादातर भाइयों ने पहले पहल इस समस्या को ठंडे तौर से समझा और उस पर ठंडे दिल से बातें कीं । एक दो बातें जरूर ऐसी कही गयीं जो कि प्रसन्निकृत के खिलाफ थीं । मैं आगे चल कर अपनी तकरीर में उन चीजों का जिक्र करूंगा ।

सब से पहली बात जो इस बहस के अन्दर सामने आयी वह पूर्वी और पश्चिमी शरणार्थियों का प्रश्न था । मुझे यह देखकर तो खुशी हुई कि इस सवाल पर बहस करते हुए किसी ने पश्चिमी और पूर्वी भाइयों को मुकीबला नहीं किया और जो भाई कि पूर्व से आते हैं उन्होंने इसकी कोई शिकायत नहीं की कि इस वक्त तक पश्चिम वाले भाइयों पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च क्यों हुआ है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को ठंडे दिल से सोचा जाये क्योंकि अक्सर बंगाल के प्रशासकों में इसकी खैरी होती है और बंगाल के कुछ सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता हैं जो कि इस

बात की शिकायत करते हैं कि पश्चिम की ओर हमने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया और पूर्व की ओर कम । यह रिपोर्ट जो हम ने मेम्बरों को भेजी है इसके देखने से पता चलेगा कि पश्चिम की ओर पूर्व की समस्या एक हद तक भ्रमण भ्रमण थी । पश्चिम में लोग एक साथ आये लेकिन पूर्व में आहिस्ता आहिस्ता आये । सन् १९५० तक पूर्व में साढ़े ११ लाख आदमी आये और सन् १९५१ में जब कि जन गणना की गयी उस वक्त तक वहां पर पुरुषाधियों की संख्या साढ़े २५ लाख थी और इस वक्त तक वह ३१ लाख है । पूर्व के बारे में सन् १९५० तक . जैसा कि यहां पर भी कहा गया आम तौर से यह क्या था कि जो पुरुषार्थी आई उधर से आये हैं वह अपने मुल्क को वापस चले जायेंगे और वहां पर सन् १९५० तक पुरुषार्थियों की समस्या को बहुत ज्यादा महिमित नहीं दी गयी थी । असल में पूर्व में जो काम हुआ वह सन् १९५० में शुरू हुआ है और इस बात को सही तरीके से समझने के लिये यह जरूरी होगा कि पिछले सात वर्षों को हम दो हिस्सों में बांटें । सन् १९५० तक पश्चिम में ६६,७४,००,००० रुपया खर्च हुआ और पूर्व में ६,९७,००,००० लाख यानी उस जमाने के दोनों आंकड़ों का मुकाबला करें तो फर्क बहुत ज्यादा है । करीब ५८ या ५९ करोड़ का फर्क है । पिछले चार वर्षों के अन्दर पश्चिम में करीब करीब ७८ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ और पूर्व में ४९ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ । सब भाई इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जब एक काम की शुरुआत होती है तो वह काम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होता है । जब रेल चलती है या हवाई जहाज चलता है तो शुरू शुरू में चींटी के बराबर रफ्तार होती है और और ज्यों ज्यों वह आगे बढ़ता है तेज होता जाता है । तो जब सन् ५० में हमने काम शुरू किया तो हम बहुत तेजी से नहीं चल सके और हमको रफ्तार हासिल

करने में वक्त लगा । चुनावी अन्दर आज के आंकड़ों का मुकाबला किया जाय तो एक दूसरी तसवीर हमारे सामने आती है । रिपोर्ट के सफे ३५ पर वह आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं । सन् १९५४-५५ में जो हमने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आने वालों के लिये एलेक्जेंडर किये हैं वह १३,८१,००,००० के हैं । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों के लिये १३,४८,००,००० के हैं । करीब करीब बराबर । ७५ लाख जो हमने नये टाउनशिप में दस्तकारियां बगैरह को कायम करने के लिये और कारखाने बनाने के लिये निश्चित किये हैं वह पूर्व और पश्चिम दोनों के लिये हैं । २ करोड़ ४० लाख रुपया रिहैबिलिटेशन फाइनेन्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये दिया गया है और इस वक्त ज्यादातर दरखास्तें जो बाकी हैं पूर्व की हैं । मैं इसके सिलसिले में आगे चल कर कहूंगा कि पश्चिम में रिहैबिलिटेशन फाइनेन्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है हमारी क्या पालिसी होने वाली है । लेकिन इस वक्त मेरा यही कह देना काफी होगा कि यह जो रुपया रिहैबिलिटेशन फाइनेन्स मिस्ट्रूट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये दिया गया है वह बैंकतिर अधिसे आने वाले पुरुषार्थियों को मिलेगा । अगर आप हम तमाम आंकड़ों की तरफ मजमूई तौर से देखें तो आपके सामने एक तसवीर आयेगी कि इस वक्त हम पूर्व में ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं बनिस्वत पश्चिम के क्योंकि पश्चिम में हमने एक बड़ी हद तक रिहैबिलिटेशन में कामयाबी हासिल कर ली है । पूर्व में अभी यह काम होना बाकी है ।

मैं शुरुआत करूंगा पूर्व की तरफ से । मैं ने कुछ आंकड़ों का जिक्र किया, वहां के लिये जो रुपया आने वाले साल के लिए रखा है, उसका । अब मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि पूर्व में कुछ कमियां नहीं हुई या पूर्व में हम बहुत हद तक बढ़ गये हैं । पिछले

[श्री ए० पी० जैन]

साल हमने खुद इस बात को महसूस किया कि पूर्व में जो हमारा काम हुआ है उससे हमको सन्तोष नहीं था। चुनाव के गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जिसमें कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर और मैं शामिल हूँ। पेशवर इसके कि यह कमेटी मामलात के ऊपर गौर करे हमने एक फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी मुकर्रर की जिसमें कि हमने इस बात का ध्यान रखा कि ऐसे लोग इसके मेम्बर हों कि जो हमारे सामने जांच पड़ताल करके एक सही नक्शा रखें। इस फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी ने कई महीने तक काम किया, मुस्तलिफ कालोनीज के अन्दर वह लोग गये और उन्होंने तमाम आदाबो शुमार इकट्ठा करके इस मिनिस्टर्स कमेटी के सामने रखा। मिनिस्टर्स कमेटी ने उन तमाम चीजों पर गौर किया और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि पूर्व में कुछ गड़बड़ रही है। कुछ ऐसी खेती करने वालों की बस्तियां बसायी गयीं कि जो मुनासिब नहीं थीं, क्योंकि वहां पर जमीन अच्छी नहीं थी। हमने इस बात को महसूस किया कि उनमें सबदली की जरूरत है। देहात के रहने वाले जो खेती नहीं करते थे उन की भी कुछ ऐसी बस्तियां बसायी गयीं जो कि ठीक तरह से नहीं बसायी गयीं। जो शहर वालों को आबाद किया गया उसमें भी हमको कमी मालूम हुई और हमने उन तमाम चीजों पर गौर किया। इस संबंध में मैं कुछ मोटी मोटी बातें आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे ट्रांजिट कैम्पस थे उनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं थी। तीन में से दो की कासीपुर और रिलायेंस कैम्पस की हालत अच्छी नहीं थी। उन दोनों को हम ने बन्द कर दिया। और सिर्फ एक गुसरिया कैम्प को हमने कायम रखा। जहां तक कि खेती करने वालों की बस्तियों का तात्लुक था उसमें हमने तीन मोटे

फैसले किये। पहला यह कि जहां पर जमीन अच्छी नहीं है लेकिन अगर उसको सिंचाई से या बांध बना कर ठीक किया जा सकता है तो उसको ठीक किया जाय। दूसरे जहां पर कि जमीन ठीक नहीं हो सकती या जहां पर ऐसे लोग बस गये हैं जो कि खेती नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि जब हम ने जमीनें दीं तो उन लोगों ने भी जमीनें ले लीं जिनके बाप दादा ने कभी खेती नहीं की थी, उनको वहां से हटाया जाय। और दूसरी जगह बसाया जाय। हमने यह भी पाया कि हम ने जो जमीन दी है वह कम है। पौने दो एकड़ या दो एकड़ का औसत पड़ता था। मुझे मालूम है कि बंगाल के होल्डिंग्स छोटे छोटे हैं। मैं शरणाधिकियों में गया और उनसे पूछा तो मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि दस आदमियों में से ६ या ७ ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनके पास दो एकड़ से कम जमीन थी, दो तीन आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास दो और पांच एकड़ के बीच में जमीन थी और दस में से एक आदमी ऐसा मिलता था जिसके पास पांच एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन थी। लेकिन जिस वक्त हम बसाते हैं तो हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि कम से कम इतनी जमीन तो दें कि उसकी जीविका चल जाय।

तो हमने यह भी फैसला किया कि जिन किसानों की बस्तियां के पास जमीन मिल सकती है उस जमीन को हम हासिल करके, चाहे तो निजी तौर से और चाहे कानून के जरिये से, हम इन लोगों को कम अर्ज कम एक एकड़ जमीन और देंगे। इस तरह से हम ने जो किसानों की बस्तियां बसाई थीं उन को री-आर्गनाइज करने को तय किया। लेकिन इस से ज्यादा दिक्कत तलब जो चीज हमारे सामने आई वह उन लोगों की समस्या थी जो कि खेती करने वाले नहीं थे लेकिन देहात में दूसरे किस्म का काम करने वाले थे। उन में बड़ी संख्या उन लोगों की थी कि जो

जमीन पर लगान की वसूली का काम करते थे। जमीनदार के बीच में ताल्लुकदार, पटनीदार, दर पटनीदार, इस तरह के बंगाल में कई कई लोग थे। ये लोग न खेती करते थे न किसी तरह का रोजगार करने वाले थे। न ये दुकानदारी कर सकते हैं और न दस्तकारी कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने हमारे सामने सब से मुश्किल, सब से जटिल, सब से कठिन समस्या रख दी। कितनों को हमने पैसा दिया बस्तियों में बसाया, लेकिन वह बस नहीं सके। तो इनके वास्ते भी हम ने इन बस्तियों को दोबारा रीआर्गेनाइज करने का निश्चय किया, क्योंकि जैसा यहां पर कहा गया है, यह सही बात है कि खाली कर्जा देने से या मकान देने से हम समझें कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी हट गयी है, यह बात नहीं है। हमारी जिम्मेदारी उसी वक्त हटती है कि जब हम एक आदमी को उस के पैरों पर इस तरह खड़ा कर दें कि वह चल सकें। दौड़ने और तेजी से चलने की ताकत तो उस को पैदा करनी होगी, लेकिन उस को पैरों पर हमें खड़ा करना है। हमने बड़े पैमाने पर इन बस्तियों को रीआर्गेनाइज करना तय किया कि जो खेती कर सकते थे उन को खेती में भेजा जाय, जो खेती नहीं कर सकते थे, उन को दूसरी जगह काम पर लगाया जाय। हम ने अपनी उस पालिसी को भी बन्द किया कि कहीं सौ और कहीं तो हजार की तादाद में बड़ी बड़ी बस्तियों में ऐसे लोगों को एक जगह बसाया जावे। कहां से रोजगार आवेगा, कहां से काम आवेगा। हम ने यह तय किया कि बाकूजीवी (पान को उगाने वालों की) बस्तियां कामयाब नहीं हुई। हमारी यूनियन बोर्ड की स्कीम और वैरियंट यूनियन बोर्ड की स्कीम में कामयाबी नहीं हुई। चुनांचे यूनियन बोर्ड की स्कीम को, वैरियंट यूनियन बोर्ड की स्कीम को हम ने बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया। बाकूजीवी और इस तरह के लोगों के लिये हम ने यह निश्चय किया कि इन

को अलग बसाने का काम नहीं चलेंगा, बल्कि एक मिलीजुली किस्म की बस्तियां बनाई जायें, ताकि सब मिलजुल कर बस्ती को कामयाब बना सकें और वहां पर सब का काम चल सके। यह सब कुछ हम ने किया। जहां तक पूर्व के पुरुषार्थियों की समस्या का सवाल है, हम ने जो कुछ किया उस को हम इतमीनान की निगाह से नहीं देखते, हम उसको बदलना चाहते हैं और जितनी बातें हमारे सामने रखी गई उन पर विचार करेंगे।

मिस्टर चेटर्जी ने रिक्लीफ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया। उन्होंने उसके पन्ने १५ पर जो कुछ चीजें दी हुई हैं इन की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए कहा कि बंगाल में एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर रखा जाय। मैं उनको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी पुरुषार्थियों का मामला मैंने शुरू से ही अपने हाथ में रखा है और पश्चिम की ज्यादातर चीजें मैं ने अपने सहयोगी श्री ओसले को दे दी हैं। पूर्व की जितनी चीजें हैं, जो प्राबलम्स आती हैं, जो वहां की स्कीम्स आती हैं, मैं खुद उनको देखता हूं, क्योंकि मुझे कुछ थोड़ा सा अनुभव वहां का हो गया है, मेरा ख्याल यह है कि किसी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के जाने से काम में ज्यादा फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं, मैं भ्रमसर जाता हूं और खुद चीजों को देखता हूं। मैं अपने आफिसर्स को भी बुला लेता हूं। एक और बात उन्होंने ने कही। फाइनेन्स का वहां पर एक ऊंचे दरजे का भ्रमसर होना चाहिये। इस चीज के बारे में हम खुद भी महसूस करते थे। लिहाजा जो स्कीमों को मंजूर करने का तरीका था उसको बिल्कुल पलट दिया गया है। पहले बंगाल की स्कीमों दिल्ली में आया करती थीं और यहां पर मंजूर होती थीं। लेकिन अब जो नया तरीका रखा है वह यह है कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री का डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी वहां पर रहता है और ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी जो कि बंगाल के बाज में रहता

[श्री ए० पी० जैन]

। फायनैन्स का एक अफसर, ऐजीशतल सेक्रेटरी या क्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी नहीं बल्कि डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी है, क्योंकि फायनैन्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि जबकि डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी को पूरे अस्तित्व प्राप्त होंगे कि वहां पर जा कर स्कीम्स को मंजूर कर दे। ये सब और बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स, इन तमाम अफसरान की एक कमेटी बनाई गयी है जो कि कलकत्ते में बैठती है, जब स्कीमों तैयार हो जाती हैं तो यह कमेटी वहां पर जांच पड़ताल करती है, क्योंकि हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि दिल्ली से किसी भी बंगाल की स्कीम की या आसाम की स्कीम की या त्रिपुरा की स्कीम की जांच पड़ताल करना वैसे ही होगा जैसे कि लैबोरेटरी में एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ करता है। तो इस तरह इन मामलात को, समस्याओं को सुलझाने का काम हम ने तबदील कर दिया है। आसाम की स्कीमों आसाम तौर से आसाम में, और कभी कभी कलकत्ते में, तय होती हैं। इसी तरह से त्रिपुरा की स्कीमों, वह सब की सब इसी तरह से तय होती हैं, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि असली हालात को देख कर, उनकी जांच पड़ताल के बाद स्कीम बनाई जाय। हम को इस में कुछ कामयाबी भी हासिल हुई। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जिस वक्त जांच पड़ताल ज्यादा होने लगी और हम ने इन्स्पेक्टोरेट भी बनाया तो जिस तरह से पहले हालत थी, उस में रुपया ज्यादा बरबाद होता था। और बाकी काम-याबी भी नहीं होती थी। उस में थोड़ी सी कमी पड़ी, मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले एक साल के अन्दर हम ने काम में कुछ कामयाबी हासिल की है।

अब कुछ बातें और कही गईं। एक बात यह कही गयी कि बंगाल से बाहर कुछ आदमी गये थे, यानी उड़ीसा में और बिहार को, मैं खुद इस मामले में तीन चार वर्ष के बाद इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि यह मुनासिब

नहीं है कि बंगाल के आदमी को बाहर भेजा जाय चुनांचे हम ने उस को बन्द कर दिया है। आइए हम कोई आदमी बाहर नहीं भेज रहे हैं। अब सवाल यह है कि जो लोग दूसरी जगह बस गए उन का क्या किया जाय। मुझे खुद इस बात से तकलीफ होती है। कितनी दफा श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी से मेरी बात हुई, श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती जी से भी बातचीत हुई और और लोगों से भी बातचीत हुई, कि आखिर यह लोग क्यों आते हैं, उड़ीसा को छोड़कर यहां आते हैं या बिहार को छोड़ कर आते हैं और कलकत्ते के लिये जाते हैं। हो सकता है कि कुछ सिखाए बहकाए गये हों। और यह भी हमारे इल्म में आया है कि कुछ लोग सिखाते हैं, बहकाते हैं। कुछ चिट्ठियां मिलीं, जिन में उन से कहा गया कि तुम बंगाल में आ जाओ, यहां पर जमीनदारी का अन्त किया जा रहा है और जमीनदारों की सारी जमीन तुम को मिलेगी; यहां पर चले आओ। मगर साथ ही मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं कि बस्तियों को छोड़ने की खाली वजह यही है। अगर कोई आदमी एक जगह इतमीनान से रह रहा है तो चाहे कोई उसको कितना ही सिखाए, बहकाए, वह जाने वाला नहीं है। अब हमारे सामने सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि किसी भी वजह से हो, यह वहां पर आते हैं। हम यहां पर क्या कर सकते हैं? इस वक्त जो बैच आया हुआ है, उन के जो नेता हैं, उन के जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, उन को हम ने बुलाया। और उन से यह कहा था कि आप जहां से आये हैं वहीं जाइये। बंगाल जांच के डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, किसी उड़ीसा के अफसर के ऊपर नहीं छोड़ा गया, वह मौके पर जा कर खुद देखेंगे। (Interruptions) अगर वहां पर कोई कमी होगी तो वह हम ठीक करेंगे। और

अगर देखा गया कि वहां पर कोई बस ही नहीं सकता है, तो आप को दूसरी जगह भेजा जायेगा। पिछले साल यही हुआ था। हालांकि उन में से कुछ आदमी नहीं बसे, लेकिन ज्यादातर वहां जाकर आबाद हो गये।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : कुछ लोग हैं जो तीन तीन दफा आये हैं।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : लेकिन मैं आप से यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि उन में से कुछ लोग करीब करीब प्रोफेशनल्स हो गये हैं, जो यहाँ खुद भी आते हैं और दूसरों को भी भड़काकर लाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जरा ठंडे दिल से सोचिये कि क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है इस के बारे में। मैं इस के लिये तैयार हूँ कि श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी और कुछ और लोग चले जायें और देख लें कि वहाँ की क्या हालत है। और उन के ब्रह्माने के वास्ते अपनी तजवीज दें, लेकिन रोज रेल पर सवार हुए और दिल्ली चले आये या कलकत्ते चले गये, इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि लोगों को दिक्कत हो, लेकिन इस तरह से रोज रोज दिल्ली चले आने से कितनी दिक्कत पैदा होती है। बिहार में यह दिक्कत पैदा हुई, वहाँ से १०० या ११२ परिवार कलकत्ते चले गये। उधर डा० विष्णु खन्दा राय उन को राजी कर रहे थे कि वापस जाओ लेकिन वह कह रहे थे कि हम नहीं जायेंगे। दूसरे जो बेघर लोग वहाँ पर आये उन को किसी ने दबाया नहीं वह खुद बड़ी खुशी से वहाँ पर जा कर बस गये। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पुराने लोग बेघर हो गये। इस में मुझ को कोई शक नहीं है कि यह लोग बहकाये हुए थे क्योंकि दूसरे लोग वहाँ पर खुशी से जा कर बस गये। (Inter-

ruption)

ऐसे इन्टरप्लान्स से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं अब अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने सब की बात सुनी, किसी को इन्टरप्ट नहीं किया।

सरदार हुसैन सिंह : मेरी बात भी सुनें।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : आप की भी सुनूँगा और कुछ कहूँगा भी। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लोग दिक्कत में हैं, उन को मदद पहुंचाना हमारा फर्ज है लेकिन हर एक आदमी जो छोड़ कर चला जावे, चाहे उसकी कोई वजह हो या बिला वजह हो, और हर एक को हम मदद दें तो हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा? मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ ग्रन्ड-मन्स को आदमी भेजे गये थे, और जो बंगाल से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हैं, वह जानते हैं कि लोग ग्रन्डमन्स में जाकर कितने खुश हैं। अगर हम यहाँ सौ आदमियों को भेजना चाहते हैं तो पांच सौ आदमियों की दरखास्तें आती हैं। लेकिन फिर भी ग्रन्डमन्स के ६०० परिवारों में सौ से ऊपर परिवार छोड़ कर चले आये। उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई इलाके में हमने ७०० परिवार भेजे, और वहाँ पर मैं खुद गया और देख कर आया हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ की जो हालत है वह बंगाल की हालत से बहुत मिलती जुलती है। वहाँ के लोग हमसे क्या मांगते हैं? वह कहते हैं कि हमें सिबाई दो, हमारे लिये और सिबाई का इन्तजाम करो। इस के अलावा और कोई मांग मैं ने उनकी नहीं देखी। लेकिन वहाँ से भी १५० परिवार छोड़ कर चले गये। बसना उस इन्सान की कोशिश पर ब्यापार निर्बन्ध है जो कि बसतः है। हुनिगा, बें, पुष्-

[श्री ए० पी० जैन]

घाथियों में और लोकल आदमियों में भी, सब जगह हर किस्म के आदमी होते हैं। ऐसे भी होते हैं जो कि काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं और ऐसे भी होते हैं जो तकलीफ उठाकर काम करना चाहते हैं। इस लिये मैं सिर्फ एक चीज आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ कोई कमी हो, कोई त्रुटि हो, उसका दूर करना हमारा फर्ज है, लेकिन हम इस किस्म की पालिसी अस्तियार न करें कि जिस में कि ऐसे लोगों का फायदा हो जो काम करना नहीं चाहते।

बंगाल के बारे में जो तीन चार और बातें कही गईं, उस सिलसिले में भी मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता मेरे मित्र श्री बी० के० दास ने एक सवाल उठाया, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी हाउसिंग की पालिसी बंगाल में है वह सही नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि पश्चिम के अन्दर मकान बनाये हैं और पूर्व के अन्दर कज दिया है। पश्चिम में हमने दो लाख मकान बनाये या मकान बनाने के लिये रुपया दिया। पूर्व में हमने खाली बारह तेरह हजार मकान बनाये और करीब दो ढाई लाख आदमियों को कर्ज दिये। हालात की वजह से ने पहले अर्ज किया था कि पश्चिम में लोग एकदम से आये, वह कहीं पर सड़कों पर पड़ गये और कहीं खुले मैदान में पड़ गये, किसी ने कपड़ा तान लिया और किसी ने लकड़ी के चार तख्ते डाल लिये। किसी ने कहीं पर पनाह ले ली और कोई सरकारी इमारत में घुस गया, कोई अस्पताल में घुस गया। कोई मंदिर में घुस गया, कोई मस्जिद में घुस गया। सन् १९५० में इन हालात को देखकर हमने यह तय किया कि बी लोग खाली जमीन पर बैठे हुए हैं, सड़कों के किनारे पड़े हुए हैं, मस्जिद, मन्दिर या धर्मशालाओं में पड़े हुए हैं यानी ऐसी जगहों पर जिन की

पब्लिक को जरूरत है, या जो धार्मिक संस्थाएँ हैं, उन को हम हटायेंगे जबरदस्ती हटाएँगे लेकिन हम किसी आदमी को किसी जगह से नहीं हटाना चाहते जब तक कि हम उसको अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकॉमोडेशन न दें। चुनांचे हमारे लिये लाजिमी हो गया कि हम बड़ी तादाद में मकान बनायें। इस किस्म के लोगों को हम केटेगरी 'ए' में रखते हैं, यानी जिनको हम लाजिमी तौर पर हटाना चाहते हैं, जैसे ही उनका प्रोग्राम खत्म हो जायेगा, उसके बाद पश्चिम में हमारा मकान बनाने का इरादा नहीं है। हाँ, जैसा श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने कहा, कि अब भी दिल्ली के अन्दर और दूसरी जगहों में जो लोग इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी में या दूसरे मकानों में बैठे हुए हैं, वह मेड़ की हालत में बैठे हुए हैं। उन के लिये हमने इस साल दो करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन रक्खा है, लेकिन हम मकान नहीं बनायेंगे। हम उसी बेसिस पर यहां के लोगों को कर्ज देंगे, जैसे कि हम ने पूर्व में दिया है। पूर्व में इस किस्म की हालत नहीं पदा हुई चुनांचे वहां पर हमने जो कुछ पसा खर्चा वह मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज की सूरत में दिया। जहां तक इस पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, हम उसी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं कि जो मकान बनाना चाहें उन को कुछ कर्ज दे दिया जाय। हाँ एक तब्दीली जो हम ने की वह यह कि हम एक एरिया ले कर वहां पर प्लाट्स बना दें और वहां पर जो दूसरी जरूरी सहूलियतें हों उन को भी पहुंचायें। प्लाट दे दें, और कुछ पैसा दे दें मकान बनाने के लिये। मेरी राय यह है कि यही तरीका अच्छा है। क्योंकि अगर डिपार्टमेंट के जरिये से मकान बनते हैं तो उस में हम चाहे जितनी भी किरायात करें लेकिन करीब करीब ८ परसेन्ट हम को डिपार्टमेंटल चांर्ज देने पड़ते हैं। कोई ठेकेदार ऐसा नहीं कि १५, २० फीसदी से कम में

ठेका लेगा, सरकारी मकान में २५, ३० फीसदी के करीब खर्च हो जाता है, जो कि एक प्राइवेट आदमी खर्च नहीं करता। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी पालिसी ठीक है और हम इसको वहाँ कायम रखें।

मेरे दोस्त बर्मन साहब ने एन्क्लेज के अन्दर जो आबाद थे उन के बारे में कहा। मैं अभी कुछ ही दिन हुए कलकत्ते गया था तब यह मामला मेरे सामने रखा गया। मैंने इस के लिये कुछ रुपया दे दिया था कि जो लोग एन्क्लेज से इधर आते हैं, उनको मदद दी जाय। चुनावे उनको मदद दी गई, और अभी भी जो रुपया दिया गया था उस में से कुछ बाकी है। जो लोग एन्क्लेज में हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि उन को मदद दी जाय, और हम उन को मदद करेंगे।

दो और इसी किस्म के आइटम थे जिनका बर्मन साहब ने जिक्र किया था। एक वह लोग हैं जो कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आफिसर्स हैं और ईस्ट बंगाल से आये हैं। यह लोग मुलाजिमत के अन्दर हैं, उनके पास प्राविडेंट फंड भी मौजूद है। हम लोग उन ही लोगों को मदद देते हैं जिन के पास कि कुछ नहीं है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उनमें से कितने दिक्कत में हैं और कितने नहीं हैं। जब वह सरकारी मुलाजिमत से रिटायर होंगे तो उनको पेंशन भी मिलेगी और प्राविडेंट फंड भी मिलेगा। इस लिये उस वक्त उनकी क्या हालत होगी इस के बारे में मेरा कुछ कह पाना अभी मुश्किल है।

7 P.M.

आपने जिक्र किया था कि उन लोगों का कि जिन्होंने अपनी जायदादें पलट ली हैं, जहाँ तक हमारा ताल्लुक है, अगर इस किस्म के आदमियों के पास मकान नहीं हैं तो हम

को मकान के नाने में जरूर मदद देनी चाहिये।

अब सवाल आ जाता है पश्चिम का। उस पर बहस करते वक्त कुछ इस बात की भनक आती थी कि कुछ हुआ तो है, लेकिन यह गलत है कि इधर के रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम एक बड़ी हद तक पूरा हो गया और मांग यह की गयी कि जैसे फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बंगाल के लिये बनायी गयी थी, यहाँ के लिये भी एक फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बनायी जाय। पिछले साल भी मैंने कहा था कि यहाँ का काम बहुत काफी हद तक हो गया है। इस साल उस काम में और बढ़ोतरी हुई और मैं कहता हूँ कि इस साल करीब करीब हम अपने ख़ात्मे की मंजिल पर पहुँच रहे हैं। यों तो हर एक की अपनी राय होती है, मैं यह भी नहीं कहता हूँ कि कहीं पर कोई मुसीबत नहीं है, मैं यह भी नहीं कहता हूँ कि कहीं पर बेकारी नहीं है, मैं यह भी नहीं कहता हूँ कि कहीं पर कोई एक आदमी या कुछ आदमी ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जिनके पास मकान नहीं है। लेकिन जिस वक्त मैं यह कहता हूँ कि करीब करीब यहाँ का काम पूरा हो गया है तो मैं तमाम रेफ्यूजियों की तस्वीर अपने सामने रख कर कहता हूँ। मैं यह खाली अपनी राय के ऊपर नहीं कहता, बल्कि मैं एक मजबूत बुनियाद के ऊपर इस बात को कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ। हमने कुछ एकोनामिक सर्वे कराये। बम्बई का सुबा जिसको यह कहा जाता है कि पंजाब के अन्दर मुसलमानों के उधर जाने से भी बैकुण्ठ हुआ वह वहाँ पर नहीं हुआ। जिसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वहाँ की हालत बहुत खराब है। बम्बई स्टेट का जो हमने एकोनामिक सर्वे कराया, मैं उसके कुछ नतायज, जिन नतीजों पर वह पहुँचे हैं मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे दोस्त श्री गिडवानी से एक एकोनामिक सर्वे का चर्चा किया जो प्रोफेसर सी० एन०

[श्री ए० पी० जैन]

वकील ने बम्बई में की थी। श्री गिडबानी ने कहा कि २४७ या कितनी फ़ैमिलीज में से जिनका सर्वे किया था लाखी साठ ऐसी हैं जो रोखी कमा कर अपना काम चला रही हैं, बाकी ऐसी हैं जिनका काम ठीक और के चल नहीं रहा है। मैंने भी उस रिपोर्ट को देखा है लेकिन अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैंने एकोनामिक सर्वे की ऐसी कम रिपोर्टें देखी हैं कि जिनमें इतने और सुसासिब तरीक़ों से काम किया गया हो। इस रिपोर्ट के अन्तर एक टेबल है जिसमें पार्टिशन के पहले शायदियों की औसत आमदनी क्या थी, उसका एक चार्ट बना हुआ है। अगर उसकी आसवानी का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो वहाँ पर शायदियों में पचास या साठ फ़ीसदी इनकम टैक्स देने वाले होते हैं, अगर वहाँ से सौ फ़ीसदी घाये तो उसमें पचास इनकम टैक्स देने वाले थे। इंडिया में से एक चावल-निकाल कर देखा जाता है कि आत प्रक सया या नहीं। मैंने भी एक चावल निकाला। यह सर्वे था, उल्हासनगर का और उल्हासनगर बहु जगह है जिसके अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा आदमी ऐसे थे जिनके पास पैसा नहीं था और जो सबसे ज्यादा मुसीबत खाते थे। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सात लाख या आठ लाख इनकम टैक्स के देने वाले हैं और कुल कुटुम्ब बैंडों सात करोड़ के करीब, यानी एक फ़ीसदी उल्हासनगर में जो आकर बसे उनमें से पचास या साठ फ़ीसदी इनकम टैक्स देने वाले थे पाकिस्तान में अगर किसी सर्वे से पता चले तो किस तरह उस सर्वे को ग्रहणित दी जा सकती है। इसके बाद हमने बम्बई में शरणार्थियों का इकोनामिक सर्वे कराया नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे में इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया। उन्होंने कुछ कोलोनीज को लिया और कुछ कोलोनीज के बाहर बसने वाले आर्थियों को लिया। इन्होंने ईस्ट खानदेश,

पूना, मुम्बईनगर, नासिक, सुरत, बड़ौदा, मेदर बीम्बे और याना इन तमाम जगहों का एक सेम्पल सर्वे किया और यह सर्वे उन्होंने जुलाई सन १९५३ से सितम्बर ५३ तक किया। वकील-समूह का जो सर्वे था वह मुख्य-शिक-यन्त्र नहीं लेकिन बहुत पुराना है। नेशनल-सेम्पल सर्वे की जांच से यह तदीय निकला कि अगर लोगों की कमाई को लिया जाय जिसमें से-यतर्नमेंट से जो उनको मदद मिलती है उसको निकाल दिया जाय, जो कोई आइन्वेस्ट एजेंसी से मदद मिलती है, उसको भी निकाल दिया जाय, कर्ज को भी निकाल दिया जाय और जो अपने ख़ैर तदीय बेचने से जो आयदवी होती है, उसको भी निकाल दिया जाय यानी अपने पुट्टों की जो कमाई है उसका अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो उनका कहना यह है। मैं उसको संशेजी में पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ :

"Taking the households living in all the localities together, 32.8 per cent of the households had incomes above expenditure (forty per cent, nearly); 63.3 per cent had income over 90 per cent of their expenditure; 67.5 per cent had incomes over 80 per cent. of their expenditure. 9.5 per cent of the households had no proper income at all and were living entirely on Government doles, non-Government help, non-Government loans and by sale of assets."

आम तौर से आदमी का ख़ान होता है अपनी आमदनी को, जब कि इस किस्म का सर्वे हो, कम दिखाने की तरफ़। जो आदमी कहता है कि आमदनी से उसका ८० या ९० फ़ीसदी खर्चा चल जाता है उसको बसा हुआ समझा जावे, अगर ८० फ़ीसदी समझा जाय तो करीब ६७.५ फ़ीसदी और अगर ९० फ़ीसदी समझा जाय तो ६३ फ़ीसदी आदमी जितना कि वह खर्च करते हैं उतना

या उससे ज्यादा कमा रहे हैं। दस फ्रीसदी का निर्वाह सरकारी या दूसरी हमदाद से होता है। अब आप इसका मुकाबला कीजिये लोकल आदमियों से। क्या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बाक़ी आदमियों में हर एक कोई ऐसा है कि जिसकी आमदनी उसके घासतन खर्च से ज्यादा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लोकल आदमियों में बड़ी तादाद में ऐसे आदमी मिलेंगे, खास कर इस ज़माने के अन्दर कि जब रुपये पैसे की कमी है, रोजगार की भी कमी है, कि जिनका खर्चा ज्यादा है और कहीं से क़र्ज़ उठा कर अपना काम चलाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरा यह दावा कि पुरुषार्थियों का रिहैबिलिटेशन करीब करीब पूरा हो गया है, सही है।

हमने एक दूसरी भी सर्वे करायी और वह है टाउनशिप्स की। आप जानते हैं कि टाउनशिप्स के अन्दर बेकारी ज्यादा है। मैंने भी इसको कबल किया है। नीलोखेरी की तो सर्वे रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आ गयी है। दिल्ली स्कूल आफ इकावमिक्स के वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने इस सर्वे को किया है और जिस नतीजे पर वह पहुंचे हैं वह भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं कि :

"To sum up the position of 150 families, these 150 families had 190 earning members. At the time of our survey they had an average size of five persons, an average family income of Rs. 98 per month, an average number of earners of 1.3 per family of whom 11 per cent were unemployed, an average income of Rs. 83/8/- per month per earner, and an average housing accommodation of 0.8 room per person, that is 3.6 persons per room".

यह उन्होंने कहा है सन १९५१ के बारे में। उसके बाद बेकारी की हालत कुछ खराब हुई। लेकिन वहां पर प्रेस लग रहा है और

वहां पर एक रेलवे बर्कशाप लग रहा है। उससे हालत कुछ बेहतर होती जा रही है। मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता था कि मैंने जो दावा किया था वह मेरे अपने अन्दाजे पर था जैसे कि हकीम नब्ब देखता है। लेकिन जैसे जैसे जांच पड़ताल हो रही है वैसे वैसे मुझे अपना दावा सही मालूम हो रहा है।

हमारे सामने एक बड़ा सवाल है कम्पेंसेशन का। मुझे एक चीज से तकलीफ हुई कि जो चटर्जी साहब ने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के एक आर्टिकल का हवाला दिया। मैं इसको समझ सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के अन्दर किसी ने एक आर्टिकल लिख दिया। कभी कभी लेखक नमक भिच की चीजों में मजा लेते हैं। लेकिन चटर्जी साहब उसको यहां पर कोट करें और उसके ऊपर इस किसस का ब्याल जाहिर करें। यह एक नामुनासिब चीज है। कम्पेंसेशन की स्कीम हमारी नवम्बर में शुरू हुई। नवम्बर के महीने में खाली २२ आदमियों को कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया। दिसम्बर में ५० आदमियों को दिया गया। जनवरी में १६० को दिया गया। यह मैं याददाश्त से कह रहा हूँ। मुमकिन है कि कहीं कुछ फर्क हो। फरवरी में ६६० आदमियों को कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया। मार्च के पहले हफ्ते में हमारी प्रगति करीब २०० या २२५ हो गयी और उसके बाद जो मार्च का चौथा सप्ताह हुआ उसमें हमने २०५ को दिया। अगर आप इन आंकड़ों पर गौर करें तो मुझे यह इल्जाम देना कि मैं एक बनावटी तस्वीर हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता था मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम चटर्जी साहब को यह शोभा नहीं देता।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: No, Sir that was not the charge. The charge is made in this paper in very sober and restrained language, that it is clear that the impending debate in Parliament has accelerated the labour of the Bureau in Khan Market.

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अगर मेरे अफसर इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि मेरी इज्जत किसी तरह से कायम रहे तो यह एक अच्छी बात है। जो मैंने आपको आंकड़े दिये हैं उनके होते हुए यह नतीजा निकालना कि हम एक बनावटी चीज आपके सामने रखना चाहते थे मेरे साथ इसाफ करना नहीं है।

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Why do you mind this importance being given to the House?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जहां तक कि कम्पेंसेशन की प्रगति का प्रश्न है मैं खुद इस बात को नता हूँ कि जितनी मेरी स्वाहिश थी उतनी इसकी रफ्तार नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें मेरी खता कम है और कुछ और लोगों की ज्यादा। मैं पुरुषार्थी भाइयों को बुरा कहूँ या हाउस में उनकी त्रुटियों को पेश करूँ तो यह मुझे उभा नहीं देगा। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको कम्पेंसेशन के लिए जो दरखास्तें दी गयीं अगर वह ईमानदारी और सचाई से लिख कर दी जातीं तो हमारा काम तेजी से होता। एक आदमी के पास इवेक्वी मकान है या सरकार का दिया हुआ मकान है। आप कहते हैं कि उसका किराया माफ करो। हमने तय कर लिया कि हम पहली नवम्बर से उससे किराया नहीं लेंगे लेकिन वह अपनी दरखास्त में नहीं लिखलाता कि वह एक मकान में रह रहा है। तो मुझ को कैसे मालूम हो कि वह उस मकान में रह रहा है और १२०० में से ५०० या ६०० केस इस तरह के हैं। अगर एक आदमी लिख देता है कि मैं इस मकान में रहता हूँ तो मेरे विभाग के आदमी रजिस्टर को खोल कर जांच लेते हैं। लेकिन अगर वह आदमी नहीं लिखता है तो हमको पूरी तक्ती देखनी पड़ती है और जबकि बहुत आदमियों ने गलत बयानी की है तो हमको फूँक फूँक कर कदम रखना पड़ता है। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ मेरी हालत एक

ट्रस्टी की है। अगर मैं किसी आदमी को लापरवाही से पैसा दे दूँ तो मैं किसका पैसा देता हूँ? वह उन पुरुषार्थियों का पैसा है जो कि उसके हकदार हैं। आम तौर से हाउस में कहा गया है कि सरकार किराया वसूल करना चाहती है, रुपया वसूल करना चाहती है। क्या अपने लिए? नहीं। क्या यह रुपया या किराया जो सरकार वसूल करती है वह सरकार के पास जाता है? नहीं। एक तरफ कुछ लोग हैं जो कि इस रुपये को पाने के हकदार हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह वसूली है। अगर इसको वसूल न किया जाय तो किसी न किसी की हकतलफी होगी। मैं अपना यह धर्म समझता हूँ कि मैं ईमानदारी से इस रुपये को इकट्ठा करूँ और बांटूँ, जो भाई यहां बैठे मुझे इल्जाम देते हैं और देरी की शिकायत करते हैं वह पुरुषार्थियों में बैठें, उनसे ठीक तौर से क्लेम्स को भरवायें तो मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हम काम को बहुत तेजी से कर सकते हैं।

लाला अर्चितराम : स्टाफ बढ़ा दीजिये जो कि इस काम को करे।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अब आप कहते हैं कि स्टाफ को बढ़ा दीजिये। खाली स्टाफ बढ़ाने से काम नहीं चलता।

एक सवाल उठाया गया छोटी छोटी रकमों के कर्जों का, यानी उन लोगों का जिनको छोटी छोटी रकमों दी गयी हैं। मैं पहले से इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि जिन गरीब आदमियों को दो दो और तीन तीन सौ पये की रकमों दी गयी ह उनसे कर्जा वसूल करना कोई बहुत मुनासिब बात नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may continue in their seats to maintain quorum.

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जब श्री चौधराम गिडबानी मेरे पास इपुटेशन ले क आयें

मैंने कहा कि मैं उन लोगों को मदद दूंगा और मैं आज ऐलान करता हूँ कि जिन लोगों का कर्जा ३०० रुपये तक का है और जिनका कोई क्लेम नहीं है उनका कर्जा माफ हो जायगा। जिन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तालीम के वास्ते कर्जा दिया गया है और अगर उनके या उनके वालिदेन के कोई क्लेम नहीं है तो उनको जितना कर्जा दिया गया है वह सबका सब माफ हो जायगा।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : ३०० से ५०० कर दीजिये।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : यह ३०० ही बहुत काफी हो जाता है, क्योंकि आपको देलना चाहिये कि यह रुपया पूल से जाता है सरकार की जेब से नहीं। आपको उनका भी सोचना है कि जिनके क्लेम हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आजकल ५०० की क्रीमत पुराने ३०० से भी कम है। आप पूरा ५०० ही कीजिये।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जहां तक क्लेमें की वसूली के सवाल का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिये कहा गया कि क्लेमें की सरकारी वसूली का एक खास तरीका है, कुर्की भी जाती है, गिरफ्तार किया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने केस उनके इल्म में इस तरह के आये। मैं नहीं कहता कि इसके दुक्के केस नहीं हो जाते हैं।

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : सरकार के रुपये का भी नुकसान होगा और यहां पर खास नाम भी नहीं होगा। ५०० बना दीजिये तो ठीक होगा, the House wants it.

श्री ए० पी० जैन : हम खुद इस बात को जानते हैं कि क्लेमेट्स का कर्जा एडजस्ट करना है, हम उसको एडजस्ट कर रहे हैं। हमने इसके बारे में भी कुछ अपनी योजना तैयार

की है कि जिसको उस कमेटी के पास भेजा है कि जिस की सुचेता कृपालानी जी सदस्य हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं भ्रम से एक बात पूछ लूँ कि यह ३०० रुपये की रिमायत जो दी है यह हर स्टेट के हर एक आदमी को मिलेगी ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जिसके ऊपर कोई क्लेम नहीं है।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : क्लेम वालों को भी छोड़ दीजिये।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : देखिये, क्लेम वालों के लिए मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता क्योंकि उनको एक बड़ी रकम रिहैबिलीटेशन ग्रांट के नाम पर दी जाती है। दो हजार के क्लेम वाले को १२०० रु० दिया जा रहा है जिसमें ४०० रुपए कम्पेंसेशन है और ८०० रुपए रिहैबिलीटेशन ग्रांट।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot go on if there is no quorum. Before the Constitution was enacted, unless it was brought to my notice and there was a complaint, want of quorum need not have been taken notice of. Under the present Constitution, it is the duty of the Chair to take notice of want of quorum. Therefore, I cannot proceed.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Some Members are coming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let them come.

Including me it is 47. I am exceedingly sorry, I cannot help it. I was just looking this side thinking that it is all full. But, when once it has been brought to my notice, I cannot proceed. I have counted and re-counted. Even if I double myself, there is no quorum. I think the House will adjourn now.

Some Hon. Members: For want of quorum.

be done now. Let us see tomorrow. The House will now adjourn to meet again at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; for want of quorum. Has the hon. Minister concluded his speech? No. Nothing can

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Wednesday the 31st March, 1954.
