

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

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,35,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,97,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 59—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,35,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,29,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND  
REHABILITATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will now take up the Demands of the Ministry of Works Housing and Rehabilitation, Seven hours are allotted. Those who want to move cut motions will please send slips to the Table.

I will first place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS,  
HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,75,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 91—PUBLIC WORKS

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,98,53,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND  
PRINTING

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,58,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum ne-

cessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND NO. 93—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,74,85,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND NO. 94—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,04,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,49,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 142—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,63,32,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,90,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in discussing the Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, I will not be concerned so much with the works and housing part of the Ministry as with the rehabilitation part. Only this morning, we have been supplied with a brochure detailing with photographs and plans the various stately buildings that are coming up in the capital city of Delhi and other places. I would have very much liked if instead of all this money being put in these stately and super-costly buildings, the money were diverted to rehabilitation, rehabilitation not only of the refugees but also of the derelict and poor people all over the country.

Having said that, I come to the problem of rehabilitation proper, and to that part of the rehabilitation work which relates to West Bengal and to refugees coming from East Pakistan. The report of the Ministry supplied to us has divided the problem of rehabilitation—the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan—

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into two parts: one is the residuary problem of the people who have already come to West Bengal and elsewhere from East Pakistan and the other is the problem of new migrants from East Pakistan who have started coming just now. But, in order to understand the proportion and the magnitude of the problem with which we are confronted, I think it is necessary to relate the background of certain facts with which this Ministry is not directly concerned. But, as we have been informed through the brochure on new migrants—the report on the fresh influx of migrants from Pakistan—it was the decided policy of the Government to regulate the migrants from East Pakistan as much as possible, and this they did, under the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Government of Pakistan at the ministerial level in the year 1956. From that time onwards, it seems the only categories of people who were allowed to come were, orphans with no guardians in East Pakistan, unattached women and widows with no livelihood in Pakistan, wives joining husbands in Pakistan, grown-up girls going to India for marriage, (the migration certificates in such cases to be issued only to the girls concerned), families living in isolated pockets, members of split families, etc. and persons whose near relations—this is the last category—on whom they are entirely dependent are in India. That is to say, excepting for these people, this exceptional category of people, all others were generally not granted any migration certificate. That was the accepted policy of the Government. Instructions were issued accordingly. But what happened in the meantime? This was I think, in 1956. Then, some decision was taken at the Darjeeling Conference in November, 1957, and from 1st March, 1958 these new regulations about migration came into operation. In spite of all these things, and in spite of their agreement with the Government of Pakistan, what happened?

We are informed in the brochure that in this conference—that is, the conference which was held in Dacca in May, 1956—the Pakistan Government solemnly undertook to take various steps to produce a sense of security in the minds of minority communities in East Pakistan. But what was the result? Let me read from the report of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1962-63. Therein, it is mentioned very clearly that in spite of the fact that we had the 1950 Prime Ministers' agreement with Pakistan, in spite of the fact that in 1956, again, the Pakistan Government held out so solemn pledges to protect the minorities, "the condition of the minority communities in East Pakistan, however, continues as in the last year, to be unsatisfactory. There were serious communal riots in Khulna, Jessore and Gopalganj where the minority communities suffered loss in both life and property. Besides these serious communal troubles, reports of offences against the person and property of the members of the minority community continued to be received throughout the year." Because the External Affairs Ministry is not concerned with rehabilitation, it did not mention that from Gopalganj alone thousands of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes came over to India, but because of the decision that had been arrived at, namely, not to give any rehabilitation benefits to the people who come after 1st March, 1958, these people were literally stranded. I myself took up the matter with the Rehabilitation Commissioner of West Bengal Government, but they said that their hands were tied and so they could not do anything.

In spite of these things, in spite of these solemn assurances, and in spite of all the restrictions put, neither the influx of minorities stopped nor the riots or violence against the minorities stopped. Year after year, migrants are pouring in. In 1961-62 more than 13,000 people arrived. Then, in 1962-

next year, about 11,000 people arrived in spite of all restrictions. The latest report of the External Affairs Ministry says that about 45,700 refugees came over to India in 1963. That is, all these people continued to come in spite of all restrictions put, with or without migration certificate.

And now, what has happened in Pakistan? After January, 1964, people have started coming in, almost with the onrush of a flood-tide. The report on the fresh influx of migrants has mentioned that about 5,000 persons are entering India daily, some with migration certificates and some without them. But not only this Ministry but the Government as a whole must take note of the fact that the morale of the minorities in East Pakistan is completely broken and shattered. They will not live there. The figure of 5,000 is perhaps based on the figures collected at the Government reception centres. But the fact is that almost at every border point, people are crossing over. Not only at the Petrapole-Benapole border, not only at the Hasanabad border in 24 Parganas, not only at the Gede-Banpur border, but everywhere people are crossing the border. I come from a border district, Murshidabad and I can say that even before these January disturbances in Murshidabad itself already in 1962 and 1963, after the Rajshahi riots, nearly 15,000 to 20,000 people entered from North Bengal. Most of them are still there. They have not been given any rehabilitation benefits.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Surely, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will agree that when my colleague Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri is speaking, we must have quorum in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. He may continue.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** As I was saying, the morale of the minorities in East Pakistan is com-

pletely shattered under the conditions as obtain in East Pakistan today. I do not know what would be the result of the Home Ministers' Conference that is scheduled to take place very soon. But already more than 2 lakhs of people have arrived. According to the very moderate and modest figures of the Ministry, 5000 people are entering daily. I might tell the Government and the House that they must be prepared for the arrival of at least 2 million, i.e., 20 lakhs of people in the course of this year alone. For the time being, because of lack of facilities for safe transit and also partly due to the fact that facilities of obtaining migration certificates are still very much restricted in spite of a little liberalisation and because of the fact that there are no migration offices outside Dacca, because of all these reasons, migration is still very low. Only people who live near the borders are trying to cross over without migration certificates.

The information that I have at my disposal leads me to believe that in the course of the next two or three months, big jathas consisting of the entire Hindu population of whole villages will start moving without migration certificates, even without the assurance of safe transit facilities, only putting their hope in the security of numbers because they find life wholly impossible there. So, I insist that the plan of rehabilitation of new migrants should be made on that basis, on the basis of 2 million people, at a very modest estimate, in course of this year alone.

I have a few suggestions to make here. The Home Ministers conference is meeting soon. If we want to put a stop to this process, we have a right to ask of the Pakistan Government why with effect from 1961 they took the decision unilaterally to abolish the Minorities Ministry in Pakistan, which they were bound to maintain under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement. We, on our part,

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instead of lodging a protest, simply abolished our own Minorities Ministry and in this way minorities on both sides of the border were left without whatever little protection they had under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement. So, my first suggestion is that this matter should be taken up at the ministerial level conference which is taking place within a few days.

With regard to migration certificates, because this Ministry is directly concerned, I have to inform them that a good deal of discontent is prevailing on account of the restrictions that still obtain with regard to the issue of migration certificates. I have already related the categories who were given migration certificates formerly. Now, after liberalisation, four new categories have been added: Girls of marriageable age, families seriously affected due to arson, looting and killing, petty traders who have lost their wherewithal as well as industrial labour, skilled or unskilled and cases at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion. According to my information, he chooses not to exercise any discretion in this matter. Already in this House many instances have been related about the complaints of the intending migrants, about the treatment, the misbehaviour, they receive at the hands of our migration officers in Dacca. I do not want to recount those complaints, but I must demand of the Government that these four categories which they have added hardly meet the needs of the situation. They must liberalise the conditions still further and make it possible for all those who cannot live there to come away. There must be a categorical statement, if not from this Ministry from some other Ministry which is more directly concerned. I know what are the sentiments of the hon. Minister himself. But he is here as the spokesman of the Government. The Government as a whole must

make the position absolutely clear, so that there may be no cause for discontent. A definite, positive statement is called for in regard to this.

Then I come to the problem of reception arrangements. The present arrangements at reception centres are absolutely inadequate. Recently some journalists were taken to all these places and they have all reported more or less unanimously that reception arrangements are wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate and, whatever reception points we have at two or three important border stations. We must take note of the fact that migration is taking place and people are crossing over the border at various points in North Bengal, in Malda, in West Dinajpur and Murshidabad. If the Ministry cannot open reception centres in all these districts, the district officers should be instructed to open some kind of reception centres and use the administrative machinery there to find out who are coming and issue them the refugee certificates or identity slips which the Government have decided would be issued to these people. These things should be done at once so that all the people who come there can be cared for, their problems can be comprehended and the total size of the problem may be known to the Government.

Now I come to the problem of their rehabilitation. It is as yet too early to talk about that. Only during the last two months people have started coming pell-mell. In our reception centre at Mana 50,000 people have been huddled together. I do not blame the Government. They were not prepared for it. But still, with a little planning and with foresight something more can be done and conditions can be improved. We have seen in the papers reports to the effect that two or three other transit camps are going to be opened. This brochure

also informs us that near about Mana.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Sir, I will take a little time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already taken 22 minutes.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I will take a few minutes more and I will finish.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may take two minutes.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I am hastily concluding.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are other parties also.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I know, but many of them are absent today.

Now, Sir, I was saying about rehabilitation and reception. I would like the Government to take a second look at the decision which they have arrived at in consultation with the Government of West Bengal, that nobody would be kept in West Bengal and that people would be taken directly from the reception centres to Dandakaranya. I myself come from West Bengal. I know that the pressure of population in West Bengal, excepting Kerala, is the highest. But you are taking to Dandakaranya only these people who want any kind of Government help. Of about two lakhs of people who have come over, about 1,25,000 would be in West Bengal and of them you have taken only 50,000 people or something like that.

**The Minister of Works Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khaana):** This figure of 2 lakhs is for Assam, Tripura and West Bengal

combined together—about 85,000 persons in Assam, about 15,000 in Tripura and a little over one lakh in West Bengal—of people who have come over from East Pakistan. Of them about 50,000 have been taken to Mana.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** That is what I am saying. Of the people who have come to West Bengal only those who want Government help have gone or are going to Dandakaranya or to Mana. But the people who do not want any Government help, are there in the State itself, adding to the floating population. They, perhaps, go to their relatives who are there. Anyway, you cannot shut your eyes to the fact that they have become a burden on the economy of the country. You have to do something for them also.

I might draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a scheme prepared by one of the most revered and respected constructive workers in West Bengal and, I might say, in the whole of India, Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta. He is in the capital today. He has certain schemes which deserve serious consideration. This is a national problem. I do not insist that everybody should be rehabilitated in West Bengal. West Bengal has perhaps reached the limit of its capacity to rehabilitate many more people under the present economic condition. I am very glad and I am also grateful, as a Bengali, that the whole nation has responded to our cry and has agreed to settle the refugees in Bengal in different States in very large numbers. It has been recognised by this whole country, by this Parliament and also by the Government that this is a national problem. New lines of thought and new ideas must be brought to bear in finding a solution for this problem. I was very much encouraged the other day to see in the papers a report that the Orissa Government is preparing an industrial scheme for rehabilitation of these un-

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fortunate brothers and sisters of ours. It was also informally mentioned by the hon. Minister, the papers said—I do not know whether he was reported correctly—that Rs. 34 crores would be required for this purpose and that amount would be granted. If industrialisation is also taken up as part of our rehabilitation scheme, then many more people could be rehabilitated with proper planning in West Bengal itself. I think he would direct his attention to all these facets of this problem.

But the main thing which the Government must do is to size up the problem from now onwards. Two million people would come over, according to my estimate, in the course of the next few months.

**An Hon. Member:** The Minister is shocked.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** The Minister may be shocked, but that is a fact. Only the other day he said that daily 3000 would be coming. A few days back he said that it would be 5000 daily. According to my estimate the actual figure of daily migration is much more. If the number of people who cross over at all other points where there are no reception centres is also taken into account, if their number is also computed, the number would be much higher. Therefore, let us not be staggered and overwhelmed by this problem. We may be staggered just now, but let us not be overwhelmed by this. With proper planning and foresight this problem can be tackled. And, as I have said on other occasions and from other platforms, this must be tackled on a war footing. We want a declaration from the Government that this would be tackled so.

**श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी (पालामऊ) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिवासियों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ हजारी बाग जिला

और पालामऊ में जो जंगल में बसते हैं, वे जंगल के निवासी लोग बहुत गरीब हैं झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं पेट भर दोनों वक्त उन को खाने को नहीं मिलता है। न उनके बदन पर कपड़ा है। गरमी के मौसम में तपते हुए झोंको को कैसे वह लोग बर्दाश्त करते हैं। जाड़े के मौसम में जंगल ही उन लोगों को आड़ना और बिछौना है। लकड़ी जला कर वह लोग रात बिताते हैं। उन बेचारों को अब लकड़ी तो क्या मिलेगी, एक पत्ता तक तोड़ने का दुकम नहीं है।

अब जंगलों में कांटा घेर लिया गया है जिसके कारण मवेशियों के चरने की भी जगह नहीं है। जब वे लोग लकड़ी चुनने के लिये जाते हैं तो उनके हाथों से फारेस्ट गार्ड लोग उसे छीन लेते हैं एक एक रुपया घूस मूते हैं तब उन को छोड़ते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, औरतों की बेइज्जती होती है और आदिमियों को मार पड़नी है, उन से अधिकारी घूस लेते हैं, उन पर मुकदमा चलाते हैं। इन बेचारों के पास पैसा नहीं होता इसलिए इन की मुनवाई नहीं होती। इन के पास पैसा नहीं होता, ये क्या कर सकते हैं। ऐसे गरीबों के लिये सरकार को कुछ बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए जिन पर हर तरह का दुख और टैकमो का बोझ है।

आजादी तो सब को मिली, लेकिन जिन के पास खाने पहनने और रहने को घर नहीं ऐसे लोगों का उल्टा हुआ। आजादी के बदन उनको अपना सर्वस्व खोना पड़ा पर स्वतन्त्रता नहीं मिली। यह हाल है बिहार के गरीब भाइयों का। सरकार ने बिहार की जनता को कहा था कि जिसके पास घर नहीं होगा, जमीन नहीं होगी, उसको जमीन दी जायगी और घर के लिये उसको मदद दी जायगी, जंगल से लकड़ी दी जायगी, बँल देंगे, और बच्चों को मुक्त पढ़ाया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कारमा में एक डैम बना है कुछ साल पहले। उसके लिये जनता

का सर्वस्व छीन लिया गया, कितने ही गांव उजाड़ दिये गये हैं। इनमें बहुत से हरिजन भी थे। इन में जो गरीब लोग थे उन से कहा गया कि तुम लोगों को रुपया मिलेगा, जमीन मिलेगी घर बनाने के लिये और उन लोगों को डेम में काम मिल जायेगा। कितनों को एक दो साल तक काम मिला। घर बनाने को हर एक को तीन तीन सौ रुपया मिला। लेकिन तीन सौ रुपए में क्या घर बन सकता है। जमीन है नहीं, लकड़ी है नहीं। वे लोग रुपया खा गए। लकड़ी नहीं मिली जमीन नहीं मिली। इस तरह वे लोग दोनों तरफ से चले गए। हरिजनों के लिये दस पन्द्रह घर बने तो उनमें पानी की सुविधा नहीं थी। एक भारी कुंवा बना दिया गया, लेकिन उससे दो दो तीन तीन औरतें मिल कर पानी नहीं निकाल सकती थीं। इन लोगों ने हजारी बाग के डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहिब से रिपोर्ट की लेकिन उनकी किसी ने सुनवाई नहीं की। जो लोग मजदूरी करते थे उन को दो साल बाद निकाल दिया गया। जो घर हरिजनों के लिये बने थे वे टूटने लगे हैं।

दिल्ली में इतने बड़े बड़े मकान बन रहे हैं। पटना में मिनिस्ट्रों के लिये नौ नौ लाख के मकान बने। लेकिन गरीबों के लिये क्या बना। इन लोगों को सिर्फ तीन तीन सौ रुपया मिला। वह भी सब को नहीं। जिन के हाथ में प्रबन्ध था उनको मालूम होगा कि वह रुपया कहाँ खला गया। अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से इस की एनक्वायरी भी नहीं की गयी कि कितनों को मिला और कितनों को कुछ भी नहीं मिला। लोग चिल्लाते रहे कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। उनके बच्चे रेल लाइनों पर भीख मांगते देखे जाते हैं।

सरकार जमीन वालों को कर्ज देती है, वाणिज्य व्यापार वालों को कर्ज देती है, लेकिन इन बेचारों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन गरीबों को कर्ज दिया जाय जिससे ये लोग अपना

घर बना सकें। ये अब तक बिना घर के रह रहे हैं।

पालामऊ जिले के गरीबों की हालत दयनीय है। उनके पास न घर है और न जमीन। वे बहुत दुःख से गुजर कर रहे हैं। गरमी में किसी गाछ के नीचे सो जाते हैं या किसी के दरवाजे पर रह जाते हैं, गाछ के नीचे खाना बना कर खा लेते हैं। उनके पास न जमीन है न घर है।

इस आजादी के समय में कुछ लोग तो ऊपर हो गए, लेकिन कुछ लोग निहायत गरीब हो गये। और जो बीच की श्रेणी के थे वे पिस गये। पहले सरकार को गरीबों का ख्याल करना चाहिये लेकिन सरकार उनका कोई ख्याल नहीं कर रही है। सरकार बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगा रही है। यह रुपया सरकार को गरीबों की भलाई के लिये लगाना चाहिये था। कारखाने तो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों भी चला सकती हैं। सरकार को इस काम में पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं थी। आज हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों की हालत खराब हो रही है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी दिल्ली में गरीबों के घर उजाड़े गए। मैंने खुद देखा है। लाल किले के पास हरिजन लोग रहते थे। हम लोगों को उनकी हालत देखने भेजा गया था। वे लोग गिड़-गिड़ा कर कहते थे कि हम को मत निकालो। इन लोगों के लिये घर तो बहुत बन रहे हैं, लेकिन इनका किराया इतना अधिक है कि ये लोग दे नहीं सकते। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि गरीबों का ख्याल करें और उनकी मदद करें। हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तो सब को प्राशा थी कि हम लोग मखी होंगे, लेकिन जो ऊपर की श्रेणी के लोग थे उन्होंने किमी उपाय से कमाई कर ली और ऊंचे हो गए, लेकिन जो गरीब थे उनकी हालत निहायत खराब हो गयी। जंगलों में रहने वाले लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। कोई नहीं देखता कि उनकी क्या हालत

[श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी]

है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनका ब्याल किया जाए।

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has got two departments—Works and Housing and, secondly, Rehabilitation. I shall concentrate my remarks almost exclusively on the second department, namely, Rehabilitation Department. But, before that, I would like to say just one or two sentences about the other department. I feel that Works is almost inextricably connected with Supplies. Without supplies, works cannot proceed properly. All along, the arrangement was that Supplies was with the Works Ministry. I do not know why it was separated. It was not for any administrative convenience but for some personal considerations. I think, that personal consideration now being over, it should come back to this Ministry.

15 hrs.

About housing, big houses are being constructed and beautiful pictorial booklets are being supplied to us; but the progress as regards low income group housing is meagre, very meagre and disappointing. Something more should have been expected. I hope, more vigour will be put in that respect.

Another point is about the Controller of Printing and Stationery. Last time also I mentioned it. As in all technical departments, here also I feel the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery should be a technical man. You cannot expect a CPWD functioning with a Chief Engineer who is not a technical man; so, printing also is a technical subject and the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery should be a technical man.

With these three remarks on the other departments of this Ministry, I come to the main topic. The problem of rehabilitation can be divided into two or rather three aspects. One is

of the western side. That has more or less been solved, though some residuary problems are there. Then, there is the old problem of the eastern side and, I think, the hon. Minister cannot claim that it has been solved as satisfactorily as on the western side. Much remains to be done on that side. What may be called, the residuary problem or the problems of the partially rehabilitated people or the problems of the not-yet-regularised irregular colonies are problems which have been creating social and economic difficulties in the economy and the social structure of Bengal. So, these problems should engage the attention of Government.

But all these problems dwindle into nothing when I compare them with the problems that are just coming on the horizon, that is, the new influx of refugees. My hon. friend, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, made a guess that the number will be about 2 million. I think, nobody can make any guess, even an intelligent guess or estimate of the figure that it may come to. Given the opportunities, I would say, all the 90 to 92 lakhs non-Muslim minorities in East Bengal will come out. All sorts of difficulties are being created in their coming over India. Most inhuman treatment is being meted out to them, even on their way to coming here when they have been following the trek in search of security in this land of ours. Even then they will come, as Pakistan is worse than a hell for them.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one thing though he is not here; perhaps, somebody will draw his attention to this. There is going to be a conference of the Home Ministers of the two Governments. I do not know what is the expectation of the Home Minister of this side. The Home Minister or the Government of Pakistan have made the position quite clear. They are interested more in stopping the expulsion of the Pakistani infiltrators. They are interested more

in putting pressure on India for the solution of the Kashmir problem according to their own light. They are not at all interested in solving our problem, that is, the problem of the exodus. They are not at all interested even in solving what is initially their problem but which has now fallen on us, namely, the problem of providing security to their own minorities.

The record of the Pakistan Government in this respect is somewhat unique. Perhaps nowhere in the world about one crore of people have been so maltreated and indiscriminately harassed and persecuted during these sixteen years. I would like to refer to some past instances of commitments and assurances given and broken unilaterally by Pakistan. In July 1947 the Partition Council, that is, of undivided India in which both the Congress and the Muslim League were committed, issued a press note referring to the assurance given both by the Congress and the Muslim League for "equitable treatment of the minorities of both the territories after transfer of power." Then the Partition Council press note continued:—

"The two future Governments reaffirm their assurances. It is their intention to safeguard the legitimate interest of all citizens irrespective of religion, caste or sex."

This solemn assurance given on behalf of the two dominant parties and on behalf of the two coming Governments with the seal and sanction of the Government of Great Britain has been respected by Pakistan only by violation and utter disregard of this solemn assurance. And Britain has not uttered a word of condemnation or disapproval.

This assurance was reiterated in 1950 in the Nehru Liaquat Pact. There in the very first paragraph we find:—

"complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full

sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honours" etc.

Then, it continues:—

"The Prime Minister of India has drawn attention to the fact that these rights are guaranteed to all minorities in India by its Constitution. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has pointed out that similar provision exists in the Objective Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan."

That Constituent Assembly is gone. That Objective Resolution of the Constituent Assembly is also gone. Everything has been obliterated. So, even constitutionally there is no guarantee for the minorities there for getting equal treatment; rather, under the Constitution they are relegated to a second-class citizenship or state. They do not enjoy all the citizenship rights. They are called jimmi's. The term 'jimmi' means that they are just under the custody or the tutelage of the Muslim majority. That is their position. They are not citizens; they are only jimmi's. They are only under the tutelage or protection of the Muslim majority, they have no right of their own.

With this background I would like to give a warning to the hon. Home Minister here, before he goes to the conference chamber. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact is not the only pact which was respected by Pakistan only by its violation but previous to that I think there was another pact, called the Nehru-Noon Pact, about the distribution of Indus waters the terms or conditions of which unilaterally Pakistan Government repudiated. Unilaterally they violated the terms of the agreement, called the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. So, there should be no illusion in the mind of the hon. Home Minister here that he will be able to

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secure anything substantial from them even on paper. He should not be lulled into some false expectation and make the position still more difficult.

I should like to draw his attention only to two clauses in the Nehru-Liaquat Pact and if he can secure these two provisions, I shall be thankful to him and also to the Pakistan Government. The two provisions are contained in paragraph (B) which says:—

“In respect of migrants from East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, where communal disturbances have recently occurred it is agreed between the two Governments.

- (1) That there shall be freedom of movement and protection in transit;”

This is the first condition which our Home Minister should get from the Home Minister of Pakistan; we want nothing else. Let them give this assurance that there will be no harassment or obstruction on the way, that there will be no abduction, molestation and rape of girls on the way.

Then, the second condition is:

“That there shall be freedom to remove as much of his moveable personal effects and household goods as a migrant may wish to take with him. Moveable property shall include personal jewellery. The maximum cash allowed to each adult migrant will be Rs. 150/- and to each migrant child Rs. 75/-.

What is the present condition? Every bit of thing is taken away from them in the name of this duty or that tax, this subscription or that *Zaquat*, for this purpose or that charity. They are not allowed to come with anything at all. Not a pie remains with them when they arrive on this side of the border. So, let the Home Minister of the Government of India, when he goes to this conference, try to secure these two conditions; nothing else.

There was another condition also that on both sides there should be an agency to secure the abducted girls. I do not think there has been any case of any Muslim girl being abducted in India. But there have been hundreds not only hundreds, thousands and thousands of cases of Hindu women being maltreated, abducted and something worse being done to them. Let the Government machinery on both sides try to recover these abducted girls.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Shame.

Shri A. C. Guha: India has a tradition of her own. It is a tradition of respecting the womenfolk to whatever country and to whatever religion they may belong. I hope our Government shall try to maintain the tradition to secure the honour of the women who have been trying to come to India in search of honour, security and safety. These are the three things which I would ask the Home Minister to get from the Pakistan Government in this ensuing Conference.

Then, there is the problem of relief and rehabilitation. As yet, there cannot be any question of rehabilitation problem. That will take some time. But the main problem now is about the relief organisation. I had an opportunity of going to some reception centres. In spite of some unavoidable defects and lapses, I think, the arrangement there is not very unsatisfactory. What can be humanly possible, they have tried to do. But still, I should say, the arrangement was inadequate. The staff is inadequate; the accommodation is inadequate. The medical facility is inadequate. All these things should be increased. The greatest inadequacy is in the number of reception centres. I do not like to deal with the arrangements in Assam and Tripura. I think, the Government there have been trying to see to that. Moreover, in Assam and Tripura, the

entrants are coming mostly through one or two main gates. But in Bengal, they are coming through the entire border, and the border on West Bengal and East Bengal is over 1500 miles. The reception centres now are only in three or four main places: two rail-heads at Petrapole, Gede and Banpur and another at Bashirhat where the people come through boats. There are many other places through which people have been coming. Only the other day, we got a report that about 1500 people were trying to come from Khulna-Barishal side. They were trying to cross over to India through the Sundarbans side by chartering three launches. They have all been detailed on the Pakistan border and they have not been allowed to come. The House should realise the miserable condition of those who are detained on the way. They have abandoned their houses and as soon as the houses are abandoned, they are occupied by the Muslim hooligans. So, they cannot go back to their houses. They have been robbed of their property and all their cash, and when they are detained just on the border of India—they are paupers and, I think, something worse than paupers—if they are not allowed to come to India, they are left simply at the mercy of the Pakistan hooligans.

Who are these hooligans? They are not non-officials. They are the officials of the Pakistan Government. They are the Ansars. They are the East Pakistan Rifles and they are also the East Pakistan border forces; and these are all Government forces. Moreover, there is also the Customs personnel of the Pakistan Government. They are all Government personnel who have been harassing and robbing these people. So, there should be made some arrangement all over the border starting from Jalpaiguri to Sunderbans side and reception and relief should be arranged all through the entire border. While in jail, we had very often to complain to our non-official visitors and we were reminded by those non-official visitors

that it is no use expecting anything from the Government and that the Government has neither the heart to be moved nor the body to be kicked. Here also, in some respect, I think, the Government has been moving in a very routine manner without allowing their heart or the soul to be moved for the human suffering. Those who offer themselves to go to Dandakaranya are only taking charge of by the Government of India. More than 50 per cent of the persons remain in West Bengal and it is less than 50 per cent, I think, 33 per cent or 40 per cent, who offer themselves for going to Dandakaranya. The Government of India feel their responsibility only for 30 to 40 per cent of the people who offer themselves to go to Dandakaranya. For the remaining 60 per cent or 65 per cent they have no responsibility at all. This is the heartless way in which the Government is acting. I feel the Government should not take such a rigid attitude in this matter. Everybody who comes here robbed, harassed and passing through most difficult days and most bitter tortures, should be rendered help irrespective of whether they offer themselves for Dandakaranya or for starving in West Bengal or anywhere else in India. I wish the Minister here would make a declaration that there will be no distinction made in giving relief to migrants, whether they offer themselves for Dandakaranya or not, there should not be any distinction at all.

Then, I come to another matter. It is not only for the question of relief but also for rehabilitation. I cannot understand how it can be said it is a national problem, the whole of India should take the burden, but only West Bengal will not take any burden. I realise West Bengal has a very high density of population. There is hardly any agricultural land available in West Bengal. But, I think, nowhere in India it will be possible for the Government to rehabilitate those few lakhs of people who will be coming by having agricultural schemes. There have to

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be some industrial schemes, some commercial schemes, and I think, with the industrial schemes it will be possible to rehabilitate a number of them in West Bengal. Otherwise, they will not only be a burden on the Government of India but they will be a burden on the total economy of the State of West Bengal. 50 or 60 per cent of the migrants who are remaining in West Bengal will either be vagrants or they will turn into anti-social elements. They will consume and they will create trouble and they will not produce anything by their productive labour. So, even from the limited self-interest point of view, it should be the policy of the Government that those who remain in West Bengal should be given some assistance so that they can rehabilitate themselves in some industry in or some some commercial life or they can be put in some factory labour. Bengal is perhaps the most highly industrialised State in India. So, there is a scope for a number of Bengalis to be put in these industries. As yet, not even 40 per cent of the industrial labour of Bengal comes from Bengal. Mostly, they come from outside. And this is not a temporary thing, but it is a permanent feature, because every year they come from outside. If every year one or two lakhs of people can come from outside to be engaged in the industrial units of West Bengal, is it not possible for some two or three lakhs of the new migrants also to be engaged in the industrial units of West Bengal for purposes of rehabilitation? I appeal to this House and to the Government that this problem should not be considered only from the point of view of some agricultural scheme, but it should be considered from the broader point of view of agriculture, industry and commercial schemes.

In Dandakaranya also, if it is going karanya project should be supplemented to be only an agricultural scheme, it is bound to fail. Even the older schemes or rehabilitation in the Danda-

mented by some industrial schemes. Only then can even those agricultural projects prosper and give a proper livelihood to the refugees settled there.

Even yesterday, there was a discussion about creating world opinion. It is all for good to speak of creating world opinion. But I would ask the sponsors of that motion whether they really believe that there is any conscience or ethical sense in the diplomacy of the world. Pakistan is the child of the unholy combination of Anglo-American world strategy. Whatever Pakistan will do, America and England will support it. Today, what is our position? We have no friends. In the whole world, hardly anybody supports us except Russia. Except from the USSR and the USSR bloc we have no support from anywhere, and I cannot say that this support is on any ethical basis; this support is because of their estimate of world strategy or because of their consideration of the balance of power. So, it is no use asking the American or English bloc or the Western bloc to help us in this matter. It is really regrettable and shameful that even now in the American and British papers, whenever the atrocities on the minorities are mentioned, they try to equate India and Pakistan, completely ignoring the fact that in India, by Constitution, by practice, by convention and by every other means, the minorities are given every security. It is true that there have been some disturbances here and there considered in the background of what has happened in East Pakistan, these disturbances should not be taken so seriously. There is bound to be some reaction here when we get those horrible stories drifting and coming from the other side of the border, and as the refugees travel from one State to another, there is bound to be some reaction. But any intelligent man in the world will realise that in India, a Muslim minority member is as secure as a Hindu: there is no contitu-

tional disability, and there is no administrative disability, and there is no commercial or occupational disability for the minority here. And yet, whenever there is any mention of the atrocities on the minorities or of communal riot, the Anglo-American papers always try to equate India and Pakistan.

In this connection, I would like to give one quotation from what a missionary by the name of Rev. N. A. Kirkwood has said. He is the liaison officer of the Church World Service and some other church organisation in India. He said that:

"A book could be written on the atrocities—shooting, bayoneting, baton attacks and rape—inflicted by the East Pakistan Rifles and the Ansars personnel of the East Pakistan border forces on the fleeing refugees."

This gentleman was in the Garo Hills, and he saw the Christian migrants there, and only because amongst these 2 or 2½ lakhs of migrants by now, 30,000 or 40,000 happen to be Christians, the Christian conscience has been stirred. Otherwise, this little ster also would have been absent. I accuse America and Britain of directly or indirectly conniving at and encouraging the Pakistan atrocities on the minorities there, they are a party to that guilt and to that crime on humanity by their silence and indirect support. The guilt lies squarely on them.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to do one thing. Of course, I sympathise with him, because the task is so enormous. Any Government will commit some mistakes. In the administration of any Government, there are bound to be some lapses, and the Minister in charge is bound to receive some brick-bats and not bouquets. But even realising that, I would appeal to the Government and to the hon. Minister to take some realistic and human view of the whole question. They should not be guided by rigid routine considerations. As I have mentioned, relief should be given to

all, irrespective of whether any person opts to go to Dandakarnya or not. Rehabilitation arrangements should be made for all whether in Dandakaranya or elsewhere. If these refugees are properly rehabilitated, they will repay later on the loan that we shall give them today. We export today about Rs. 150 crores worth of jute goods. I think that most of this jute have been produced by the refugees settled by the endeavours of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna or his predecessors or by their non-efforts. Those refugees are earning Rs. 150 crores every year for the Government of India and for this nation, by way of foreign exchange. So, if the refugees are properly rehabilitated, they will produce wealth, and they will enrich the country and the nation. Otherwise, they will be a burden on the nation.

We should not be frightened of the enormity and the size of the problem. If the problem is properly tackled, these refugees will become assets to our nation.

**Shri G. Mohanty (Balasore):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have gone through the report submitted to Parliament by the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. From the report it is evident that the Ministry has done creditable work.

At the outset, I shall deal with the Dandakaranya project which is the most important thing in the report, so far as I am concerned. The very name 'Dandakaranya Project' is repulsive to those who want to go there, though the name Dandakaranya has been sanctified because of its association with Ramji and Sitaji. I would like to submit that the Dandakaranya area is not a jungle. Hundreds of villages have been carved out from these jungles, and these villages are inhabited by cultivators in large number, cultivators who live there as in the other villages, in other parts of India. These cultivators have been supplied with implements, bullocks, seeds and loans, and they are now regular cultivators

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and they are going to their work as they used to do before. They have forgotten their old home. Now boys and girls are going to schools. Hundreds of primary schools have been established. Secondary schools have also been established. Those boys and girls are enjoying a merry life. There have been dispensaries established. Also TB hospitals; and several mobile medical units are going about serving the patients. Malaria eradication units are going about doing hard work to root out the fell disease. Hundreds of miles of roads have been built up connecting important places and in each village there are tubewells at both ends and pucca wells at the centre. Wooden boxes are being made at the industrial centres. Thus these people are helping in the defence effort.

The Ministry has done miraculous work. But there is a fly in the ointment. The Adivasis are not receiving the attention they were promised. I am told there is widespread discontent. To explain this discontent, I will read a few lines from the writings of the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission:

"The scheduled tribes were in practice absolute masters of the land they lived on and the forests they lived in. Very few people know about their attachment to their lands and the forests. Between the years 1789 and 1941, 14 rebellions had taken place—all the result of their concern for their rights in land and forests. The price that the tribals had to pay in blood to preserve the land rights is something completely unknown to the people of India".

Again, the same authority has said:

"No tribal is going to repose confidence in our assurances for the future unless we execute what we have already assured to him in the past and yield to him what really belongs to him".

This will explain the discontent prevailing among these people. There are also other reasons for this discontent. I am told that the people who have recently settled there, some of the middle class people, are trying to exploit them. The Ministry should look into this and see that the people in charge of the administration are people with vision and imagination.

There is one other factor concerning this discontent. The Adivasi boys and girls there are taught Bengali language and the Bengali script. If they are taught Devnagari script, they could very well learn their own language as well as the national language with that script. I therefore request the Ministry to look into this and see that they are taught in the Devnagari script which is the script used in our national language.

Now I shall say a few words about the new influx of migrants. The migrants who came soon after partition are different from the category of these migrants. The previous category was generally the educated middle class people, who led others. The present category is mostly the labouring class who had remained behind there. Therefore, their coming to our country should be welcomed because they will not live upon other people's production; they will produce and live here. When 25,000 of the migrants were proposed to be taken in Orissa, our Chief Minister had said that unless industries were provided according to the State's plans, they could not give them sufficient cultivable lands. This was nothing but bare truth. From 1898 settlement report, I know that the *per capita* land in that province was a little more than an acre. At present, when the population has increased, the land *per capita* would be much less. Hence what the Chief Minister had said about the land provision was quite correct. I understand from a previous speaker that Rs. 35 crores are going to be provided for some industrial projects in Orissa to rehabilitate

these migrants. This is very happy news.

A previous speaker mentioned about the Jhuggi and Jhompri wallas living near the INA colony in the INA market where houses were burnt down. Although Government are spending units of money for them, we are told that the INA market was burnt down by government agencies. That is the rumour that goes. Anyway, we expect that the Government would take all the care that is necessary for their rehabilitation; as much care should be taken of them as is being taken of the other refugees who are coming to India.

In the course of a speech, the Rehabilitation Minister had told us that the city could not be free of the jhuggi jompdiwalas completely, because as soon as they are rehabilitated, others take their place. In our State, if you go to any district town, you will find that there are jhuggi-jompdiwalas abounding in numbers. I very much wish that this problem is tackled at the base.

I am told that the West German Government has made a gift of Rs. 27,00,000 worth of machinery and equipment for presses to be established in our country, and that Chandigarh, Bhurbaneshwar and one other place have been selected for establishment of these presses. The German Government is also offering scholarships for training technicians. I appeal to the Minister that these scholarships should be given to the local men because I know that in my State, though they have established very important projects, the people are dissatisfied that the local people do not find employment there. So, I request him to engage as many local people as possible in those works.

Lastly, I wish to refer to the unending negotiation that is going on with Pakistan regarding claims of evacuees, contractors' claims and movable and immovable property of those who have left them behind. I am not satisfied with the information that is given to us in the Report

about this. Many a lacerated heart is expecting more information about it. Of course, we are dealing with an unscrupulous neighbour, but we certainly expect Government to give us more detailed information about the progress of these deals.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय पर जो बहस हो रही है उसक बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले मैं अपने ग्रामियों को अपनी उन माताओं और बहिनों के ग्रामियों से मिलाना चाहता हूँ जिनके सुहाग पाकिस्तान की वहशियाना हरकत की वजह से उजड़ चुके हैं और जो हमारे देश में आ रही हैं ।

घाज जब इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बहस हो रही है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जो दो लाख के लगभग हमारे भाई, बहिनें और मातायें पाकिस्तान के जूझ और तशद्द को न सह सकने के कारण यहां चले आ रहे हैं, उनके लिये एक अलाहिदा मंत्रालय बनाया जाय । बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी यह बात कही है । मैं यह इस लिये नहीं कहता कि खषा जी या उनके डिप्टी साहब इस काम को नहीं कर सकते । लेकिन यह मसला जो कि उनके अनुसार मुलस गया था पाकिस्तान की वहशियाना हरकत की वजह से फिर उलस गया है । आज एक कटे और लुटे हुए लोगों का काफिला यहां चला आ रहा है । अगर पाकिस्तान की यही हरकत रही तो मुझे शक है कि कोई माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी का आदमी वहां रह सकेगा । आज जो लोग हमान देश में आ रहे हैं हमको उनका स्वागत करना है और स्वागत इस लिये भी करना है कि इनकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार पर भी है । जिस सरकार ने देश का बटवारा स्वीकार किया उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह देखे कि जो हमारे लोग पाकिस्तान में रह गए हैं उनको मताया न जाय ।

आज मैं मंत्री जी से निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दारजिलिंग में जो कानफेंस

[ श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ]

हुई थी उसमें एक डेट लाइन फिक्स कर दी गई थी कि १९५६ के बाद जो हमारे पाकिस्तानी भाई या बहिनें यहां धायेंगे उन को रिट्रिब्यूशन का कोई फायदा नहीं दिया जायगा। लेकिन अब १९६४ में फिर बड़ी तादाद में पाकिस्तान से हमारे भाई और बहिनें आ रही हैं। और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इसी प्रकार कठपुतली की तरह अब साहब ब्रिटेन और अमरीका के इशारों पर नाचते रहे तो और भी लोग यहां आवेंगे। इसलिये जो फैमला दार्जिलिंग में लिया गया था उसको खत्म करना चाहिये और ऐसी कोई डेट लाइन नहीं फिक्स करनी चाहिये कि जब से हमारी सरकार अल्पसंख्यकों की हिफाजत करने में अपने को असमर्थ समझे।

दूसरे जो कैम्प खोले गए हैं, चाहे उनका असम सरकार ने खोना हो, या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने या उड़ीसा सरकार ने, मैं समझता हूं कि इन कैम्पों में जिस तरह से लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिये था वंसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय कुछ करना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन इसका कारण शायद यह है कि यह सवाल अचानक देश के सामने आ गया है और वह इतना विशाल है कि फौरन कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन कैम्पों को लोक सभा के सदस्यों का एक मंडल जाकर देखे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने देखा है?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने देखा नहीं है। लेकिन आप की दया से मेरे पास पांच हैं, देख लूंगा।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इन कैम्पों को लोक सभा का एक डेलीगेशन जाकर देखे। इस लिये नहीं उनकी प्रालोचना की जाय, लेकिन उन लोगों को भरोसा दिलाने के लिये।

जो लोग पाकिस्तान से लुट पिट कर भाये हैं, जो बहिनें और मातायें अपने लालों की लाशों को पाकिस्तान में छोड़ कर आयी हैं, उनको हमारे जाने से यह भरोसा हो जायगा कि न केवल मंत्री महोदय, बल्कि जनता के नभाइन्दे भी हमारी देख भाल कर रहे हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन के सदस्यों का एक मंडल इन लोगों की दशा देखने के लिये वहां जाये।

तीसरी चीज मेरे सामने इन लोगों के रिट्रिब्यूशन की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में हम ने जो पहले फैसले किए हैं उनको छोड़ कर इन तमाम चीजों को दूसरे तरीके से देखना होगा। मैं खन्ना जी को बघाई देता हूं जिस तरह से उन्होंने धोड़ धूप की है। वह भी रिफ्यूजी हैं और उनके दिल में भी कभी कभी उन के लिये दर्द उभर आता है।

15.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मेहर खन्ना स्व स्वन्ता : कभी कभी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कभी, कभी, मैंने इस लिये कहा कि अक्सर वह आपस के झगड़ों में उलझे रहते हैं।

तो मेरा कहना है कि हमें इन सवालों को फिर दूसरे तरीके से देखना होगा।

बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि दूसरे प्रांतों में तो ये लोग चले जायेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश पांच, ६ या दस हजार परिवारों को ले लेगा, असम तैयार है, मध्य प्रदेश तैयार है लेकिन बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है हमारे यहां तो एक आदमी भी नहीं आ सकता, हम किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकते। स्टेशन पर लुट पिट कर भाये बस खाना खाये और चले जायें। इस के लिए एक ट्रिपुमन एंग्रॉच होनी चाहिये। आज भी बंगाल में ल

लोग क्या अपने दुःख ददं को बांट नहीं सकते ? अगर आज मिसफौरचून हो तो क्या वह उस को शेयर नहीं कर सकते ? फौरचून को शेयर दिया जा सकता है तो मिसफौरचून को भी आपस में शेयर दिया जा सकता है । वहां पर छोटे, छोटे उद्योग लगाये जा सकते हैं । आज भी मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे जो भाई आये हैं उधर सब कुछ गंवा कर, उन को वहां पर कुछ न कुछ धंधे व रोजगार मिल सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं कहना कि बंगाल की सरकार को भी कहा जाय कि वह इस में अपना पार्ट प्ले करे । आखिर यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिस का कि बंगाल से डाइरेक्ट कनेक्शन है जैसे तो सारे देश से उस का कनेक्शन है लेकिन वह उधर बंगाल में आ रहे हैं इसलिए बजाय इसके कि सब को बंगाल के बाहर भेजा जाय, अच्छा हो अगर कुछ लोगों को वहीं बंगाल में रक्खा जाय और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में उस का भला ही होगा । ईस्ट बंगाल से जो पुरुषार्थी भाई बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे हैं व केवल काफ़्तकार नहीं हैं, उन में डाक्टर्स हैं, बकील हैं, विद्यार्थी हैं और उन में दूसरे दूसरे काम करने वाले मजदूर और टेक्नीशियंस आदि हैं । उन लोगों को बंगाल के विभिन्न उद्योगों में लगाया जा सकता है । वहां जो इस्पत के कारखाने हैं अथवा अन्य जो छोटे छोटे कारखाने लग रहे हैं, उन को रक़यजोज लॉन भी मिल सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को वहीं पर बखूबी बसाया जा सकता है ।

इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए और उन मुसीबतजदा भाइयों को बसाने के लिए यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमें इतने पैसों की जरूरत है । इस के लिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में आज लगभग ५० करोड़ रुपया पड़ा है । जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इन पचास करोड़ रुपयों में न तो

हवाई जहाज खरीदे गये, न ही कोई जहाज खरीदने की योजनाएं हैं, न ही इस में पैस रुपया जवानों की फैमिलीज को दिया गया तो मेरा मुझाव है कि यह रुपया इस काम में लाया जाय ।

शास्त्री जी ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि कुछ लोगों ने इस फंड के रुपये का मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन किया था और इस के लिए उन्हें सजा दी गई है । इसलिए यह सारा ५० या ५५ करोड़ रुपया इस तरह से धीरे धीरे उस का मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन होता रहे, बेहतर यह होगा कि उस का एप्रोप्रिएशन किया जाय । उस रक़म का पचास फीसदी हिस्सा कम से कम पुरुषार्थियों को बसाने के लिए लगाया जाय । वह हमारा नेशनल डिफेंस फंड अपने देश की भूमि को बचाने के लिये था । अगर यह सरकार हमारे पुरुषार्थी भाइयों को पाकिस्तान में बचा नहीं सकी, उसमें असमर्थ रही तो उस को नेशनल डिफेंस फंड का ५० फीसदी उन मुसीबतजदा गरीब लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए लगाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन में कोई भी सदस्य ऐसा नहीं होंगे जो कहेंगे कि यह पैसा उन के पुनर्वास में न लगे ।

एक सवाल हमारे सामने लॉन का है । माननीय मंत्री ने यहां यह आश्वासन दिखाया था कि वह लॉन जो दिया गया था, चाहे वह बंगाल के पुरुषार्थियों को हो जोकि बंगाल में बसे हुए हैं, उत्तरप्रदेश में बसे हुए हों या दूसरे दूसरे प्रान्तों में बसे हुए हैं, उन के लोन्स को राइट ऑफ़ करने का मामला ज़ेरेगोर है । यह मामला विचाराधीन है कि वह लॉन राइट ऑफ़ हों या न हों । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि हमारे पुरुषार्थी भाइयों को जो लॉन दिया गया था, किसी को ५००, किसी को १०००, किसी को २०००, मेरे स्थान में २००० से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं दिया गया था तो वह तो कम से कम राइट ऑफ़ हो ही जाना चाहिए ।

[ श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ]

जब इनकमटैक्स का ८० करोड़ रुपया राइट ऑफ हो सकता है, लाखों रुपया राइट ऑफ हो सकता है तो कम से कम यह लोन जोकि करोड़ों की शकल में नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह १०-१५ करोड़ होगा उस को राइट ऑफ होना चाहिये। इस मुसीबत में जबकि उस की जान के लाले पड़ गये हैं तो कम से कम यह लोन तो उसमें वापिस न लिया जाय। यह कुछ सवालगत मैंने इस वजह से रखे हैं कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि वे हमदर्दी के साथ इस बारे में विचार करेंगे।

इस्कुप्टेस कॉलिनीज जो बनी हुई है उन को रैगुलराइज होना चाहिये। यह सवाल आज हमारे सामने पुरुषार्थियों का है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हल हो जाना चाहिये और ऐसी कॉलिनीज का रैगुलराइजेशन कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ तक सियालदाह स्टेशन पर इस्कुप्टेज का सवाल है उस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को अवश्य बधाई दूंगा। वहाँ सियालदाह स्टेशन पर जो इस्कुप्टेस पड़े रहते थे और जिनके कि हाथ लोगों के चलने से कट जाया करते थे, उन लोगों को आप ने वहाँ से हटा दिया और अगर उनको दूसरी जगह बसा दिया हो तो मुझे उसकी खुशी है और उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई दूंगा। छोटे छोटे बच्चे जोकि वहाँ बैठे रहते थे और जिनके कि हाथ लोगों के चलने से कुचल जाया करते थे उनको आपने वहाँ स्टेशन से हटा दिया यह आपने अच्छा ही किया। यह आप सोचिए कि हमारी माताएं, बहनें और पिता लोग हमेशा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में एक खानाबदोश बन कर रह जायें और इधर से उधर हमारे देश में घूमते रहें यह शोभा नहीं देता है।

पाकिस्तान अपने वहाँ हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यकों को पूरी तरह से लूट-याट करके, उनकी आयदावों को हड़प करके अपने बहाँ से

भगा देने पर तुला हुआ है। आज माइना-रिट्रीज की खूरेजी पाकिस्तान में हो रही है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही वहाँ एक दूसरी चीज भी हो रही है और वह यह है कि आज अय्यूब-शाही के खिलाफ उन की नानाशाही के खिलाफ एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है। यह आन्दोलन, हिन्दू, मुगलमान दोनों कर रहे हैं। अय्यूबशाही के खिलाफ वहाँ पर जनवादी आन्दोलन जोर पकड़ता जा रहा है उस की तरफ से जनता का दिमाग हटाने के लिए शामक वर्ग द्वारा धर्म के नाम पर माइना-रिट्रीज की खूरेजी की जा रही है और इसलिए वहाँ से काफी तादाद में शरणार्थी भाई इधर भाग कर आ रहे हैं। वहाँ पर यह सवाल इतना बड़ा बना हुआ है। जहरत तो इस बात की है कि यह दोनों विभाग वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और रिहैबिलिटेशन अलग अलग कर दिये जायें। रिहैबिलिटेशन को वर्क्स ऐंड हाउसिंग से अलग कर दिया जाय। मैं यह नहीं कहता जैसे कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि उस में मंत्री बंगाल से हों वैसे यह बड़ा अच्छा है कि जहाँ एक पंजाब के हैं वहाँ उपमंत्री बंगाल के हैं। इस सवाल को इस तरह से टैकिल किया जाय ताकि यह आयन्दा उठ न सक और यह कामयाबी के साथ हल हो।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने कुछ दूसरे सवालगत रखना चाहंगा। वह सवाल सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० का है। सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के बारे में माननीय मंत्री हमेशा कहते हैं कि हम चीजों को हल करते हैं। इसके लिए मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० वर्कर्स यूनियन का सभापति हूँ। मेरा उन के साथ चोली, दामन का साथ है। कभी वह नाराज होते हैं, कभी खुश होते हैं तो कभी हम भी नाराज व खुश होते हैं। बहरहाल मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो वहाँ पर एरियर्स का सवाल है, जो हमारे सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० में वर्कर्स चाउड इस्टैबलिशमेंट के लोग

हैं उनके एरियर्स का सवाल है। वह अभी तक उनको मिला नहीं है। यह जो डिगवर्समेंट और वेत्रेज और सी० पी० डबल० डी० चर्कचाजंड स्टाफ इन कॅलकटा डिवीजन की यह जो छंटी छटी चीजें हैं जोकि खामखा ऐजिटेड होती रहती हैं।

इसी तरीके से पे रकॅन्स जो रोड इंस्पेक्टर के हैं, वर्क चाजंड इस्टैबलिशमेंट के हैं उनका तय होना चाहिये। उनकी पे के बारे में जो डिमांड है मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसके बारे में फैला लिया जायेगा। उसके बारे में एक कॅटॅगोराइजेशन कमेटी बनी थी। मैं चहता हूँ कि उस कॅटॅगोराइजेशन कमेटी के सामने यह तमाम चीजें जायें।

इसी तरीके से गवर्नमेंट प्रेस का सवाल है। मैं अभी कलकत्ते में गवर्नमेंट प्रेस को देखने के लिए गया था। यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि कलकत्ते के गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के भाइयों ने मुझे अपना सम्पादन चना। मैं वहाँ उन के काम आदि का देखने गया था। मैंने वहाँ पर कम्पोजीटर्स का काम देखा, बक-बाईडिंग का काम देखा और दूसरे काम भी देखे और मुझे उनके वह काम देख कर दही खुशी हुई। अब वैसे तो मैं एक नौन स्किल्ड आदमी हूँ, मैं नौन टैकनिकल आदमी हूँ लेकिन एक कौमन सेंस के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने कुछ ऐसे लोगों को काम करते हुए देखा जोकि स्किल्ड कॅटॅगरीज में आने चाहियें थे लेकिन उन को अभी तक नौन स्किल्ड बना कर रक्खा हुआ है या मुश्किल से सेमी स्किल्ड कॅटॅगरी में रक्खा हुआ है। यह खुशी की बात है कि एक कॅटॅगोराइजेशन कमेटी बँठी हुई है। उस में योग्य सम्पादन हैं, टैकनिकल लोग हैं और उस कमेटी के सामने यह तमाम चीजें हैं लेकिन वह कॅटॅगोराइजेशन कमेटी कब तक बँठी रहेगी आखिर उसकी कभी रिपोर्ट भी निकलेगी? उसके सामने गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के तमाम रिप्रें-

जेंटिक्स को कम से कम हक होना चाहिये कि वे आ कर वहाँ गवाही दें और उस की कोई रिपोर्ट निकले और गवाही के आधार पर उस बारे में एक फैला हो।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** बस मैं एक, दो मिनट और चाहूंगा।

दूसरी चीज मैं गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के मलाजिमों के क्वार्टर्स के बारे में बहना चाहूंगा। यहाँ मिंटों रोड पर गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के मलाजिमों के लिए क्वार्टर्स बनाने के लिए बारबार आश्वासन दिलाया गया था। उन की ओर से कहा गया था कि मिंटो रोड पर कुछ ऐसे क्वार्टर्स बनाये जायेंगे जोकि गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के कर्मचारियों के लिये होंगे लेकिन अभी तक वह हुआ नहीं है।

जहाँ तक कलकत्ते में गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के लोगों के लिए क्वार्टर्स का इन्तजाम करने का सवाल है वह तो और भी टेड़ा सवाल है लेकिन कम से कम यहाँ दिल्ली मिंटों रोड में गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के कर्मचारियों के लिए कुछ क्वार्टर्स का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। यह उचित ही होगा कि वे छंट छंट मुलाजिम गवर्नमेंट प्रेस में काम करने के बाद वहीं आराम से मिंटों रोड में अपने क्वार्टर्स में चले जायें। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम ही है कि किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट प्रेस में रात, दिन काम चलता है, नाइट शिफ्ट होती है, ओवरटाइम लगता है और जबकि मंत्री महोदय ने यह सिद्धांत मान लिया है कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को जिनकी कि इस तरह की थोड थोवर की रात, दिन की झूटी है उन को क्वार्टर नियरर टु दि प्लेस आफ ड्यूटी दिया जाना चाहिये तो कम से कम गवर्नमेंट प्रेस वालों के लिए मिंटो रोड पर क्वार्टर्स की व्यवस्था तो उन्हें कर ही देनी चाहिये। ऐसा करना एक बहुत अच्छी चीज होगी।

उस के बाद क्वार्टरों का सवाल है। हमारे एम० पी० की तरफ से भी एक बाध

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

भाई है। वहाँ पर उन में जो गार्डनिंग का सवाल था, होर्टीकल्चर वह पहले पलिया-मेंटरी डिवीजन के अन्दर था, अथवा महोदय, शायद आप के पास भी कुछ सदस्यों ने इस के बारे में लिखा होगा: अब वह चीज डाइरेक्टो-रेट आफ दी मिनिस्ट्री के अडर चली गयी है और जब से होर्टीकल्चर उस के नीचे गया है, लोग तो कहते हैं कि सत्यानाश हो गया है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि साढ़े सत्यानाश हो गया है। बड़ी मुसीबत पैदा हो गयी है। वहाँ पर गारी एफोशियेंसी जाती रही है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस और देखा जाय। चार्ज बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। हमारे यहाँ सवन्ट क्वार्टर हो अपना क्वार्टर ही या कुछ हो, यह चार्ज बहुत काफी हो जाते हैं। और यकीन मानिये कि जो हम लोगों को तनख्वाह मिलती है और यह जो पंचियाँ मिल जाती हैं उन को अगर आप अच्छे तरीके से देखें और हिसाब करें तो वह हिसाब नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि इस बारे में भी सरकार कुछ कायवाही करे। बजाय इस के कि इस मौके पर, जबकि देश के २७ करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी साढ़े सात आने रोज है, रूनिंग पार्टी की तरफ यह बिल आय कि एम० पी० की तनख्वाह ५०० रुपये माहवार और एलाउन्स ३१ रुपये रोज हो, बजाये इस के कि हम देश में यह फीलिंग पैदा करें कि हम अपने तनख्वाहें अर भत्ते बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, इन छोटी छोटी दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाय और इन बातों को रेशनलाइज कर के, अच्छी तरह से एसेसमेंट कर के मुनासिब फैसला किया जाये।

16 hrs.

जहाँ तक क्वार्टरों का प्रश्न है, साठ हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी अब भी बेघर हैं—उन को क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं। हम देखते हैं कि तीन कमरों के क्वार्टर में तीन फेन्ज हैं, दो कमरों के क्वार्टर में एक फैन है, लेकिन क्लास क्लोर के वन-रूम या ट-रूम टेनेमेंट्स में अभी तक कहीं कहीं बिजली भी नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री जी की मिनिस्ट्री जितनी लम्बी है, उतनी ही चौड़ी है। और उतनी ही मोटी है—वह तीनों तरफ से बढ़ी हुई है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह खद भी उसी तरीके से बढ़ें और अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के तीन विभागों को देखने की कोशिश करें।

आज देश के सामने तीन सवाल हैं। एक तो रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है। लाखों भाई बहनें यहाँ पर आ रही हैं। हार्जिंग का सवाल है और फिर बर्नस का सवाल है—नई नई इमारतें बनानी जा रही हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इन बातों पर विचार क, ताकि उन पर देश को जो विश्वास है, वह विश्वास और बढ़े और वही एसा न हो कि जो पुरुषार्थी भाई आते जा रहे हैं, उन के द्वारा इस देश में खानाबदोशों की संख्या बढ़ती जाये।

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation subject to their being otherwise admissible.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of rehabilitating displaced persons from East Bengal (27)].

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

[Failure to make arrangements for resettlement of the refugees coming to India from East Pakistan (28)].

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

[Conditions in Mana Camp in Dandakaranya (29)].

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

[Failure to rehabilitate the refugees of the "K" site plot at Prince Anwar Shah Road, Tollygunje, Calcutta (30)].

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

[Failure to rehabilitate refugees squatting in muslim houses (31)].

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

[Need to probe as to the possibility of resettling a part of re'ugees from East Pakistan in West Bengal (32)].

Shri S. M. Banerjee I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to compute fully and tackle the residuary problems of rehabilitation of refugees who have come prior to January 1, 1964 since partition (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of arrangements for receiving and rehabilitating refugees both old and new in Dandakaranya (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of rehabilitation measures in Garo Hills (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularisation of squatters' colonies (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay compensation to refugees for properties left behind in East Pakistan (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide alternative accommodation to all refugees squatting in houses belonging to Muslims and Hindus and whose owners want those houses back (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Conditions prevailing in Permanent Liability camps of lone women and children (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the H. B. Cooperative Scheme, Sodepur 24 Parganas (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuance of rule permitting age relaxation for refugees in Government jobs (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

[Need to improve the condition of refugees who came prior to January 1, 1964 in Tripura, Orissa, Assam and the new proposals for rehabilitating those coming in latest influx to these areas (72)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the industrial schemes for which loans were given to give employment to refugees (73)].

Mr. Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री उड़के (मंडला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान सरकार के अमानधिक व्यवहार के कारण हमारे दो लाख अल्प पंख्यक भाइयों को अपने अपने घरों को छोड़ कर पूर्वी पकिस्तान से यहां मैदानों में आना पड़ रहा है। इस बारे में जो बातें हम सुनते हैं, अगर वे सही हैं, तो यह बड़े दुख की बात है। मेरे सखी आदमी चाहेंगे कि दोनों देशों के गृह मंत्रियों की जो मीटिंग होने जा रही है, उस में भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ बड़ी सख्ती से पेश आना चाहिए। हमारा सर्वस्व लुट जाये, लेकिन अगर हमारी आबरू सूटे, तो हमारे लिए कोई चीज नहीं रही। हम सुनते हैं कि वहां पर अल्प-संख्यक युवतियों की आबरू लूटी जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे दिलों को दर्द पहुंचाने वाली ऐसी कोई दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती है।

जहां तक शरणार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि मेरे प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने यहां दुर्देवी शरणार्थियों के पच्चीस हजार कुटुंबों को बसाने का जिम्मा लिया है। ये शरणार्थी जहां जहां जाते हैं, वहां वहां कुछ दूसरी समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं। इस वक्त बिहार और उड़ीसा के आदिवासियों में और कुछ मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों में भी

इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ पैदा हुई हैं। इस वक्त ये शरणार्थी माना कि आश्रम में रखे गए हैं। वहां से इन को जिन पांच जिलों, अर्थात् बस्तर, हंशगाबाद, बतूल, सरगजा और शाहडोल में हटाया जाना है, व सब साठ, सत्तर, अस्सी या नब्बे फीसदी आदिवासी जिले हैं।

हम री बहिन ने अभी बताया है कि आदिवासियों को क्या तकलीफ है। जब पहले वाले शरणार्थी वहां दंडकारण्य में गए, तो आदिवासियों में कितनी नाराजगी पैदा हुई, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह बताया है। आदिवासी तो दुर्देवी हैं और उन दुर्देवियों के बीच में ये दुर्देवी जा रहे हैं इन दोनों दुर्देवियों में भाई-बारा और बन्धु-भावना पैदा हो, इस के लिए इन आदिवासी जिलों में शरणार्थियों को बसाने से पहले उन लोगों में समूचित प्रचार करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अगर ऐसा न करते हुए इन पांच जिलों में शरणार्थियों को ले कर बताया जायेगा—यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि पच्चीस हजार शरणार्थी कुटुंबों हमारे प्रदेश में बसाए जायेंगे और इस प्रकार दुखियों के बीच में दुखी बसेंगे—तो शायद परिणाम कुछ अच्छे नहीं होंगे, क्योंकि आदिवासी भाई बितने भंले होते हैं, इसका एक ताजा उदाहरण मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं। जिला बस्तर में एक आदिवासी से ३१ रुपये में जो जंगल एक ठेकादार ने लिया था, सरकार ने जब उस को नीलाम किया, तो वह ७१,००० रुपये का बिना।

आदिवासी इतने भंले होते हैं। उन को कोई भी बहका सकता है। आदिवासियों को आजकल दो तत्व बहका सकते हैं—एक तो राजनीतिक तत्व उन को बहका सकते हैं, दूसरे साम्प्रदायिक तत्व उन को बहका सकते हैं और अगर तीसरे पाकिस्तानी तत्व वहां घुसे हों, तो वे भी उन को बहका

सबते हैं। इन भोले आदिवारियों को पहले इस बारे में समझाने की आवश्यकता है।

शरणार्थियों को बसाने का प्रश्न पूरे भारत का प्रश्न है और इसलिए दंडकारण्य में इस पच्चीस हजार शरणार्थी कुटुम्बों को बसाने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और भारत सरकार में दो शर्तों तय की गई हैं, अर्थात् चम्पल के खंडरों में ४५ हजार एक्ड़ जमीन शरणार्थियों के लिए बनायी है। चित्तकूट में इन्द्रावती नदी को बांध कर पक्कर हुआ बनाना है, तथा बांध में कुछ काम करना है, इंस्टिट्यूट स्कूल खोलना है और कुछ जमीन को तैयार करना है, आदि, भारत सरकार को इन शर्तों को सब से पहले पूरा करना चाहिए और ये काम करने की तरफ जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच में इस बारे में दो समझौता हुआ है, या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने जो विचार भारत सरकार के सामने रखे हैं, उनकी तरफ भारत सरकार को सब से पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए। पुनर्वास मंत्रालय पर बड़ी जवाबदारी है। शरणार्थियों को बसाना कई कारनाम नहीं है। बड़ी समस्याओं में सरकारों को निबलती है और आगे निबलेंगी। मैं तो अभी वर्तमान की समस्याएँ बता रहा हूँ। सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में चित्तौली वाले मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ मिल कर मंजूर की है, बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों के काम बाद करके पहले उनको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इस से आदिवारियों के भी असंतोष नहीं होगा और बेचारे शरणार्थी भी एक धम रोजी-रोटी में लग आयेगे।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शरणार्थियों को बसाने दूँ बसाने में प्रदेश सरकारों ने बड़ी जखिम करने ऊपर ली है। अभी उनके दूँ शांति है, लेकिन आगे चल कर वहाँ पर साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े होने की आशंका

हो सकती है। इन झगड़ों को रोकने का इलाज भारत सरकार और प्रदेश सरकारों को भी करना चाहिए और हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को भी करना चाहिए। मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पांच जिलों में इन शरणार्थी कुटुम्बों को बसाया जायेगा, मैं ने वहाँ के अपने कार्य-कर्ताओं को चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं और वहाँ पर इस बारे में समझौते होने वाली हैं। हम पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की इस दिशा में स्थायता करने का जो प्रयत्न करेंगे कि इन दुदवी पाकिस्तानी भाई-बहनों के साथ हमारे आदिवासी भाई-बहन बिल्कुल भाई-बहनों के नाते रहें और उन के साथ किसी विस्म का झगड़ा न करें। लेकिन इस मंत्रालय पर एक बड़ी जवाबदारी है कि वह दंडकारण्य के कार्यकारियों पर सख्ती की नजर रखें।

दंडकारण्य के कार्यकारियों के मनमाने व्यवहार का नतीजा मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं या न जानते हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ। दस्तर में होहाईगुहा में गंती चली है। जो भाई बहते हैं कि आदिवारियों में असंतोष फैल गया है, उनको मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दंडकारण्य में काम करने वाले आदिवासी के मनमाने व्यवहार के कारण ही ऐसा हुआ है। उनको मनमाना पैसा मिलता है, मनमानी गड़ियाँ मिलती हैं, पैट्रोल प्लाने को मिलता है और इसलिए वे आदिवारियों की इज्जत का दिक्कत खोज नहीं करते हैं।

मैं ने तीन महीने पहले एक्सप्रेसिव कमेटी में प्रधान मंत्री जी को बताया था कि पंडित जी, सरकार एतों में मैं जो कुछ पढ़ रहा हूँ, उससे मैं समझता हूँ कि दस्तर में एक न एक दिन गंती चलेगी और हजार पांच सौ आदिवासी मारे जायेंगे और तब हमारे मुँह पर धार रख लगेगी। तीन महीने के बाद वहाँ गंती चली। मैं एक्सप्रेसिव कमेटी में पंडित जी को फिर मिला और

[श्री उइके]

कहा कि वहाँ पर एक मुडविल टीम भेजी जाये। इसके अनुसार वहाँ पर एक मुडविल टीम गई, जिस में मैं भी था और पंजाब के मंत्री, श्री रणवीर सिंह, भी थे। हम लोग बस बारह गाड़ियों में चल रहे थे। शाम का बक्त था। उधर से एक गरीब आदिवासी बैल-गाड़ी में अपने बाल-बच्चों और महिलाओं को ले कर चला आ रहा था। दंडकारण्य का एक-एक ट्रक ड्राइवर उस बैल-गाड़ी को रोक कर उस आदिवासी को मारे चला जा रहा था। वह बेचारी महिला एक तरफ अपने बच्चों को पकड़े हुए थी और दूसरी तरफ बैलों की रस्सी को पकड़े हुए थी और वह बैल-गाड़ी बिल्कुल उलटने की हालत में थी। हम लोगों ने अपनी मोटरें खड़ा की और ड्राइवर को कहा कि क्यों मारते हो। ड्राइवर ने यह जवाब दिया, "साहब अभी क्या हुआ है? अभी तो इस को मारते मारते इस की चमड़ी निहालूंगा और फिर ट्रक से बांध कर ले जाऊंगा"। श्री रणवीर सिंह ने उस को कहा कि क्या तुम जानते हो कि ये सब कौन है—पीछे की गाड़ी में यहाँ के कलेक्टर साहब हैं और एक गाड़ी में यहाँ के कप्तान साहब भी हैं और दिल्ली से आये हैं, हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं। तब वह व्यक्ति अपने ट्रक में बैठ कर वहाँ से चला गया। जो बैल-गाड़ी वाले थे, हम ने उन में से कुछ को अपनी गाड़ियों में लिया और अपने एक दो आदमियों को कहा कि तुम बैल-गाड़ी के साथ आशियाना-आहिस्ता चले आओ। वहाँ की स्थानीय जनता को इन कर्मचारियों से बचाने के लिए, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने एक ऐसा बात का है जो भारत में कहीं नहीं हुई होगी। हर एक पुलिसिया के ऊपर उसने नेट लगा दिये हैं ताकि गाड़ियों की स्पीड को थोड़ा सा कंट्रोल में रखा जा सके और जो ड्राइवर है, वे बहुत ज्यादा स्पीड पर गाड़ियां न दौड़ा सकें। हर एक पुलिसिया के ऊपर आपको कभी कभी दण्डकारण्य की

गाड़ियां गिरी हुई मिलेंगी। कितनी इस तरह से गिरीं, उसका हिसाब आप के पास होगा। ये सारी बातें किस तरह से हुईं यह तो मैंने आप को बता दिया है। दण्डकारण्य के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन पर आपको कंट्रोल करना होगा, उसका कुछ इलाज करना होगा।

अब मैं दण्डकारण्य प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट के पेज ४५ से जो ट्राइवल वेलफेयर के बारे में है कुछ अंश पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The scheme will, in all its manifestations, not only safeguard the interests of the tribal population but promote, in a positive manner, their welfare. The States concerned have Tribal Welfare Departments and their own programmes for tribal welfare. It will be necessary to co-ordinate these programmes with the activities of the Dandakaranya Scheme. It is also proposed to have on the staff of the Dandakaranya Project, a Social Anthropologist, to act as a high-level adviser on tribal welfare."

यह जो आफिगर मुकर्रर करने की बात है, वह मुकर्रर नहीं किया गया है। आदिवासियों के मानस को समझने वाला एक भी आदमी नहीं रखा गया है। आपको चाहिये था कि आप मानवतत्वज्ञानी मुकर्रर करते ताकि जो अपमान वहाँ के आदिवासियों का इन अधिकारियों के द्वारा होता है वह न हो सके। इससे असन्तोष फैलता है और उस असन्तोष का क्या नतीजा निकलता है वह लोहांडीगुड्डा में जो गोली चली है, उसी से स्पष्ट हो जाता है। दण्डकारण्य से उसका कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन असन्तोष यहाँ से फैला और लोहांडीगुड्डा में उसी बस्तर जिले में जा कर गोली चल गई।

दण्डकारण्य स्कीम वालों की कोरापुट में जो प्रद्वही वैंक अगस्त, १९६० में हुई थी, उसमें औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था जगदलपुर में

बोलना तय हुआ था, उसके बारे में हमारे भी गुहा जी ने भी अभी प्रश्न उठाया था कि टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस आप प्रोपन करें और उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में आप वहां के स्थानिक आदमियों को, वहां के आदिवासियों को ट्रेनिंग दें। वैलाडीला में प्रायरन और का काम चल रहा है, रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण हो रहा है, कई फेक्ट्रीज की वहां पर स्थापना होने वाली है, इंस्ट्रियल एरिया वहां बन रहा है और इन सब में आपको टैक्नीकल आदमियों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। अगर वहां पर टैक्नीकल एजुकेशन देने के स्कूल नहीं खुलेंगे, वहां से स्थानिक लोगों को आप प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए टैक्नीकल स्कूल नहीं खोलेंगे, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि बाहर के लोग वहां जा कर पैसा कमायेंगे और जो स्थानिक लोग हैं, उनको बाहर निकाल देंगे। आप ने जगदलपुर में टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस देने की बात कबूल की है और अब आप कहते हैं कि जांच के पश्चात् ही संभव होगा। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता करेंगे। इस योजना पर कोई २४ लाख रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। मैंने इसके बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा है और उत्तरों कहा है कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से इसके बारे में पूछें क्योंकि मैंने संचा था कि पता नहीं, मुझे हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री पर बोलने का समय मिले या न मिले। इस बारे में आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और वहां के लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने के काम में आपको तत्परता लानी चाहिये। दण्डकारण्य के अधिवासियों का जो व्यवहार है, उनकी जो मनोवृत्ति है, उसमें बदलने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वहां पर मानवतत्वज्ञानी की नियुक्ति हो जो वहां के लोगों के मानस को देखते हुए आपको बता सके कि किस तरह से आप काम करें और झगड़े न हों। जो आदिवासी हैं वे कभी भी झगड़े नहीं करेंगे, वे अपना सर्वस्व लुटा देंगे आपके लिए। जो बहनें वहां बाहर से आ रही हैं उनकी आबरू वहां पर सुरक्षित रहेगी। वहां की जो औरत हैं, उनकी तरफ अगर कोई टेढ़ी नजर

से भी देखता है तो कतल हो जावे हैं और कतल करने वाला जो आदमी होता है वह पुलिस स्टेशन में जा कर कबूल भी कर लेता है कि उसने इस वजह से कतल किया है। मारिया मंडर मशहूर है। जो लोग वहां आ रहे हैं, वे वहां सुरक्षित रहेंगे। वह बड़ा अच्छा इलाका है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप सोच विचार कीजिये और सारी चीज जो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और आपके बीच में तय हुई है, उसको आप पूरा कीजिये।

आप की तरफ से हम मैम्बरजं पार्लिमेंट को पत्रेंस भी दिये जाते हैं। जो इन की बनावट है वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। सामने दरवाजे में कांच लगा हुआ है और अगर कोई मैम्बर अंदर संया हुआ हां चटखनी लगा कर तां कोई भी आदमी जांच तांड कर चटखनी खोल कर आन्दर आ सकता है। पीछे का जो दरवाजा है वह इतना कमजोर है कि कोई भी उसको तांड कर सकता है, मैं ६५ साल का हूं, मैं भी उसको आसानी से तोड़ सकता हूं। इन कारणों से वहां चोरियां हो रही हैं, दुपटनायें हो रही हैं। थोड़ा सा दोब हम मेम्बरों का भी है। किस तरह हम अपनी आबरू की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, इसको हमें भी देखना चाहिये। इस हाउस में जितने भी माननीय सदस्य हैं उन्हें भी इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। सभी जितने भी सर्वेन्स क्वार्टर हैं, वे सब लैट आउट उन्होंने कर रखे हैं। अगर उनको हम सर्वलैट किये रखेंगे तां हम सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकते हैं और हम मेम्बरों की आबरू किसी वक्त भी कोई भी आदमी जिसको सर्वेन्स क्वार्टर सब लैट कर रखा है, लूट सकता है। आज ११७ और ११८ नम्बर के सर्वेन्स क्वार्टरों में एक मद्रासी और एक पंजाबी औरत रहती हैं, उन्होंने एक दूसरे को इतना मारा कि खूनखून हो गई। पुलिस की दीर्घ धूप हुई इसको ले कर। मंडर की चिट्ठियां

[श्री उइके]

भी घातों हैं और चंरियां भी हो जाती हैं मेम्बरों के यहाँ। ये सारी जो बातें हैं, इन की ध्यान देना चाहिये, स्पीकर साहब भी ध्यान दें और मंत्री महोदय भी ध्यान दें। साढ़े सात लाख लोग, एक मेम्बर को चुन कर यहाँ भेजते हैं। जब कोई मेम्बर देहात में जाता है तो वे आदर से बहते हैं कि दिल्ली के मेम्बर साहब आये हैं। मेम्बर साढ़े सात लाख के द्वारा चुने हुए आदमी के साथ इस तरह की बातें होने लगे तो ठीक नहीं, नौकरों के क्वार्टर में रहने वाला कोई भी आदमी हमारी इस तरह से बेइज्जती करने लगे तो क्या होगा इस तरह हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। साथ ही आप हम लोगों के ऊपर किराया बढ़ाते ही चले गये हैं पानी आदि का। यह जो प्रश्न है इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिये।

मुझे आप ने समय दिया इस के लिये मैं आप का बन्धनवाद देता हूँ। मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय पर बड़ा भारी ज़िम्मेदारी आई है। यह बहुत बठिन बठिन काम है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस को बड़े अच्छे तरीके से निभायेंगे और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ईश्वर उनको इसे निभाने की शक्ति प्रदान करे।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : सर्वेड्स क्वार्टरों की एगारमेंट में नहीं करता हूँ। मैं ने तो आज तक कभी किसी का किराया भी नहीं बढ़ाया है।

श्री कपूर सिंह (जुधियाना) : दरवाजा तोड़ने की बात ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दो रोज हुए एक बहन के मर्तुई . . . .

अध्यक्ष : होदय : मेरे पास इतिहास है मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ। जो चंरी हुई थी मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री को कहा है और उन्होंने खाल इंतज़ाम किया है इसका।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने वह दिया है कि जो पीछे की दरवार है उस पर बाँच लगा दिया जाये। दूसरे मैंने यह कह दिया है कि जो पीछे का दरवाजा है ऊपर यह संजुत नहीं है तो उस को इतना मजबूत बनाऊँगा कि मेरे भाई तांड नहीं सकेगे।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. I shall try to confine myself only to rehabilitation for I feel at this juncture rehabilitation of the refugees who are pouring in from January last has become a national problem. Moreover, rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan who have come early has not been successfully completed.

It has been stated on page 62 of the Report of this Ministry that except residuary problems in West Bengal, the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh has been practically completed. I have no personal knowledge of other States but, so far as Assam is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the rehabilitation of displaced persons, at least in Cachar district of Assam, has not been completed; rather, it is a failure. Rehabilitation benefits were totally stopped from 1958 after a decision was taken in the conference in Darjeeling in November 1957. Some of the displaced persons were taken in the category of I.T.A. Scheme in Cachar to be settled in the tea garden areas with cultivable land, but most of them were not provided with any cultivable land—they are still struggling with life and death. This scheme has totally failed: no other assistance was given to them to rehabilitate them. I remember correctly, on my request Government agreed to set up an enquiry committee to find out the reasons for its failure. I do not know how far this committee has acted. I would be glad if the hon. Minister will give us some light

regarding the findings of the Committee.

Financial assistance has been sanctioned to the tubercular patients and their families by the Central Government and money is to be distributed through the State Government of Assam. But with regret I have to inform the House that these T.B. patients of the Cachar district do not receive money monthly to continue their treatment. Sometimes they get it by the end of the financial year. Does this help them anyway either to cure them or to save them from starvation? The other day, the hon. Minister of Health has stated in this House that more attention is paid for the continuity of treatment of the T.B. patients. But, in the case of displaced T.B. patients in Cachar the continuity of treatment could not be followed; rather, they are driven towards death and they contaminate the disease to others.

We have been told when the Rehabilitation Department was closed down that the normal departments of the State Government will take over charge of the commitments of the displaced persons. The T.B. patients of Cachar, when approach the Assam Government they are informed that the Central Health Ministry do not release money in time for distribution to them. When the Central Government is approached, it says that the Assam Government does not forward the cheques in time. I do not know who is at fault but I feel the sufferings of the unfortunate victims of T.B. and their families. I request that some ways and means may be found to get over such difficulties of red tapism and committed money should reach their hands in time to keep continuity of T.B. treatment and save them from starvation.

I would like to draw the attention of the House in connection with another scheme, i.e. the Central Tractor Organisation scheme which was taken

up by the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation in my district of Cachar for reclamation of land for the refugees. After wasting a few lakhs of rupees, the scheme was abandoned; no land was reclaimed or distributed among those displaced persons. The fate of these persons is worse, and I have not witnessed such a scene elsewhere. I do not know on account of whose fault such a colossal waste of public money was incurred and whether anybody was held responsible for its failure. I would humbly submit that the Government should enquire and fix responsibility for such wastage of money.

Regarding the stipends awarded to the school and college students, they have been totally stopped. I feel that at least those students who are the liability of the Government, being in the Destitute Home in Silchar, should be given financial assistance to prosecute their studies till they are rehabilitated; otherwise, they will grow as unsocial elements, which is a great loss to the country.

16.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Now I would like to deal with the present influx of refugees. I am glad that the Government have relaxed some of the rules. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that some boys are coming to Assam without migration certificates and they are facing difficulties in admission to schools and colleges. Unless there is some directive from the Centre to the Assam Government to admit them in schools and colleges after proper examination and test. I am afraid these boys will be compelled to give up studies.

We find from the report that upto 29th March 1954 in West Bengal 1 lakh, in Tripura 20,000, in Garo Hills 75,000 and in other districts of Assam 5,000 refugees have already arrived and the influx still continues unabated.

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

The refugees are taken away directly from West Bengal to Mana camp near Raipur. More than 70,000 migrants are in the camps in Garo Hills. More than 2,000 labourers from tea plantation area in East Pakistan have arrived in Cachar. Some middle class families have also arrived in Cachar.

I am glad to find that all other States have agreed to settle these unfortunate migrants in their respective States. Relief arrangements have been made by the Government as well as by the private agencies—such as, Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Seva-aram Sangha, Shri Sarada Sangha, etc.

The other day I saw in the newspapers that the hon. Minister of Industries of Assam had discussed with the Central Government about the rehabilitation schemes of the plain tribals who have taken refuge in Assam. But I do not find any scheme being discussed for the rehabilitation of the labourers who have come across to Cachar. Tea is the only industry in Cachar and it is not in a flourishing condition. A few thousands of labour are already unemployed as retrenched labour in the district of Cachar. It seems that road construction works will be taken up in the District of Garo Hills for the rehabilitation of the migrant plain Tribals. It is a good suggestion but one has to consider that rainy season breaks early in Assam, even in the April. I fear road construction work may be hampered particularly in the Hill areas.

I would humbly submit to the Government for their consideration the establishing of small-scale industries in Cachar to give employment to those labourers and middle-class people who have migrated to Cachar.

Natural resources, like, cane, bamboo are in abundance in Cachar. Fruits, like, oranges and pineapples are available which can be canned and preserved. There is a small fruit preservation factory at Silchar which can be expanded and developed to give employment to those migrants.

I would like to make another proposal for the consideration of the Government. The railway track which runs through the Naga area has thick jungles on both sides of the railway line and it is frequently raided by the Naga hostiles because of which trains cannot run at night through those areas. This jungle should be cleared, two miles on both sides, by the migrants who will have employment and they should be rehabilitated there. Land should be provided for cultivation which will yield more produce and would totally stop the raids by the Naga hostiles.

I would request the Government to consider about the compensation of these refugees from East Pakistan.

Before I conclude, I being a mother, appeal to the Government through you that at the coming conference between the Home Ministers of Pakistan and India a point should be made that women who are abducted and molested by the Pakistanis should be rescued immediately.

**Shri Basappa:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, having seen the intense feelings of Members of Parliament, particularly from Bengal, I would like to say that it is high time that the hon. Minister should take note of these feelings and tears that have been shed on the floor of this House and see that something concrete is done for solving this big problem. The magnitude of the problem is increasing in a big way. Not only two lakhs of people are coming here but, as was

presupposed or predicted by some hon. Members here, it may go even up to 2 million and I do not know, as the feeling exhibited by Shri Guha indicated, if this continues, even 90 million may find shelter.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** 9 million.

**Shri Basappa:** Even that figure is shocking.

How could this problem be solved? Apart from the magnitude of this problem, the horrors and atrocities that have been committed makes the problem still worse. Therefore the conscience of the world has to be aroused. Is it necessary to arouse the conscience of the world? What is the world's conscience doing when things are happening like that? It is high time that the big and great countries of the world should take note of it.

In December last the new President of America, while speaking, said that they have still belief in the rights of man; the death of Kennedy will not stop the object of America to carry conviction to the world that they will protect the rights of man wherever they may be. If this is true then it is high time that they should look towards this part of the country and see what is happening. They should see that they do not succumb to the trick played by Pakistan, but, on the other hand, they should reverse their policy and stand by the thing for which they stand. Not only the Members from Bengal but the Members from all parts of India are alive to this problem and, therefore, the various States are coming forward, including Mysore, and they are prepared to help these brethren when they come and to see that they are properly rehabilitated. When we are tackling this big problem, we should not be overwhelmed by the staggering nature of it but we must exhibit some sort of a courage and on this lies the greatness of this country. I would not like to emphasize all these aspects though I

come from that part of the country but still all our feelings are with them. It is upto all of us to take measures, when that Conference of Home Ministers takes place here, to emphasize on them that these things must be put an end to. I do not know how our Government will be able to put forward their case, though righteous before them, and whether it will be possible for them to convince people who are not to be convinced at all.

Now, coming to the Ministry's Demands, I would like to take the House from that part to the other relevant matters of the Ministry also. This Ministry has to deal with two mighty problems that have come after the Independence, that is, the problem of housing and rehabilitation of minorities. The Master Plans for the various cities and the rural housing schemes cost us very much and the way in which we are going I do not know when we are going to solve this problem. There is the shortage of houses everywhere. The primary needs of the people have not been met even in these Three Plans. Only Rs. 86 crores have been spent out of Rs. 182 crores meant for the Third Plan upto this time. That means there is going to be a shortfall. Even in the Mid-Term Appraisal, they have come to the conclusion that a comprehensive and systematic approach will have to be made in this direction. Even the National Development Council has stated that unsatisfactory living conditions must receive special consideration. The helpless Minister looking to the States says that the encouragement from the States is most disappointing. He said that the other day in answer to one of the questions. Low priorities have been given by the States taking emergency into consideration and some of the amounts have been diverted to some other things so much so that the amount set apart for the housing schemes has not been spent and the conditions of housing—these are the primary needs of the rural folk of the country—remain where they are. Of course, the

[Shri Basappa]

L. I. C. is coming forward with some loans and other things. All advantage should be taken from that. It is a good feature that there are housing cooperatives coming up here and there but they must be in larger numbers. So far as the low income housing scheme is concerned, the progress is very very small and even the rural housing schemes and the plantation labour schemes are most unsatisfactory. In these circumstances it is high time that this Ministry should give greater attention to the problem of housing which is the most primary need of the people.

In regard to some of the points mentioned by the Twenty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, of course, the scope of mismanagement is very great in this Rehabilitation work. Therefore, greater care should be taken. While we spend huge amounts on these people, we must also remember that the amount is a very precious one, and, therefore, we should take great care to see that it is spent well.

It has been reported in the 24th report of the Public Accounts Committee that the scheme to rehabilitate 660 refugee families in the Kotah region has been found to be a failure. The Ministry themselves had admitted that it was a bad scheme, and they had abandoned that. Besides, because a proper evaluation was not made, Government were put to a loss of Rs. 16 lakhs or so. That is what is reported here in this report. The charge was dropped in the case of the officer concerned, while another officer was allowed to resign without any explanation being asked from him why he caused all this loss. Even because of injudicious purchases, they were put to a loss. A number of such things have been stated in this report. I think that Government should take care to see that all these things are corrected.

Just at the time when the hon. Minister has thought that the re-

habilitation is complete, and when it has been stated since 1958 that no more migrants will be given any benefits, we find that this new influx has come in 1964. It has been stated that the work on the residuary problem would come to about Rs. 22 crores. When that programme is on hand, we find that another big influx has come now. This has been regarded by every section of the House as a national problem, and, therefore, something more will have to be done.

The tempo of the Dandakaranya project should be stepped up. It has been stated that 10,000 families are to be accommodated there. I would submit that not merely relief should be given to them, but resettlement also has to take place. In these circumstances, the insinuation made by Pakistan is that we are trying to invite them here. That is something to which we should strongly object. The hon. Minister without Portfolio, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri gave a fitting reply to this yesterday and stated that it was not because of any invitation that they were coming here but because of the inhuman treatment that was meted out to them in Pakistan; when their life was insecure, when their property was insecure and when their honour was insecure, what else could they do except to migrate? If some good treatment is given to them when they come here, even that is mistaken and misunderstood or rather not misunderstood but they deliberately say that we are trying to invite them. I would submit that when the Home Ministers of the two countries meet, these things should be pointed out to them very clearly, and a firm policy decision will have to be taken in this regard, so that the problem of minorities or the communal problem will be put an end to.

I think that the decision that has been taken about release of Sheikh Abdullah will go a long way in patching up the communal troubles and also in bringing about greater in-

tegration of Kashmir with India by which a solid foundation will be laid for solving the problem of minorities.

This problem will have to be solved. The people of the world must look at this problem not merely as a problem relating to India but as a world problem. Who is right and who is wrong must be clearly made known. The publicity has to be strengthened. This problem must be overcome by all these measures.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Kamath.

**Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit):** There is no quorum in the House.

श्रीमती सद्दोराबाई राय (दमह) :  
उनायश्च महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री खन्ना से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि सागर जिला में धामनी का किला बरतान पड़ा है। बड़ा भारी किला है और बहुत उपजाऊ जगह है। पुराने जमाने में धामनी शहर उजड़ कर सागर जिला बना था। वहाँ पर बिला नदी है, वाकड़ई नदी है। हर साल बाल यती का उत्सव मेला लगता है। वहाँ पर आप कम से कम दस हजार शरणार्थी भेज सकते हैं। आप सागर और दमोह में कम से कम दस हजार शरणार्थियों को भेजिये। वे आसानी से वहाँ रह सकते हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the presiding deity of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, we have, by one of those happy quirks of fate, a man who, in pre-partition India in the North-West Frontier Province worked his way up from humble beginnings, rose to eminence, and subsequently came to Delhi as one of the unfortunate victims of partition, a refugee, a high class refugee though, but again, I am glad to say, climbed up and up; and I am glad to find that

he has been completely rehabilitated, having become a Minister who has so far, however, just missed Cabinet rank. He tops the list today of Ministers of State. I know that he hopes to attain, and is confident of attaining, Cabinet status ere long, as he securely enjoys the confidence of the Prime Minister.

With such background, it is not unnatural, nay, it is inevitable, that he often appears to sympathise with the houseless, homeless millions of our vast poverty-stricken land, though sometimes his uncharitable critics mistake those sympathetic effusions as crocodile tears. It is, however, not the fault entirely for his critics either, because I have heard that in his more expansive moods he is known to be fond of, nay proud of, saying:

“मैं पठान हूँ। मैं लेना जानता हूँ, देना नहीं।”

The Minister looks after, is in charge of, one of the three primary needs of man, that is housing. We say in Hindi *roti, kothi aur dhoti*. Out of this *roti, kothi* and *dhoti*, he is in charge of the *kothi* business.

Last year, replying to the debate in this House in the Budget session during the course of the Ministry's Demands, he said:

“Attention has been paid to food and clothing, but the same attention has not been paid to housing.”

How true, and what a realisation did dawn upon him last year! And I am sure he will agree with me when I say that even today the problem stares starkly in the face of Government, that attention today perhaps is paid to food and clothing, but not as much attention to housing, not systematic, planned attention to housing. There is what I may call planned planlessness so far as housing is concerned.

Works and housing—you can put them more or less together; they are building and unbuilding, destroying

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath] and constructing. All these activities go together—to demolish quite a few things and erect some things on those sites or elsewhere. As has been rightly said by Bernard Shaw, else, you cannot build truly unless you destroy. That, I suppose, is the cue which the hon. Minister has taken. Unless you destroy, you cannot build effectively or beautifully.

I am reminded in this connection, before I pass on to other matters, of the Constitution House, which has now passed into history, which was demolished last year. You, Sir, are also smiling. I think you are appreciating the matter, because you were also concerned; as the Chairman of the House Committee, it must have come before you. It has already passed into history, but when I met the Prime Minister last year.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): It will take a new shape.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It will not be there, something else will be there.

When I met the Prime Minister last year, he was good enough to agree.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs** (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The hon. Member became a refugee!

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am a refugee even now.

The Prime Minister was good enough to suggest that on that site where the Constitution House stood, a plaque would be placed to show that the Constitution House, where the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly held meetings for day to day to discuss the draft Constitution, stood there.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** The same name may be given to the new house.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I leave that to you.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** On the plaque your name should also be mentioned.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Anti-Corruption Committee of which Shri Khadilkar is a member look after it?

I would only suggest that the Minister might consider this matter, and I am sure he will agree with the Prime Minister in this respect at least, if not in other matters, and see that the plaque to commemorate the Constitution House is put up where it is needed.

The CPWD has been variously described as the Public Waste Department, the Private Wangling Department, and the Plunder without Detection department. I do not know which cap fits him, I mean, his Ministry or Department; I do not mean him personally, but the CPWD. It is engaged in vast construction schemes. Crores have been put in the hands of the Ministry and the CPWD, and I hope they will make a good job of this whole affair.

In Delhi itself, with which we are familiar, buildings are going up, there is vertical construction; naturally, there is pressure on space and we have taken to vertical construction, not horizontal so much as vertical. Big buildings, not skyscrapers perhaps yet, not the American pattern skyscrapers, but whatever they may be some of them are eye-sores. I wish the architects had a better eye to a little aesthetics, art and beauty in construction.

There was the episode, I believe, of Monsieur Clemenceau, who came to Delhi in the early twenties. He was shown round the Capital, big things coming up. He had a fine sense of humour, may be a little cynical; he was shown round, he admired the big buildings and finally made a very cryptic comment he said in French: *Quelles ruines magnifiques!* That is to say, what magnificent ruins they will make! I am afraid that these buildings that are

going up into the air, from the ground, will not even make magnificent ruins; they may make good rubble perhaps. As far as I can see these constructions are going up without any plan. On the one hand, there is the big Asoka Hotel which is showing some profit now after running at a loss, I suppose, for many years. There was some trouble last year between the managing director and the directors concerned whether he should be allowed to go abroad with his wife. It was disclosed in answer to a question, Sir; it is not a private matter. Therefore, he resigned. I am glad to say that the Government took a firm stand on this matter. We would like more details as to what happened ultimately. The Auditor-General took serious objection to certain expenditure incurred by the Asoka Hotel on the managing director. Though he paid Rs. 500 only for his catering his expenditure on his and perhaps his family's food and lodging came to about Rs. 6000 and odd per month. He paid Rs. 500 but the expenditure on him was about Rs. 6000. It must be cleared up as to what exactly Government's position was in this matter.

There is another point. We have got what I called hell-hole last December, that is the Lodhi House Hostel one room tenements, which the Prime Minister rightly condemned after having been shown round them. I do not know whether it was in connection with this but since then I think better sense has dawned upon the PWD. They are going in for two-room tenements. A question was answered in this House in early February and they are having a window and also a jali opening—must be a ventilator; I do not exactly know what it means. But Lodi Hostel rooms had no windows at all; now they are having windows with other hostels. It is a step towards progress, of civilisation taken by the Ministry.

Colonies are coming up helter-skelter: Lakshmibai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Ramakrishnapuram, Netaji Nagar, Kidwai Nagar in the south zone. I

do not know and I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House as to what expenditure is being incurred on the upkeep of these places, on water and drainage on these E, F and G quarters; perhaps they are mostly G & F type quarters. It is interesting to note that A, B, C, D, E, F type houses in descending order for Government employees quarters while A, B and C in ascending order for M.P. quarters, I do not know how or why it has been worked out like that. I understand that for the G type quarters in these new colonies in the south zone, there is no proper arrangement for upkeep, for drainage and water. I would like to have from the hon. Minister comparative figures of amounts spent on the upkeep, water-supply and drainage in these colonies, poor peoples colonies containing F & G type quarters, as compared to what I may call the Shahi buildings, the Ministers' quarters and the so-called V.I.P.s. quarters in Delhi, because even here I find, whatever may be their socialist democratic professions, so far as the CPWD buildings and housings are concerned, there is what I may call either aristo-bureau or pluto-bureau. Because, I find that the old classes which they have got in the Council of Ministers—Cabinet rank ministers, ministers of State, deputy ministers and parliamentary secretaries—these are reflected more or less, but in a different manner, in the housing: Seva Nagar, Vinay Nagar Man Nagar, Shan Nagar, I think they have changed the name of Shan Nagar. It is now called Rabindra Nagar. But they have I think Shahi Nagar. I also understand, that there is Khanna Nagar. I do not know whether it is named after him.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Not as yet!

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is not his fault! Now, the Minister last year said in answer to a question that provision of housing for Government employees is not an obligation on the part of Government but an amenity

(Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath)

for the employees. Whatever the legal position, I am afraid that this is hardly the attitude a Minister of a welfare State should take. If he feels that this is an amenity even for Government employees and not an obligation on the part of Government, I do not know how he will try to implement the plans with regard to housing in the whole country, particularly in the rural areas. This is an attitude which should not prevail in a welfare State and more so when he talks of the socialist pattern. What I feel is that perhaps it is not a socialist democracy that they are building but, as I said, it is an aristobureaucracy or a pluto-bureaucracy that they are building in this country.

Then I come to the cost of construction. It is very high in the CPWD. I would ask that an experiment be made in the public sector and the private sector: let the public sector put up the same building in the same area, of the same size and same dimension, and let the private sector put up the same thing, and let us see what the cost will be. The Minister stated last November that it costs Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per sq. ft. to the CPWD. I have heard from my friends—I am not an authority because I have never built a house so far—that at the most, today, the cost of construction is about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per sq. ft. But the CPWD is spending Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per sq. ft. I do not know how. Let us have an experiment; at the most it should not be more than Rs. 15 per sq. ft. My friends who have built houses have told me. Let us have authentic figures from the Minister later on while he replies to the debate.

Then I come to corruption. The Minister has admitted the existence of corruption in the CPWD. He did admit, last November, when we were discussing the Lodhi House Hostel or in some other connection, that there is corruption and he is fighting it. But I am sorry to say that it has not

yet been eradicated or uprooted. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government, of which he is a luminous light—the Minister of Housing—to accept in toto, without any mental reservation, the recommendations contained in the final report of the Santhanam Committee, which was laid on the Table of the House yesterday. (Interruption). I hope the Cabinet will decide upon this matter and come to the conclusion that they should, if they have got any moral principle left in them, in their working, accept the report, just as they accepted the major recommendations or all the recommendations of the first report of the Santhanam Committee with regard to the Government employees. That is the *sine qua non* for a clean, honest and efficient administration in the country. (Interruption). Shri Khadilkar agrees; I am glad to see that.

I shall now touch upon one or two other matters. The Minister is a man of great promise. He is a promising Minister in the sense that he makes many promises. He has made them in the past and he is still making them. I am told on reliable authority that during the last general election he promised the unfortunate refugees in the Purana Quila area, where they had been squatting for 10 to 12 or 15 years; he assured them:

“भाप बेकफ़ रद्दी। हम कुछ नहीं करेगे”  
भाप लॉग यहीं रहेंगे।”

श्री मेहरबान खन्ना : माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, को इस बात का मुबम्बल अर्थतयार है, उन को पूरा हक़ है कि वह मेरे मुताल्लिक और मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के मुताल्लिक जां भी राय जाहिर करें और मैं भी उस का जवाब दूंगा। लेकिन मुझ पर उन का जाती एट्रक करना मुनासिब नजर नहीं आता है। मुझे बहना पड़ेगा कि जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं, वह दुस्त नहीं है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, the time taken by him for this should not

be debited against me. There was another election recently. I think it was for the Rajya Sabha; I forget. There again, I heard from reliable sources, from the voters themselves that the Constitution House servants' quarters....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am the only speaker for my party.

I am told that the Minister also went there—the servants' quarters of the Constitution House—with the candidate concerned. Either the candidate told them in the presence of the Minister, which the Minister did not contradict, that it was by mistake that Constitution House was demolished, that orders had been passed for demolition of Constitution Club, but by mistake the Constitution House was demolished.

17 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The hon. Member has got the right to make remarks about my Ministry, its working, corruption and all that. But he is making certain remarks against my honesty and integrity, which are entirely wrong. I made no such statement.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You can deny that. You are the Minister. "महाजनो येन गतः स पथा" The Minister sets the pace for his officers.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am only appealing to the Chair, on a point of personal explanation.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am not yielding. There is no right of personal explanation to you now. I am speaking here now; you are not speaking. You can say whatever you like in reply.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Will he remember these words that I can say whatever I like?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Certainly.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Very well.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Certainly, if you do not yield, I will not get up. I was good enough to yield, though I did not want to yield to you then.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** You are losing your time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is why I appealed to the Chair not to debit that time to me.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I remind the hon. Member to address the Chair?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I have rarely deviated from that practice, Sir.

So, I feel that so far as this matter is concerned, the Minister made certain promises. Those promises were made not in a private capacity, but in his public capacity, as Minister. I do not know why he should take exception to it. Therefore, I hoped that he would have kept those promises. But unfortunately, I find that the promises made to the refugees of Purana Qila area were not merely broken blatantly and harshly, but it came soon after the sanctimonious cant and humbug which was expressed at the Jaipur mela of the All India Congress Committee. (*Interruption*).

The Minister himself speaking on the Public Premises Bill last year gave this assurance in the House. I will read it:

"The idea is that the people should be removed from public premises and there should be orderly development."

He emphasised on this—

"and they should be provided with alternative accommodation."

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

But these thousands of refugees from Purana Qila area were evicted, I am told, under the force and pressure of bull-dozers, tractors and what not. They were tyrannically removed from that place, without providing alternative accommodation.

I am racing against time and I can only make my points. I hope, Sir, you will be a bit indulgent because I have spoken about corruption and about the committee of which you were also a member.

**Mr. Chairman:** That will not affect my decision.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would then refer to the rural housing problem. The State Governments are reported to have diverted—I do not know how much, several lakhs; perhaps of the money which was allocated to them for housing to other purposes. They should be warned not to do this and he should put his foot down upon this. They should be warned not to divert housing funds to any other purpose. He must set a target for rural housing. I would suggest that by the end of the fifth Plan, all the rural areas must be covered. All the 500,000 villages must be completely covered and the target for rural housing must be attained by the end of the fifth Plan.

I would suggest, in this connection, the establishment of a National Housing Corporation on the model of the British Corporation which has been set up recently. The second reading to the Bill was given last November in the British House of Commons. So, I suggest the establishment of a National Housing Corporation with a network of cooperative construction societies. We should have co-operative construction societies and not *thekke-*

*dars* or contractors who are, some of them at least, neither honest nor efficient. We must have co-operative societies with the National Housing Corporation at the apex. I hope the hon. Minister will give thought to this matter.

There are one or two other matters which I want to raise here. One is about the Parliament Press. It has been hanging fire for a long time. It was the first Speaker of free India's Parliament, the late Shri Mavalankar, who mooted this proposal for having a Press for free India's Parliament. For ten years or more it has been hanging fire. What is the position now? They have just drawn the blueprint. Expenditure sanction for Rs. 145 lakhs for the new press on the Ring Road, Delhi, has already been issued. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation. It is said that the construction work is likely to start—wonderful!—within the next few months.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** We have already badly printed stationery.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would request that the matter should be expedited. The Parliament of free India is certainly not so shorn of importance or dignity that it does not deserve a free, separate and independent press in the 14th or 15th year of our Republic. Even the work has not started. The work should be expedited by the Government.

One last word, Sir, and I have done, and that is about the East Pakistan holocaust and the hundreds of thousands of refugees who are pouring into our country. His own estimate is that about two million—I do not say it is his estimate, it is the Government's estimate; it may be his estimate or Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's estimate—refugees will pour into this country

within the next few months or perhaps a year. Now, the best description of this holocaust has been of that of a East Pakistan journalist, one of the local leaders. This is what he has said:

"The shameful chapter that was written in the history of East Pakistan during those black days of 12th to 25th January, cannot be effaced even in a hundred years."

It is a shameful chapter, and it behoves the Government which gave an undertaking to the minorities of East Pakistan—minorities on the eve of partition, to treat this not as a merely administrative problem, but as a psychic, psychological, human problem, and these refugees who are coming through the border in hundreds of thousands should not be met by hide-bound bureaucrats, sundried and hide-bound, hard boiled bureaucrats, but they should be met with sympathy and affection. I am told, in the early days—I do not know what the position today is—as soon as these refugees came they were hustled to go to Dandakaranya, to Mana Camp and then to Dandakaranya. They were not even allowed to meet their relatives and friends. They were hustled. I do not know why this indecent haste was there. It was to prevent them, perhaps, from telling the people on this side of the border their tales of suffering and humiliation. This attitude of the Government must stop.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Why this indirect help to Pakistan?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** One last word, Sir, and I will finish. The Minister has been there personally. I know he can inject if he wants to,—because he hides a soft heart behind a rough exterior,—that spirit into the bureaucracy which is in charge of the administration. I asked him one question two weeks ago, whether he cannot issue an appeal to raise resources at home and abroad, to philanthropic organisations at home and abroad in other countries who have been moved

to the depths by the sufferings of these refugees. In foreign countries also their conscience has been roused. I hope the Minister will appeal to those foreign organisations also to contribute their mite for the relief of the suffering of this uprooted humanity.

As I said, it is a great psychological problem and a human problem. I hope, the Government will not treat it in the manner that they are doing but will bestow on the solution of this problem more imagination, more sympathy, more tact and more affection and try their best to raise the resources at home as well as from abroad. Then only this House will be able to say with confidence that the Government is alive to this problem.

The problem was brought on by the act of the ruling party itself. The problem is because of partition. The hon. Minister himself was a refugee. He would not have left Peshawar and North West Frontier but for partition. He knows it. Therefore it is up to him to tackle this problem in a more serious and human manner, and see that all these millions of refugees are treated as human beings and not as mere one, two, three, as so many numbers of refugees coming from an alien land. They are our own kith and kin, blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh. Let the Government approach the problem in that spirit. Then alone will success attend their efforts and thus alone can they claim to have done well their part.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad):** Indeed I must thank the hon. Minister for the outspoken statement that he has made in the Report in its chapter on housing. He says there that, for the Second Plan, the original provision was Rs. 120 crores but this was reduced to Rs. 84 crores in 1958. Then he gives us an account of the projects which have been sanctioned for the construction of houses in the Third Plan. The target for the Third Plan was for 4,35,000 houses and, up till now, we have got only 1,25,000 houses sanctioned. Then the hon. Minister

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

deals with a vital point, where I am also prompted to endorse the fact why the housing scheme could not be brought to its planned fruition, since it depends on the ability and the willingness of the States to spend on housing roughly the proposed amount within the ceiling of the annual Plan. And he poses a question, namely, that as yet there is no law which can compel the States to spend the sum allotted on that specific purpose. They are generally in a mood to divert the funds contemplated for expenditure on housing. I would suggest that in view of this experience, the Ministry should come forward with a strong appeal to the highest authority that there must be some rule which will prescribe that these allocated funds must be spent only on housing and on the particular projects for which they have been sanctioned. There is no other alternative but to compel the State to abide by this.

We find that, for the village housing projects scheme, only Rs. 5 crores have so far been sanctioned by way of loans to villagers of which Rs. 4 crores have been disbursed. A rather very unfortunate picture has been portrayed by the statements which have been made by the hon. Minister and as such, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to come forward with a positive representation to the Government that specially the weaker section of the people, who have been so long denied the privilege of living in houses, as has definitely been pointed out in the Third Five Year Plan, should not be deprived of the little chances, of facilities which are likely to be made available to them in terms of the Plan on the score of lack of this provision in the law.

Now, Sir, I come to the main question, which concerns me most, that is, the question of rehabilitation. This is a very big question—unhappy outcome of Partition—which had been accepted several years earlier. I would only recount one clause in the Partition

Council's statement issued on July 24, 1947. It was definitely recorded that:

"Both the Congress and the Muslim League have given assurances of fair and equitable treatment to the minorities after the transfer of power."

The two future Government reaffirmed these assurances . . .

श्री कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** As I was stating, it was in 1947, that the two future Governments reaffirmed their assurances:

"Both Governments wish to emphasise that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens and that it is to the Government of their own State that they should look for the redress of their grievances."

The Calcutta Agreement of April 19, 1948 was another step in this direction. It embodied mutual assurances that:

" . . . there shall be no discrimination against the minorities, whose cultural and religious rights shall be fully safeguarded."

Then comes the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact signed on April 3, 1950 which states:

"The Government of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure to the minorities throughout its territory, complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement, freedom of

occupation, speech and worship subject to law and morality."

Only yesterday, the Minister without Portfolio was kind enough to accept the non-official Resolution relating to the problem of refugees in an amended form, because he also identified himself with the feelings expressed by us in respect of that non-official Resolution. It becomes obvious that all these pacts, all these agreements, all these solemn declarations, have come to nullity. Even in the context of that, in a particular year, the Ministry of Rehabilitation was practically coming to a close—the word 'Rehabilitation' disappeared. There was no name of rehabilitation in the Ministry and was only named the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It reached this stage because of the misreading of these factors which accrued and intensified develop the agony and distress of millions of people. Today, it has been accepted that rehabilitation has to be treated as a national problem. I express my gratitude to all the Members in the House, irrespective of their party affiliations or the States from which they come, for having accepted this proposition; it is not merely West Bengal but all other States also have expressed themselves fully that this rehabilitation problem is a problem which cannot peter out and no deadline can be fixed. The earlier mistake has now been remedied. We have now to take up the practical problems of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation means economic, social political and psychological rehabilitation. Those refugees must feel that they are the citizens of India, and are entitled to share the bliss and the fortune of India and also share the obligations and responsibilities which as full fledged citizens of India they have to discharge. Indeed every migrant today has expressed unequivocally that he is going to accept all the obligations and all the duties. One Christian Reverend and church dignitary, while making a statement the other day, said "We asked the Christians whether they were likely to go back if all the sense

of security was assured to them, they said unequivocally 'We are never going back'". So, it has today dawned on the people of the world that no non-muslim is safe in Pakistan. Some of our friends are doubting the genuineness of the feelings of western powers. Still, we expect that human nature being what it is, we can attempt to lay bare the tragic happenings is all seriousness to them and try to make them share our feeling that these people, who are coming out of Pakistan today are not going back.

Yes, they come, in numbers—endless flow of human beings. It cannot possibly be counted just in terms of lakhs. The hon. Minister has made a statement that about 5,000 people are coming per day. One hon. Member has said that about 2 million people would come. I know Pakistan pretty well. Ten million people are there, ten million people have to come; otherwise they will get killed. Each of them is determined to come to India at any cost even crawling on his fours. It is not a question of counting in terms of 2 millions, but it is a question of 10 millions of human beings, who have been kept there as so many hostages, whose life-blood to be squeezed out at any moment on any pretext. The other day, President Ayub Khan had made a statement seeking to equate the sufferings of the East Pakistan Hindus, Christians and Buddhists with the sufferings of the people who, according to him had been driven out of Assam, Tripura and West Bengal. If this is the attitude of the highest dignity and the executive head of Pakistan, we must fully realise the situation. Here is a responsibility cast upon India for securing the rehabilitation of the millions now coming here for shelter.

The problem of rehabilitation has been accepted as a problem of India, and it is really very heartening to know that all the States have come forth with offers of whatever help they could render.

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

So far as Dandakaranya is concerned, I had the occasion to visit it, and in the light of my visit, I have got some specific suggestions to make. A large number of families are now being sent from West Bengal directly to the Mana camp and also some other camps in its neighbourhood. It is a tremendous job. One cannot sit here and merely criticise but one has to see with one's own eyes what arrangements are being made, the manner in which the authority have tried to solve the problem, instead of leaving those people in the lurch and uncared for. I am a displaced person myself from East Pakistan, and, therefore, I claim to know the people's feelings. I went through many villages in Dandakaranya and I found that indeed some difficulties were there. I would submit that those difficulties should be solved.

There is one misunderstanding so far as Dandakaranya is concerned. The nice pamphlets put out by the Ministry say that it is a place which is 32,000 square miles in area. That is not so. It is only a small area of land which has been allotted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Government of Orissa. These lands have now been reclaimed and some portion of the lands have been allotted to the displaced families, whose number up till now is less than 7,000 families. Out of the reclaimed lands, 25 per cent must go to the people of the area, namely, the Adivasis. It is really a happy augury to see how the Adivasis have accepted the people from my side. They are living together amicably. They have no grievance on that score. When I asked them, separately, individually, 'How do you feel about them?', I was really happy to learn what they said. They accepted them as their own people.

I have only to point out one or two things in this connection. When different areas are taken up, for resettlement of refugees, sometimes it has been found that the Adivasis are left within the reclaimed lands in villages

isolated from the rest. Some two or three villages of Adivasis are left over there and these people have to take their cattle, two or three miles, to reach the place where they have to cultivate. That was their difficulty. They say 'When all your machines are working round about the village, we are the people who find ourselves marooned within a small area encircled by large tracts of lands reclaimed by D.D.A. This factor has to be taken into consideration and it has to be ensured that their ways of life, their integrated society are not disturbed on the score of rehabilitating these East Pakistan people there.'

But the main question which interested me as a student of economics is this, that this agriculture-oriented rehabilitation is no solution to the problem. The original idea was that all the agriculturists would go over there. They will have lands allotted to the extent of 7 acres per family. They have come from areas, where the rainfall is annually between 200 and 250 inches. Here, they have been given land in areas where the rainfall is 50 inches, maximum 60 inches and the rainfall is there for a particular period, extending over only three months. So, there must be better provision for irrigation facilities. That can only be possible if they could get wells dug up in their fields. Seven acres make 21 bighas and these must be irrigated. Then they have to have dairies, poultry and so on.

I saw there 1,000-acre farms. There are two such big farms, where there is mixed farming. Of course, if these farms also demonstrate how agricultural development can be made possible, people will take to it undoubtedly. At the same time, we must make provision for industrial development there. Initiative has to be taken to set up some cottage industries and also small industrial units. There should be systematic planning. In that way, we can develop some industries and integrate these people's form of living with that. If that is

done, they will ultimately find themselves in a position to settle in life.

So far as railway connections are concerned, I have a definite suggestion to make, because I have seen the set-up there. There is no railway line connecting Dandakaranya. Some lines are there on the periphery. My definite proposal is that there must be a railway line from Sambalpur to Titlagarh, then Raigarh-Umarkot-Kondagaon-Jagdarpur-Bailadila. There should be a line linking Vizianagaram-Salur-Koraput-Borigumma; then another, Raipur-Dhamtari-Paralkot.

If these railway lines are constructed and if the prospects for establishing industries are also examined and pursued and definite schemes organised and put into execution, I am sure this rehabilitation question, though it is a very stupendous question, will not be so difficult to solve, specially with the sympathetic and compassionate treatment which is being meted out to the refugees from all over India from all the States. So it is up to the Ministry to proceed in that direction.

Our erstwhile colleague in the Congress, Shri Kamath, was showering encomiums on Shri Khanna. I would say this Ministry today is assuming an importance, irrespective of the question of the eastern frontier or western frontier, and an eminence, that can hardly be belittled. It is in the fitness of things that the Minister must have the rank of a Cabinet Minister who can run the show and have his say in the hierarchy of Government.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He can be elevated to Cabinet rank.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya** (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman....

**Mr. Chairman:** He may continue his speech on Monday.

17.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, April 6, 1964 (Chaitra 17, 1886 (Saka)).*