

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Public Accounts Committee has gone into the question of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and has submitted a report. The accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, according to many sources, are very shady. It may not be so. But I want to know whether their accounts will also be audited properly by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the accounts be placed before the House, on the Table of the House. Now that the convention has been accepted, that the Public Accounts Committee goes into these affairs, I want to know whether the Minister will consider that the audited accounts and the Report made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He might consider. I have no answer to make so far as this is concerned.

12.59 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Out of four hours, 2 hours and 30 minutes have already been taken up. 1 hour and 30 minutes remain.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I congratulate the Minister on having made the task of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan an all-India affair. I am glad that all the States of India, according to their capacity and according to the resources available to them are taking in their hands the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan. The people of Assam have welcomed them with open arms. Even Andhra Pradesh people have extended to them

their helping hand. Bihar people have tried to put them on their feet again. The burden of rehabilitating them has fallen on Madhya Pradesh and they have accepted it willingly. Maharashtra, Tripura, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and NEFA—all these States and Union Territories have shown fraternal interest in the refugees from East Pakistan.

13 hrs.

We always talk of national integration in this country and sometimes we talk of the fissiparous tendencies. But I think the resettlement of these refugees whether in camps or in other places in all these States of India gives me a picture of national integration and I hope as time passes, this picture will become brighter and brighter and every State will take some refugees from East Pakistan, even though the number may be a token one. I would like that Punjab, which is already a refugee State, should also take some refugees from East Pakistan, so that our State also does not lag behind in this respect.

The ministry has given us a table of the influx of refugees into West Bengal Assam and Tripura from 1-1-64 to 31-1-65. I find the daily average is 2252. I also take it that the total number of refugee that have come into our country is about 9 lakhs in these months. Of course, the total number from the beginning up to this time comes to about 45 lakhs or more. I want to ask one question not of the Rehabilitation minister, but of the Government of India: Pakistan is making our borders unsafe. There is hardly an inch of common ground where they are not trying to infiltrate, attack and subvert and trying to put us on the defensive. I wish we are on the offensive. At the same time, they are trying to squeeze out all the minorities from East Pakistan. I do not care if I was driven away from West

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Pakistan: I do not care if the hon. Speaker of this House was driven out of West Pakistan. But I want to ask one question: How long are we going to put up with this sorry state of affairs and to show the other cheek to the brother across namely, Pakistan, who is trying to bludgeon us on the right cheek? How long are we going to follow this weak-knee policy? 2252 persons—as many persons as go compose my village—come every day and our government is behaving like a seva samiti. It should behave like a seva samiti and we should give them every kind of help. But how long are we going to put up with this influx? 50 lakhs of people have come from East Pakistan, which means as many persons have come from East Pakistan as inhabit 9 districts of Punjab of the size of Gurdaspur district; that is half of Punjab which consists of 18 districts, has been taken away by these refugees from East Pakistan.

I do not deny that we should give these refugees blankets, medicines, education, land, industrial training, etc., and do everything for them. They are our brothers, blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone. But why should our government follow this anaemic, bloodless and sorry policy that we should always submit to the East Pakistan people? They do not let us live in peace on the border and they do not let the minorities live in peace in East Pakistan. There should be found some other way of dealing with Pakistan and we should not be like this saying always, do not seal the border. I do not want the border to be sealed; let them come and let us have more camps. But all these are palliatives, measures taken to relieve these refugees. But the chief solution is that you must stop the influx of refugees. The only way is that we should ask for land from East Pakistan in proportion to the land which the refugees are going to occupy in our country. Unless we ask for that land, there can be no solution to this problem.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : इसका समाधान हो सकता है। जितने उधर से आये . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sit down!

Mr. Speaker: That is not the way to deal with another hon. member.

श्री हृषम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

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

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन यह था कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान से भूमि मांगी जाये। मैं इसके लिये सुझाव देना चाहता था कि भूमि मांगने के स्थान पर जितने व्यक्ति उधर से आते हैं हमको उतने व्यक्ति उधर से वहां भेज देने चाहियें। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था लेकिन मुझे इस तरह से डाटा गया है जिस तरह से कोई गधे को भी नहीं डाटता। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात ठीक है कि जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था वह उचित नहीं था।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : उचित तो नहीं है। स्वामी जी का मैं आदर करता हूं, लेकिन स्वामी जी से—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मेम्बर को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। अगर मेम्बर एक दूसरे का आदर नहीं करेंगे तो सारे मुल्क में उनका कोई आदर नहीं करेगा।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मैं तो उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस तरह से आपने यह सलूक किया, यह अच्छा नहीं है। स्वामी जी की जब बारी आवे तो उनको अपने क्वालात

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

जाहिर करने चाहिए, वह बीच में क्यों दखल देते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने उनकी सुविधा के लिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप बोलेंगे तो लोग आपकी सुविधा के लिए भी बोलेंगे ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मैं स्वामी जी को घर का आदमी समझता हूँ, इस वास्ते ऐसा कह दिया ।

Sir, I was submitting very respectfully that we should ask for land from Pakistan in proportion to the number of migrants that we have got here. At the same time, I should ask the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation to put across the case of these refugees not only in India but also abroad. Whenever we go abroad we are told that the minorities are being harassed in India. Whenever we go abroad we are told that the minorities do not have a comfortable stay, a happy time in India, whereas the boot is on the other leg. I think this is also something that should be done, and I believe the Government of India will do so.

Now I come to the question of West Pakistan refugees. The hon. Minister who preceded Shri Tyagi was a refugee from West Pakistan. When the question of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan came, he went and stayed in Calcutta. But our new Minister is very fond of Delhi. He stays all the time in Delhi. I would request him to stay for some time in Dandakaranya because Dandakaranya is proving to be a fiasco. I would also request him to stay for some time in Calcutta. I would therefore submit to him very respectfully—he is my elder brother—that he should stay only for a few days in Delhi and he should not make Delhi his home.

When I see the schemes so far as the West Pakistan people are concerned, I find that they have given the development of some colonies to municipal corporation. What has happened is, they are in a very very sorry state of development. The Development of Gur-ki-Mandi, Remodelling of Village Tehar and Reconstruction of Lajpat Rai Market are suffering. These should be handed over to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply as has been done in the case of other schemes. So far as the claims of joint stock companies are concerned, they seem to be a hardy annual. They have not been made over so far. No meeting of the Implementation Committee has taken place. There are so many movable assets of joint stock companies so far as the West Pakistan refugees are concerned. Their claims for pensions, provident fund, leave salary and security deposits have not been attended to as briskly as they should have been. At the same time, the contractors and other persons have not had their dues. Insurance policies are still rotting in the archives of West Pakistan. Court deposits are still lying unattended in West Pakistan.

I would, therefore, say that while the hon. Minister should attend more to the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan, he should not forget the refugees from West Pakistan because some of them are going to die or have already died due to not obtaining pension and other things.

श्री हुसैन अन्व कदुबाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung. There is quorum now. Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech. Hon. Members who have come should remain in the House and not run away.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, so far as Dandakaranya is concerned, we must do something to make it a going concern in the matter of agriculture, in the matter of industries, in the matter of land reclamation and in the matter of other things. What I find is, while the input of administrative staff has been great their output of work has been very very low and small. I would like the output of staff to compare favourably with the output of work in these fields. At the same time, we should have an integrated master plan for this and somebody should take charge of it permanently. I would request the hon. Minister to attend to this also.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to disapprove or speak against the Demands of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. I oppose these Demands. For the last three years we had no Ministry separately in respect of rehabilitation. This year, of course, it is a good thing that a separate Ministry has been formed and Shri Tyagi along with Dr. M. M. Das has been given the charge of it. They are trying, no doubt, to have a grasp of the problem, but from the actual performance, I most reluctantly say, this Ministry is still following a partial policy at least towards the refugee from East Pakistan.

Everybody who participated in the debate has said that there was no necessity for the Government to seal the border in the manner in which they have done. From 1st April nobody is allowed to come into India without the necessary travel documents. When the Parliament is in session why was such a vital policy so declared without any consent of the Parliament? In the West Bengal Assembly, both the Opposition and the Congress Members have passed a resolution requesting or demanding that this order must immediately be rescinded. There must not be any sort of barrier for the people who want to come here from Pakistan. Government spokesmen, beginning

from the Foreign Minister down to the Estimates Committee, have been saying that the situation in Pakistan is not yet normal. When that is the position in Pakistan, how can our Government take this stand? First they declared that from 1st November any person coming to India without travel documents will not be given rehabilitation facilities. Yet, thousands of people are still coming in and there is no end to the flow of people from Pakistan because the plight of the minority community there is miserable. The situation prevailing in Pakistan being what it is, it is impossible for the minorities to live there in peace, and that is why they are coming to India in large numbers. So, if the Government at this stage choose to close the doors on their face, it is not only unreasonable but it is inhuman too.

The other day when a Congress Member, Shri A. C. Guha, was speaking on this subject, he referred to the pitiable condition of these people and the difficulties which they are facing in East Pakistan. The husband is living in India and the wife is on the other side of the border. She is not allowed to come here and live with her husband. For that she has to get the migration certificate and it is none too easy to get it. From the way in which the Ministry is proceeding, one is tempted to believe that this Ministry does not know the geography of East Pakistan. If a person residing at Khulna has to get a migration certificate, he has to go all the way to Dacca, which is not an easy thing. So, I voice my emphatic protest against this order. It is not only my view. The entire people of West Bengal want this order to be withdrawn and the West Bengal Legislative Assembly has already passed a resolution that this order must be rescinded immediately so that any refugee who wants to come over to India from East Pakistan could do so and get in full the rehabilitation benefits which are offered to the refugees.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

Now I will explain why I say that the Ministry are still partial in their dealings with the East Pakistan refugees. Take the case of the residuary problem. First of all, I do not agree with the Government that it is a residuary problem. It is a live problem still; only a very small part of the problem has been solved.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): It is a concurrent problem.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yes, and we are duty-bound to solve it because at the time of partition we had given a solemn pledge to the people of Pakistan, the people belonging to the minority community, that in case of trouble they will be given not only shelter here but they will be fully rehabilitated. Now Government is being back on that promise is clearly proved and established by the recent order of Government.

The other day, my hon. friend, Dr. M. M. Das, tried to explain the stand of Government on Dandakaranya, regarding which Shrimati Renu Chakravarty had raised certain points. The way in which he tried to explain the position did not convince me or my other friends. I have got many instances to show how insincere the Government is. To this day it has not defined the powers of the different authorities of Dandakaranya. What is the function of the Ministry, so far as Dandakaranya Development Authority is concerned? What are the functions of the Chairman and the Chief Administrator? Nothing has been defined with the result there is too much bickering between the various authorities and it has come out even in the newspapers. If only Government had really taken serious note of the matter and defined and determined the powers of the different authorities, all this could have been avoided. The situation obtaining there is really funny. The hon. Deputy Minister took pains to describe the things they have

done. But I can cite so many examples, from the report of the Estimates Committee, to show the other side of the picture. For example, the DDA does not know how many tube-wells are necessary for supplying drinking water to the villages. How many wells are functioning and how many are not functioning, even that information is not available with the DDA. When this is the way in which the DDA is functioning, what could we expect from the Government?

The Estimates Committee says that thousands of rupees are unnecessarily spent on travelling allowance while very little is spent on real rehabilitation of refugees. The Committee further says that in the matter of employment the DDA is not employing refugees who were taken to Dandakaranya for land reclamation and other work; especially for class 3 and class 4 posts, people are not recruited from amongst the refugees.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now. He has taken ten minutes.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: There are so many problems facing the refugees that it is impossible to deal with them within ten minutes. They cannot be solved by my writing to the Ministers, because they are indifferent to our letters. So, I want to say something on the floor of the House.

I must now come to the existing problems. As Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has stated, you must raise the ceiling because with the price of land that you have already fixed, namely, Rs. 1,250, you cannot get land in any town or even in a village. So, unless the ceiling is raised, that problem can never be solved.

Then I come to the regularisation of squatters' colonies. It has been mentioned here that so many squatters' colonies have been regularised. But I say that not a single colony has

been regularised. Government have given some chits which have no legal value. It is only a licence to stay in a plot of land. But it has no legal validity; you can drive them out. So, why do you not give them title to the land? I do not know why Government should hesitate so much to give them title on the land. What is the harm? You have already given them the land. Now, why do you not give them the full right by giving the title to the occupier of the land?

Then, there are certain colonies which are not regularized because some vested interests are connected with those colonies. There are some big land sharks, like Bhangore & Company because of whom some squatters' colonies are not regularised. Every time I ask a question on this subject the West Bengal Government say that they are taking steps to regularise them, but up till today it has not been done.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The four minimum requirements for the development of the squatters' colonies are: drainage system, drinking water, schools and roads. Even though lakhs of rupees have been spent on these development works I am sorry to say that no actual development has taken place. In my own area, in Mahesh Udbastu Sibir in Serampur one road was built at great cost but with one single shower the road was washed away. If the Minister so desires, he may look into it. What is the good of squandering money in this way? The money should really be spent on development work.

To sum up, Government must first raise the ceiling from Rs. 1,250. They must give the actual price. The refugees must be given the title to their lands. Thirdly, development works must be taken up sincerely and properly and the municipalities in which the squatters' colonies are

situated should be given financial assistance for the maintenance of these developing colonies.

We reside in the municipality area and we know that in these colonies in and around the Calcutta suburban towns there are squatters. Now, the West Bengal Government wants . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should close now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will finish within two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, you must finish now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yes, I will finish within two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a large number of Members waiting to speak. I must give them at least ten minutes each. So, you should finish now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: This is very important. If I do not make this point now, when and where will I have the opportunity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then others will not have any chance to speak. Please finish.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yes.

I was saying that for these refugees squatters at least some grant or loans should be given so that they may have their sanitary privy; otherwise, they will have the service privy which will mean an additional burden on the municipality. So, for the health of the residents of the colony and for the good or benefit of the locality, Government should come forward with some grants or loans for constructing privies.

The last point I will make out is regarding some money which is still due to contractors in Pakistan. I do not know what the Government wants to do, but that thing must be looked

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

into. Some people who have opted for India worked there as contractors and their money is still due; it has not been paid by the Pakistan Government. That thing must be looked into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chakraverti. I will call the hon. Minister at 2.30. Hon. Members should take not more than 10 minutes each.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I am thankful to the Estimates Committee for highlighting certain points on Dandakaranya. As I observed last year on another occasion, I would only reiterate the main points which had been emphasized by me. I am finding myself in a happy position now of being in agreement with certain points similarly emphasized by them. I wrote last year in the *Economic Review*:

"The lackadaisical manner, in which the vital question of rehabilitation was taken up, yielded nothing positive and meaningful.

The essential factors were seemingly lost sight of—namely, the availability of land and the speed with which it could be reclaimed and made ready for settlement.

Then there was the question of setting up industries—cottage, medium in special—thereby increasing employment potentialities. Agriculture could hardly contain the rising population. Poultry, dairy and orchards had to form essential accompaniments of rural economy . . ."

Recently, I had been to Madhya Pradesh and I did find that the same question is there before us today, namely, whether the people should be made to live in improvised shelters, camps, or should they be rooted to certain areas with employment opportunities, agricultural and other professions. Naturally, it must be basically based on agro-industry. That also should be done in a way as not

to disturb the local ways of life of the people, namely, the Adivasis, the Tribals and the so-called backward classes there. There must be no disturbance. That must be very carefully taken note of.

As I said last year also, there should be an integrated plan. Koraput in Orissa, Baster in Madhya Pradesh and Chanda in Maharashtra is the integrated area which could be developed, but unfortunately it could not be done because of the half-hearted policy that was adopted. The refugees also were playing in the hands of people who made them a pawn in their game of politics and, unfortunately till today only a few thousand people have been rehabilitated.

Last year, my demand was that there must be a separate Rehabilitation Ministry with a Cabinet rank Minister at the head. Fortunately, it has been done and the Ministry is competent today to take up this problem of integrated development so that the people know that they are having scope for employment as also for development.

Now I will take you round history a bit. As the greatest living historian of the world today, Arnold Toynbee says:

"History never happens. It is brought about by the free decisions of men as they decide, whether to be courageous or cowardly in the face of tomorrow."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. My hon. friend, Shri Chakraverti, is making a useful contribution to the debate and it is too sad for words that there is no quorum in the House. Has the Government decided that the quorum should be reduced to 25 or 5? If so, let them do so quickly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . . Now there is quorum; he may continue his speech.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, as you have played a prominent part in the history of our independence, you know the poignant feelings and the agonised torturations we, the ordinary common men who worked only as mere volunteers in the organisation, are working under. I am reminded of the bold statement made by the Congress President in November 1947—a remarkable man with robust optimism and unflinching courage; unfortunately, he is not with us now though he is a Member of Parliament here. The Congress President had said:—

“How was it that the Congress failed to anticipate this colossal tragedy—though it was warned of it by no less a person than Gandhiji?”

He said:

“In its anxiety to get rid of the British Raj, it allowed itself to be taken in by Mr. Jinnah’s profession of solicitude for these minorities when it ought to have been obvious to all that in view of his fanatic faith in the two-nation theory, this profession of solicitude was a mere mockery.”

The Congress President continued his remarks and openly said:—

“Looking back over the ghastly tragedy of the last two months, I have no doubt that we would have been wise if, before agreeing to partition, we had made Mr. Jinnah face the logical consequences of this theory of two-nation. We did not believe in this pernicious theory and yet, by accepting the June 3 plan, we were more or less driven to adopt it as the basis of partition.”

As a result, what happened? He said:—

“We cannot absolve ourselves from our responsibility towards the minorities in Pakistan. They were part of our nation as much

as we are. They suffered and fought as our comrades in the struggle for freedom.”

After that he brings in a very important contention that we cannot today believe in the so-called professions of virtue and fellow feelings for the minorities, in the Pakistan regime as it obtains today.

Naturally, the question that poses itself before us, first of all, “Why these persons have left their hearths and homes”? The slogan and bogey raised by Pakistan that the lure of money and other rehabilitation facilities given by the Rehabilitation Ministry attract these persons. Some people here are apt to believe in that. So, I raised this question with the Prime Minister and the President of the Indian Nations! Congress and here is the definite declaration by the Congress President in 1958. He says:—

“I also agree with you that it is not because of the rehabilitation benefits that they come away to India leaving their all behind. The extent of the problem has to be ascertained in all seriousness.”

That is the problem that faces us today. When the people find that they cannot live there as full-fledged citizens since they have all civic rights denied to them—they are practically treated as vassals, as second-class citizens and are victims of communal frenzy and genocide—and with the life blood squeezed out of them, they are forced to come to India to seek shelter on the definite assurance of the Congress President and the Prime Minister of India. Now what justification is there for somebody to come forward and say, “You cannot come because you have no migration certificate”.

So, I am prompted raise this question again. How can you bar the entry of the people who have the legitimate right to come over here and the

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

definite assurance of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the erstwhile Presidents of the Indian National Congress, Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Rajendra Prasad? I have got so many letters addressed to them in my repeated correspondence that I had occasion to carry on with them. I again reiterate that it would be most outrageous and atrocious if the people who rightly belong to India are withheld from coming over here. This will be augmenting their humiliation that they have been made to suffer there. One should realise why they are coming after 17 years of stay there against all odds. It is a ghastly tragedy that forces them out the life-blood is squeezed out of them and yet they are made to stand on the frontiers for non-fulfilment of some technical rules. We cannot bar their entry.

That is my appeal to the Ministry which should again consider its policy in the context of latest tragic developments and see that all these restrictions are withdrawn.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

जातवेदसे सुनवाम् सोमम अरातियतो
निदहाति वेदः ।

स न परसदति दुर्गानि विश्वः नावेव
सिन्धुम् दुरिता त्यजिनः ॥

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुनर्वास मंत्रालय और विशेषतः त्यागी जी से मुझे बड़ी आशाएँ थीं। मुझे उनके व्यक्तिगत जीवन का परिचय है। वह वास्तव में बड़े सज्जन हैं। किन्तु बीस बीस और पच्चीस पच्चीस बरस से बैठी हुई जो यहाँ नौकरशाही है उस पर वह अधिकार प्राप्त न कर सके। उस पर वह नियंत्रण न कर सके। यदि वह अप्रसन्न न हों तो मैं कह दूँ कि वह उसके हाथों की कठपुतली बन कर रह गये हैं। वह अपनी आशाओं को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं।

हमने शास्त्रों में पढ़ा है

जननी जन्म भूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी

माता और मातृभूमि स्वर्ग से भी अच्छी मानी जाती है। क्यों अपना स्थान छोड़ कर कोई जाता है? कुत्ता भी कहीं अगर रह लेता है तो डंडे भी उसको मारे जायें तो भी भागता नहीं है। पक्षी भी नहीं अपने स्थान को छोड़ता है, पशु भी नहीं छोड़ता है। लेकिन मानव जहाँ परम्पराओं से उसके पूर्वज रहते आ रहे हैं वहाँ से भागने लग गया है, उस स्थान को छोड़ कर वह आने लग गया है। वह क्यों भाग रहा है? यदि मैं कोई कठोर शब्द कह दूँ तो शायद वह अप्रसन्न हो जायें, सत्ताधारी लोग अप्रसन्न हो जायें। लेकिन यह तो मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि यह उनकी निर्मल नीति का ही परिणाम है जो मानव भाग भाग कर हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं। अभी पाकिस्तान से भाग कर आ रहे हैं और पचास लाख के करीब आ भी चुके हैं। लंका से भी अभी पांच लाख पच्चीस हजार आने हैं, बर्मा से भी वे आ रहे हैं। सारी दुनिया में जहाँ कहीं हिन्दू बसे हैं उन सभी स्थानों से उनको धक्के देकर बाहर निकाला जा रहा है और रोके रुक नहीं रहे हैं। गिने चुने अगर आते तो उनको हम बसा भी लेते, उनके लिए कुछ कर भी लेते लेकिन इतनी भारी तादाद में जो आ रहे हैं, इनको हम किस तरह से बसाने जा रहा हैं, इस पर हमें सोचना होगा। जिस तरह से वर्षा का पानी निम्न स्थान में घुसता है उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में चारों तरफ से लोग घुस रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम क्या होगा? इसका परिणाम भयंकर होगा और यह बहुत जल्दी हमारे सामने आयेगा। उसे कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा।

आज कहा जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आ रहे हैं उनको रोका जाना चाहिये और इसके उपाय ढूँढ़ने चाहियें। उनको आने से रोकने के लिए सीमा पर प्रतिबन्ध भी लगाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह दुख और दुर्भाग्य की

बात है कि इस तरह के नियंत्रण लगाये जा रहे हैं। जो व्यक्ति अपने पुण्य स्थान को छोड़ कर इस देश में आना चाहता है वह क्यों आना चाहता है इसको हमें देखना चाहिये। वह अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए और अपने बच्चों की रक्षा के लिए ही तो आना चाहता है। उनको भी अगर रोकने का यत्न किया जाता है तो इससे और ज्यादा निलज्ज कोई दूसरा काम नहीं हो सकता है।

हमें इसका कोई उपाय तो करना ही होगा। हमने सांप पकड़ने वाले देखे हैं। वे सांपों को पकड़ते हैं। सांप वस्तुतः बड़ा भयंकर जन्तु होता है। जो पकड़ने वाला होता है वह उसके गसू पर हाथ मारता है और उसको ऊपर से, सिर से पकड़ता है। सांप अपनी पूंछ से, अपने शरीर से उसके शरीर को लपेट देता है। सांप छूटने के लिए अपने शरीर से, अपनी पूंछ से उसको पकड़ता है। लेकिन वह होशियार पकड़ने वाला उसके मुंह को दबाता है और शरीर को दबाता है। इस तरह से सांप ढीला हो जाता है और वह उसको पकड़ नेता है। आप तो इस पुनर्वास की समस्या को सदा बनाये रखना चाहते हैं लेकिन यदि आप पुनर्वास चाहते हैं और जो लोग इधर आ रहे हैं उनको आने से रोकना चाहते हैं तो बहुत जल्दी आपको एक उपाय करना होगा। भूमि मांगने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यदि वहां से, यदि पाकिस्तान से एक आदमी इधर आता है तो, वहां से आप तीन को जाने के लिए तैयार कर लो। उनको आप कह दो, चलो बाबा, पाकिस्तान जाओ। जिस समय पाकिस्तान के सामने यह समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो जाएगी, उसके सामने इनको फिर से बसाने की समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो जाएगी तो स्वयं वह इस बात को अनुभव करना शुरू कर देगा कि अगर यहां से किसी को निकाला जाएगा तो वहां से पौने पांच करोड़ लोगों को इधर आना पड़ेगा। और वह वहां से हिन्दुओं को निकालना बन्द कर देगा। लेकिन इस उपाय को सरकार बरतना नहीं

चाहती है क्योंकि इसके राजनीतिक स्वार्थ हैं। वह इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हिन्दू मारे जायें कहीं, गल जायें कहीं, कट जायें कहीं इसको कुछ परवाह ही नहीं है। इनकी आंखें जो हैं इनका इन्होंने आपरेशन कराया हुआ है और इन आंखों में आंसू कभी आते ही नहीं हैं हिन्दुओं के लिए।

कितनी अव्यवस्था दण्डकारण्य में है, इसको आप देखें। एक सच्चन मेरे पास आया था, मुझे से आ कर मिला था। मैंने जब उसका हाल पूछा तो वह कहने लगा स्वामी जो आपने पुराणों में रौरव नरक का विवरण जो आता है, उसको पढ़ा ही होगा और इस रौरव नरक को अगर किसी ने देखना हो तो वह जा कर दण्डकारण्य में देख सकता है, कई क्षेत्रों में उसे इस के दर्शन हो जायेंगे। दण्डकारण्य योजना आपने क्या इसलिए बनाई है कि लोग वहां जा कर तपस्वी बनें? अगर उनको तपस्वी ही बनाना है तो आप तो पहले तपस्वी बनें। क्या आपने उनको वहां तपस्या के लिए रखा है ?

वे लोग अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए इधर आ रहे हैं। वे न केवल इस नाते से आ रहे हैं बल्कि धर्म के नाते भी यहां आ रहे हैं। वे अपने आपको हिन्दू समझते हैं, वैदिक धर्मी समझते हैं। इस वास्ते अपना सब कुछ छोड़कर यहां आ रहे हैं। अगर हम अपने लोगों की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकते तो इसको दबू नीति ही कहना होगा। हम समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि इतने बच्चे मारे गये हैं, इतने बड़े मारे गये हैं और उनका कोई इंतजाम ही नहीं था। सरकार समझती है कि 45 करोड़ आदमी हैं और अगर 10 चार करोड़ मारे भी जायें तो सरकार को क्या कमी पड़ती है अच्छा है कुछ मारे जायें, गल जायें। सरकार को स्थान मिलेगा मकान मिलेगा, कुछ बेरोजगारी कम होगी, खाद्य समस्या कुछ हल होगी, कुछ सिर

[श्री रामेश्वरा नन्द]

दर्द हलका हो जाएगा। इसलिए जो चार करोड़ अगर मारे जाते हैं तो कोई बात नहीं है। यह न केवल त्यागी जी को मैं कहूंगा बल्कि सरकार को भी कहूंगा कि उसकी वह नीति है कि कुछ लोग मारे जायें ताकि सिरदर्द हलका हो।

वहां पर पिछले दिनों कुछ लोगों को जो काम करते थे, हटा दिया गया था उनको निकाल दिया गया था नौकरी से। कई बरसों से वे सेवा कर रहे थे। उनको नौकरी में पक्का नहीं किया जा रहा है, उनका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार और त्यागी जी यदि ये चाहते हैं कि उनको सफलता मिले तो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों को वह बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ बसाने का प्रबन्ध करें। और त्यागी जी से मैं कहूंगा कि वह स्वयं वहां जाकर एक कमरा ले कर सांझ और सबेरे उन के बीच रह कर उन के दुख और दर्दों को देखें, उनकी जो दुखभी आहें हैं उनको वह सुनें और सुन कर और स्वयं उन के दुखों को अनुभव कर के उनको हल करने की कोशिश करें। दिल्ली के पवित्र स्थान में रहने से पुनर्वास की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य (पीलीभीत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय बोलने का दिया है। यह बहस शुरुवार से चल रही है। यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि यह वैस्ट बंगाल का मामला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह वैस्ट बंगाल का खाली मामला नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश का और राष्ट्र का यह सवाल है। सारे राष्ट्र को इसे हल करना है।

मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी पीलीभीत में ही तीन हजार इस तरह के व्यक्ति बसाये जा चुके हैं और अभी डाई सी फॅमिलीज और बसाई जानी हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है

कि जिस प्रकार से उन लोगों को बसाया गया है और जिस स्थिति में वह चल रहे हैं, वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। मैं जब जब उन से मिलता हूँ तब तक वह एक नई समस्या बतलाते हैं। उन लोगों के आवास के लिये जो मकान बनाये गये हैं वे भी गिर रहे हैं। साल दो साल पहले ही वे बने हैं लेकिन फिर भी वे गिर रहे हैं। उन के लिए 500 रु की व्यवस्था बैलों के चारे में है, लेकिन 200 या 250 रु में बूढ़े बैल खीद कर उन को दे दिये जाते हैं जो कि चार महीनों में मरने शुरू हो जाते हैं। इसी तरह से उन के हल के लिये और दूसरे औजारों के लिये भी...

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी): बैलों के बाबत आप किस जगह के लिये कह रहे हैं।

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य: मैं अपने जिले पीलीभीत की बात कह रहा हूँ जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में है।

उन लोगों को 150 रु हलों और खेती के दूसरे औजारों के लिये दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वह पैसे उन को दे कर थोड़ा पैसा खर्च कर के बाकी जो रुपया होता है उसको हजम कर लिया जाता है। इसलिये रिहैबिलिटेशन विभाग की जो गड़बड़ियां हैं...

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ): जो रुपया हलों और बैलों के लिये दिया जाता है उसको कौन आदमी मिसयूज करते हैं, जरा उन के नाम तो बतला लीजिये।

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य: यह स्थिति मैं आप के सामने हैं रखकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

उस तरफ से जो लोग वैस्ट बंगाल में आते हैं उन में से अधिकांश धान की खेती के लिये जमीन चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो अधिकारी हैं वे उन लोगों को देने के बजाय दूसरे

लोगों से नेगोशिएट कर के, जो कि अपना मुआवजा पाने के लिये जमीनों दे देते हैं, ऊंचे मुआवजे पर जमीन दे देते हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग धान बोने की आदी होते हैं, मक्का गेहूं या ज्वार नहीं बो सकते हैं, उन को अच्छी जमीन नहीं मिलती है। मैं बहुधा उन लोगों से मिलता रहता हूँ। वे लोग कहते हैं कि वे लोग असम में और ईस्ट बंगाल में धान बोने के आदि रहे हैं। मैंने ईस्ट बंगाल को मुक्तलिफ तरीके से देखा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ धान की खेती प्रधान रूप से की जाती है। दूसरी चीजें उतनी नहीं होती हैं, और वे लोग उसी के आदि होते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है और राष्ट्रीय ढंग से उनकी रुचि के अनुसार इस को तय करना चाहिये।

उन लोगों के रहने और आवास के सम्बन्ध में जो लूट हो रही है, उस को रकना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन तो यह है कि इस के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी बँठनी चाहिये जो कि बसाये गये लोगों की स्थिति को देखे। जो लोग बसाये जाने हैं उन की सुविधा का ध्यान तो वह रखे ही लेकिन उस के साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो लोग बसाये जा चुके हैं, वे सुखी हैं या नहीं, उन के रहने की भी व्यवस्था ठीक है या नहीं, इस तरफ भी वह ध्यान दें। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी मांग है कि एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी बनाई जाये जो कि सारे देश में जो इस तरह के सेट्लमेंट्स है उन का निरीक्षण कर के एक रिपोर्ट सबमिट करे ताकि उस के आधार पर उनकी स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो सके।

दंडकारण्य के बारे में जो हमारे एक मंत्री जी हैं उन्होंने बड़े जोरों से एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी पर कुछ आरोप लगाया और बड़े जोश में आये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के जो चेअरमैन हैं और उस के जो मैम्बर्स हैं उन्होंने बड़ी निष्ठा के साथ और

अच्छी तरह से बैठ कर के रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है दंडकारण्य में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार विद्यमान है। बहुत सी प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरी ही नहीं हुई है। बहुत सी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं, लेकिन वह बेकार हैं। और उन का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। करोड़ों रुपये हमारे देश के खर्च हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उन प्रोजेक्ट्स की उन्नति होना या उन का डेवेलपमेंट होना तो दूर रहा, वे एक तमाशा सी बन गई हैं। मंत्री महोदय नाराज न हों, उन का कर्तव्य है कि दंडकारण्य की जो स्थिति है उस की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करें।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das): We on this side will welcome a debate on the report of the Estimates Committee on Danda Karanya. We are not angry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, we shall have a debate some time later.

Dr. M. M. Das: Thank you.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : आप वे बड़े जोरों से कहा था।

सदन में जो यह बात कही गई कि इस दश में जो लोग आना चाहते हैं उनको पाकिस्तान से आने दिया जाए में भी उस का जोरों से समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश के वासी चाहे वे ईस्ट बंगाल में हों या किसी और देश में, चाहे बर्मा में हों चाहे सीलोन में चाहे मारिशस में हों, अगर वह इस देश में आना चाहते हैं तो यह उनकी मातृभूमि है और इस देश का कर्तव्य है, इस सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि उनके आने के लिये वह सारे द्वार खुले रखे और जो आना चाहते हैं उनको आने की पूरी सुविधा दे।

कल मेरे पास एक सज्जन आए थे वह काश्मीर से आए हुए हैं और काफी समय उन्हें यहाँ आए हो गए। उन्होंने

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

सरकार को लिखा था कि वह जो भूमि काश्मीर में छोड़ कर आए हैं उसका मुआवजा उनको मिलना चाहिये। वह उनको अभी तक नहीं मिला है। इस बारे में जो उत्तर गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है वह भी मेरे पास है। उनका जवाब यह है :

“Those who have migrated from Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir are not eligible for rehabilitation assistance”.

यह उनको उत्तर मिला है। इस तरह के बहुत से लोग हैं जो ऐसी असहाय अवस्था में हैं और सरकार की ओर से उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के जो व्यक्ति हैं वे भारतीय नागरिक हैं और परेशान हाली में वहां से आए हैं। जो भी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों वे उनको मिलनी चाहियें।

अभी मुझे बतलाया गया कि पांड, नारगी और अभीनगांव स्टेशन के पास कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो रेल क्षेत्र कहते हैं और जिनके रेलवे कोई डेवलपमेंट करने नहीं जा रही है और न किसी और प्रकार का कार्य वहां करने जा रही है। पन्द्रह वर्षों से वह लोग वहां रह रहे हैं। अब बताया जा रहा है कि वहां से उन लोगों को हटाया जा रहा है लेकिन उसके बदले में उन्हें कोई जगह नहीं दी जा रही है और न किसी रूपसे की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

इस तरीके से असम में एक जगह जलपाईगुडी जिले में समुकतला बतलाई गई। उसमें ब्राड गेज की कोई लाइन बनने जा रही है। वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज रह रहे हैं। उनको वहां से हटाया जा रहा है लेकिन उनको कोई दूसरा स्थान आवास के लिय नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वह लोग वहां पन्द्रह पन्द्रह, बीस बीस वर्ष से रह रहे हैं और वहां मकान बिल्ड कर लिये हैं और अपने रहने का बन्दोबस्त किया

है। अगर उनको हटाने का प्रश्न उठ तो उन्हें उनकी जगहों के अनुसार दूसरी जगह मिलनी चाहिये अन्यथा जो आवास का सवाल है या रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है उसका कोई तात्पर्य नहीं है। इसका क्या मतलब है कि जो लोग बसे हुए हैं उन्हें हटाया जाय और हटा कर परेशान किया जाए। इसकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

करीब दस लाख के व्यक्ति हमारे देश में आ चुके हैं और अभी और भी आना चाहते हैं। उनके आने का सवाल हमारे सामने विशेष रूप से है। उनका आना अनिवार्य है क्योंकि वे लोग वहां से भगाये जा रहे हैं या ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा की जा रही हैं जिन में वे आने के लिये विवश हैं। उनकी रूचि के अनुसार यहां पर उनको जगह मिलनी चाहिये ताकि उनको यहां हर तरह की सुविधा हो, रहने की, आवास की और दूसरे कामों की। तभी वे सुखी रह सकते हैं। अन्यथा उन्हें कहीं भी रक्खा जाय, इससे उन्हें सन्तोष नहीं होगा।

मैंने कुछ कैम्प भी देखे हैं। उन कैम्पों की जो दशा है वह भी अच्छी नहीं है। एक कैम्प में जब एस्टिमेंट्स कमेटी के मेम्बर्स गए तो कुछ इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया गया कि वहां के जो डाइरेक्टर्स थे वह हम से मिल भी नहीं सके।

इस तरीके से मुझे बतलाया गया कि 300 रु० शादी के लिये दिये जाते हैं और 30 रु० अगर कोई व्यक्ति मर जाता है तो उसकी अत्येष्टि के लिये दिये जाते हैं। व्यवस्था इतने की है। मैं दो कैम्पों में गया, चांदा में और भद्रावती में वहां पर मालूम हुआ कि यह सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं। कपड़े आदि मिलने की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है। उन्हें जो डोलर्स मिलते हैं उनके वितरण की व्यवस्था सही तरीके से नहीं है। कभी कभी तो लोग उनको हजम तक कर जाते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय को इन चीजों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप उस रूप्य को रखते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से वह व्यय भी होता है लेकिन उस का सद्पयोग नहीं होता है। उसका दुरुपयोग होता है और लोग कष्ट उठा रहे हैं। बीमारों के लिये अस्पताल हैं लेकिन वहां पर दवायें नहीं हैं, डाक्टर नहीं हैं। कुछ डाक्टर ऐसे हैं जो बंगला नहीं समझते हैं। कुछ जगहों पर डाक्टर्स हैं ही नहीं। इन सारी स्थितियों का अवलोकन कर के एक नए तरीके से इस कार्य कर सरकार बढ़ाये तभी सुविधा हो सकती है।

14 hrs.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त संसद के बारे में तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है, लेकिन पुनः मैं मंत्री महोदय के लिये मुझे यह कहना है कि श्री त्यागी एक सफल संसद सदस्य का रोल छोड़ कर एक अयोग्य मंत्री का रोल लिये हुए हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order He should not use such words.

श्री किशन पटनायक : दण्डकारण्य के बारे में मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना नहीं है। इतना मैं कह दूँ कि यह दण्डकारण्य परियोजना बीस पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये का एक शर्मनाक व्यापार है। 1957 से यह शुरू हुआ था और अभी तक इस परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना बन नहीं पाई है। दण्डकारण्य के पुनर्वासि पहलू के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है। लेकिन दण्डकारण्य का पुनर्वासि के अलावा एक और पहलू है, वह दूसरा पहलू है उद्योग का, और खेती का। श्री त्यागी को पैसे दिये गये हैं बीस पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये लोग दिये गए हैं हजारों, और जमीन दी गयी है हजारों एकड़। और उनसे हम अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि पैसे, लोगों और जमीन का इस्तेमाल करके देश की पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे, खेती बढ़ायेंगे, अनाज बढ़ायेंगे, उद्योग बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन हम को जो रिपोर्ट

मिली है उसको बढ़िमानी से ठीक लिखा भी नहीं जाता। उससे यह पता नहीं लगता है कि इतना पैसा खर्च होने के बाद अन्न का कुछ उत्पादन बढ़ा या नहीं, इतने जो लोग नियोजित हैं और जिनका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है उसका कुछ फल उत्पादन के रूप में मिल रहा है या नहीं। और फिर नौकर शाही के ऊपर खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। सिर्फ हैडक्वार्टर के इन्तिजाम के ऊपर सालाना दो लाख के हिसाब से खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, और गश्त का भत्ता 1961 में जो डेढ़ लाख था वह सन 1963-64 में 16 लाख हो गया है। तो इन सब के बारे में मैं मांग - करूँगा कि एक जूडीशियल एनक्वायरी दण्डकारण्य के बारे में होनी चाहिये, और उसके द्वारा इतने करोड़ रुपयों की बरबादी की जांच करायी जानी चाहिये।

फिर जो भारतीय बर्मा, श्रीलंका और जंजीबार से आये हैं, मुझे आश्चर्य है कि उनके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

श्री त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि बर्मा और सोलोन से जो भारतीय आते हैं उनका जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वे एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्डर हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इन भारतीयों का काम इस मंत्रालय को नहीं सौंपा गया। जब यह मंत्रालय बाहर से आने वाले भारतीयों के लिये बनाया गया है तो लंका और बर्मा आदि से आने वाले भारतीयों का काम भी इसको दिया जाना चाहिये था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस बारे में एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि बर्मा से जितने लोग आये हैं, उनमें से जितने तमिल नाड

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

के लोग थे उनका कुछ इन्तिजाम तमिल नाडु की सरकार ने कर दिया है, लेकिन जो लोग दिल्ली, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के थे उनका इन्तिजाम कोई नहीं करता है। तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो हिन्दुस्तानी बाहर से आते हैं उनके साथ एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बरताव नहीं होता है, राज्य स्तर पर बंगाली, तमिल, पंजाबी, इस ढंग से होता है, यह बड़े ही खेद की बात है।

मैं एक और बात के प्रति मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचूंगा। पुनर्वास की समस्या हिन्दुस्तान में चलती रहेगी जब तक कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रखने वाले भारतीयों के बारे में कोई स्पष्ट और दृढ़ नीति नहीं अपनाएगी। उदाहरण के लिए मैं पूर्व अफ्रीका का मामला आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पूर्व अफ्रीका में इस तरह से मामला चल रहा है कि कभी न कभी वहाँ के भारतीय भी उजड़ेंगे और हजारों की तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान आने लगेंगे। अभी हमारी सरकार इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही, जब लोग उजड़ने लगेंगे और आने लगेंगे तो कुछ राहत उनको दे दी जाएगी, जैसे कस्टम के मामले में कुछ ढीलापन कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन जब कभी उनके उजड़ने की क्रिया शुरू हो रही उस समय उस और ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। अगर अपने उजड़ने के दस पांच साल पहले वे लोग यहां आना भी चाहें अपनी कुछ सम्पत्ति लेकर तो उनके साथ कोई ढिलाई नहीं बरती जाती, उनके साथ वही कड़ाई की जाती है जिस के फलस्वरूप वह आ नहीं पाते, और फिर जब संकट आ जाता है तो रास्ता ही बन्द हो जाता है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि अपने मंत्रालय को बढ़ाएँ। इस मंत्रालय में सिर्फ बंगाली शरणार्थियों के लिये ही व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये, बल्कि उन अन्य शरणार्थियों के लिये भी व्यवस्था रखें और उसके लिये नीति बनावें।

मैं आखिर में एक प्वाइंट और कह देना चाहता हूँ। इस मंत्रालय के लिये यह श्रम की बात होगी कि जो काम उसको सौंपा गया है उसको खत्म करके यह बन्द हो जाए। यही उसकी सफलता मानी जायेगी। लेकिन मैं इसको स्थायी रूप देना चाहता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि केवल बाहर से आने वालों की ही समस्या नहीं है, भीतर रहने वाले लोगों की भी समस्या आ जाती है, जैसे झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों की समस्या और दूसरे किस्म के लोगों की समस्या। जहां औद्योगिकीकरण या शहरीकरण होता है वहां पुनर्वास की समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय बाहर से आने वाले भारतीयों की समस्या को खत्म करके भारत के अन्दर वालों के पुनर्वास की समस्या को ले लें। अगर इसके लिये यह मंत्रालय तैयार हो जाएगा तो निश्चय ही इस की सफलता मानी जायेगी।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I say that the decision to seal the border is a cruel betrayal of a persecuted and tortured minority. It is also a sacrilege of the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru who gave definite assurances to the people of East Bengal on the eve of partition. When 1 crore and 25 lakh people there were hesitant to accept partition, the Prime Minister of India sent a message to the East Bengal conference which Shyame Prasad Mookerjee called. These are the words he used:

"We think also of our brothers and sisters who are being cut off from us by political boundaries and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are us and they would remain of us, whatever may happen, and we will be sharers in their good and ill-fortune alike".

Sardar Patel was more emphatic. He said:

“Our hearts naturally go out to those who were of us and with us so long, but who are now being separated. Few can realise the bitterness and sorrow which partition has brought to those who cherished unity and lived to fashion the details. But let not our brethren across the border feel that they are going to be neglected and forgotten. Their welfare will claim our vigilance and we will follow with abiding interest their future”.

The Congress Working Committee also passed a resolution:

“The Congress is bound to afford full protection to all those non-Muslims from Pakistan who have crossed the border and come over to India or who may do so to save their lives and their honour”.

Last year, when the terrible holocaust started, I had the privilege of leading a citizen's delegation in Calcutta to the hon. Home Minister, Shri Nanda, the Finance Minister, Shri Krishnamachari and the then Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Khanna. After hearing us, they gave their solemn word of honour that no impediment would be created so far as the minority community from East Pakistan was concerned, and they would relax restrictions.

Sir, possibly you have heard that the International Commission of Jurists, Indian Branch, has submitted a Report on the recurrent exodus of minorities from East Pakistan and Disturbance in India. I had the privilege to approach the present Prime Minister, Mr. Shastri, and he was good enough to order that all facilities should be afforded and the Commission has submitted a Report. I thought that every Member of this Parliament would be supplied a copy of this Report because the Government has got 500 copies from the

Commission. I am reading page 300 of the Report.

“The Government of Pakistan, the press, the radio and prominent members of Cabinet, religious and lay leaders, seized upon the Hazrat Bal incident to indulge in propaganda of incitement not only against India but Hindus in general, notwithstanding the fact that there were about 9 million non-Muslims in East Pakistan, overwhelming majority of these being Hindus. False and highly exaggerated statements about the happenings in Kashmir were published in banner headlines and baseless allegations made against the Government of India. Mr. Nehru was called “The Real Thief and the Real Arsonist”.

Then, you know what happened in Dacca, in Narayanganj and in Khulna. Organised genocide started. I have not much time to quote some more passages from this Report. You know now that the report is there. Yet, the hon. Minister says, let us have a discussion. But he cannot deny the facts. What are the facts? The facts are: from 1st January uptill the end of the year 5-78 lakhs of people have come to West Bengal—the total for India was 8-56 lakhs. Out of this total number 4.42 lakhs—51.6 per cent—are new migrants who have come over without any travel documents.

Are we to understand that there has been peace now and that too peace with honour and the minorities are now being protected? Nothing of the kind has happened, Sir. On the other hand, this International Commission of Jurists, a responsible body which maintains certain standards, are saying—

“Social and economic boycott of non-muslims in many areas made it impossible for them to live in Pakistan.

The leaders of Pakistan and its press and radio kept denying any-

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

thing whatever had happened in East Pakistan."

Also there are other incidents, which I have no time to read to you. But only one paragraph I will read.

"The total number of refugees who have arrived in 1964 in India is about 8,70,000 but of these 48,000 are Christians and 21,000 are Buddhists. This brings the number of refugees from East Pakistan area from 1946 to 1964 to about 5½ million. The population of non-Muslims in East Pakistan at the time of partition was about 13 million. Only about 8½ million are left."

These 8½ million are today in dire jeopardy. I will read out a portion of the statement which appeared in the Congress papers in Calcutta. What is that?

"The West Bengal Police are pushing back the unfortunate refugees who are now coming over".

It is very easy for the hon. Minister to stand up and say that they can get migration certificates. But they don't know what is happening. I have myself gone to Mr. Shastri a number of times and lodged complaints about the harassment and the persecution and the treatment that these refugees, these intending refugees, get at the hands of our own officers. It is a cruel shame. I am sorry to say as a Bengal, as a Hindu and as an Indian that our own officers have been ill-treating these people. Of course, after repeated complaints both to the Home Minister and to Mr. Shastri things have improved. But it is really impossible because the geographical situation is such that the people find it very difficult to come down to Dacca. Pakistan ordered the closure of Raj-sahi office and we succumbed to that order and closed down that office. The entire North Bengal was cut off, thus making it very difficult for the people there to come down. But even there they have to wait for a num-

ber of days and pay money sometimes, graft, because corrupt elements are operating there. So it is very very difficult for them. Let there be screening. We don't want any Pakistani saboteurs to come in. It is necessary for the Government to be careful in this respect. They can do the screening, but let not this cruel order of sealing the entire border be continued to be implemented making it impossible for any Hindu refugees to come over.

We have heard a lot about the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The Deputy Minister was very eloquent over his great achievements. The achievement is a complete fiasco. Let us look at the facts. I am reading from a very thoughtful article published in *The Statesman* which only supports the Government.

Dr. M. M. Das: I think the paper which writes something against us is also a Congress paper.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It says, "Dandakaranya has proved to be a white elephant". Yes, it is a white elephant and nobody can deny it. How much has it cost? After six years of development it has cost India, our exchequer, our poor tax-payers' money, Rs. 30 crores. I do not know about what the hon. Minister is very proud and is very eloquent. Only 10,000 families have been rehabilitated there; 10,000 families at a cost of Rs. 30 crores, which means for each family Rs. 30,000 have been invested.

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not certainly Rs. 30 crores. I don't know the hon. Member's source of information.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You please tell me what is the figure.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस साल की मांग मिला कर 30 करोड़ रुपये हो जायगा ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Let not my friend get irritated. The worst thing:

is what has happened to Mr. Saibal Gupta, who is an officer with great reputation, ability and experience. He had been giving the figures because he was in charge of it. What is the use of saying that there were considerable bickerings? I am sorry to say that these bickerings among the high-ups do not interest us. The whole thing has been a failure. The expected yield from the agricultural land has been much below than what was expected and the industries have not been developed. The result has been that on the whole the Dandakaranya has been a glorious failure. This system of Deputy Minister acting as the Chairman of the organisation should immediately end.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Quite right.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I say it is thoroughly improper, especially when viewed in the background of the principle of giving freedom to this organisation and enabling it to be built up. Those officers who bungled, those officers who misbehaved and those officers who made it impossible for an efficient man like Mr. Saibal Gupta, who was trusted and whose services were recognised by late Bidhan Chandra Roy, to function are being promoted.

I submit, Sir, that there should be re-thinking. I am not blaming the Rehabilitation Minister. I thought that the upgrading of the Ministry with cabinet portfolio was a right step and I expected a lot of the hon. Minister. But I am disappointed. I am also disappointed that Mr. Shastri who had thoroughly approved that there should be re-thinking and this Rehabilitation business should be under a Cabinet Minister who should go ahead with the rehabilitation plan having regard to the new danger which has come to the already persecuted minority has also failed in this critical hour.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय त्यागी जी को बधाई

देना चाहता हूँ कि उन के इधर आने से इस मंत्रालय में नई जागरूकता और एक नया दृष्टिकोण बना है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि यह पुनर्वास का काम जो अभी अधूरा रह गया है वह पूरा हो जायेगा।

यह दुःख का विषय है कि सन् 1947 में भारत का विभाजन हुआ। दो जातियों के सिद्धान्त और विभाजन के दुष्परिणाम के कारण जो घटनायें इस देश के अन्दर और दूसरे देश के अन्दर घटीं उन के कारण लाखों आदमियों को उधर से इधर उखड़ कर जाना पड़ा और लाखों को इधर से उखड़ कर उधर जाना पड़ा। उधर से हमारे देश में लाखों आदमी शरणार्थी बन कर आये और उस के कारण हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर गहरा असर पड़ा। यह पुनर्वास का काम एक अति विशाल काम है। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से लाखों आदमी इधर बेघरबार हो कर आये और उन को इधर बसाने का काम, उन को नये रोजगार धंधे आदि देने का काम एक बड़ा काम रहा है। कहा यह जाता है कि वह काम बहुत हद तक पूरा हो चुका है। ऐसा मैं भी मानता हूँ। आज भी अगर हम कुछ बातों का जिक्र करें तो चाहे उधर माननीय मंत्री और सदन् का ध्यान न जाये। मैं यहाँ अच्छे तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोगों को वहाँ से लाने के लिए बड़े अच्छे प्रयत्न किये गये।

पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के भिन्न भिन्न हिस्सों में हमारे जो सफ़ाई का काम करने वाले बाल्मीकी भाई या दूसरे छोटे हरिजन या दूसरे कमजोर लोग रहते थे, उन को यहाँ पर लाया तो गया, लेकिन उन को बसाने का काम बड़ी उदासीनता से किया गया। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ विशेष दृष्टि, कुछ विशेष विचार-धारा और कुछ विशेष जीवन-स्तर और आर्थिक स्तर के रेफ़ूजीज को, पुरुषार्थियों को

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

बसा दिया गया, लेकिन डेस्टीट्यूट, धनहीन भूमिहीन लोगों को बसाने के सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति है, उस से मुझे संतुष्टि नहीं होती है। जहाँ तक उन को काम देने का सम्बन्ध है, उन को काम के साधन न के बराबर दिये गये हैं। इन आठ दस सालों में एक दो बार नहीं, कम से कम तीन चार बार मैंने सारे देश में फले हुए इन लोगों की स्थिति को देखा है और इस लिये मैं जानता हूँ कि आज भी वे लाखों आदमी बड़े नगरों में काम के अभाव में, साधनों के अभाव में और धन तथा दूसरी सहायता के अभाव में बड़ा दुखपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। उस की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली में और दूसरे नगरों में उन के लिए कुछ बस्तियाँ बसाई गई, लेकिन उन की एक अजीब स्थिति है। वहाँ पर उन लोगों को अपना जीवन चलाने के लिए साधन नहीं दिये गये। विशेष कर धन वाले या दूसरे ऐसे लोग उन के ऊपर एक लालचमरी दृष्टि रखते हैं। जिन लोगों का जीवन कुछ कठिन होता है और जिन के पास अर्थ का अभाव होता है, उनके घर उनसे खरीद लिये जाते हैं। इन वर्षों में मैंने और इस विचार को ले कर चलने वाले हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने बराबर सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है कि उन लोगों को ये बने हुए मकान लेने के लिए—चाहे वे विनोबापुरी में बने हों या देश के दूसरे भागों में बने हों—साधन जुटाये जायें और उन को धन की सहायता दी जाये। हमने कहा है कि कम से कम ऐसा यत्न तो किया जाये कि वे लोग छोटी और आसान किशतों में उन मकानों को ले सकें, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। बाद में उन मकानों की ऊंची बोली लगाई गई और वे मकान नीलाम किये गये। इस स्थिति में मैं कैसे यह समझ सकता हूँ

कि सरकार की ओर से हरिजनों को बसाने के लिए कुछ सहायता दी गई है? डिस्प्लेस्ड हरिजनों का एक विभाग रहा है। उस विभाग ने कुछ काम किये, लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उस विभाग के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उस विभाग को जो चलाने वाले थे, उन्होंने इन हरिजनों का तो पुनर्वास नहीं किया, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत कुछ हद तक अपना पुनर्वास जरूर कर लिया।

इन बस्तियों में कुछ कम्यूनिटी हाल भी बनाये गये, जिन में इन लोगों के कल्याण के लिए और उन के जीवन के उत्थान के लिए कुछ काम चलने चाहिये थे, लेकिन सरकारी सहायता न मिलने के कारण और दूसरे आवश्यक साधन न होने के कारण वहाँ पर कोई काम नहीं चल सका। इन कम्यूनिटी हाल पर एक प्रकार की गूढ़ दृष्टि रखी गई और विशेष कर दिल्ली में कालिका नगर, और विनोबापुरी में इन को किसी न किसी प्रकार से ले लिया गया। इस समय वहाँ पर इन लोगों के कल्याण के लिए किसी भी दृष्टि से काम नहीं हो रहा है।

पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों को तो सरकार ने बसा दिया, लेकिन हरिजन पुरुषार्थियों को अभी तक नहीं बसाया गया है और वह काम अभी अधूरा है। जब आदरणीय पन्त जी जिन्दा थे, तो इस समस्या की ओर उन का विशेष ध्यान था। इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर खींचा जाता रहा है कि जिन हातों या मुहल्लों में हरिजन भाई सी, दो सी सालों से रहते आ रहे हैं, उन को वहाँ पर कम से कम रहने का और जमीन का अधिकार दे दिया जाये और वह इक्की प्रापर्टी उन को दे दी जाये। इस मंत्रालय को यह भी कहा जाता रहा है कि जिस खेती की जमीन पर हरिजन हैं, उन को उस का अधिकार

दे दिया जाये । पंजाब, दिल्ली और देश के दूसरे भागों में इस तरह के आदेश निकाले गये, लेकिन उन का कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ ।

आज भी बाल्मीकी भाई और दूसरे कमजोर लोग हजारों की तादाद में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में हैं । विभाजन के समय सरकार की ओर से बड़े बड़े आश्वासन दिये गये थे, लेकिन उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया है । हमारे दिलो-दिमाग पर, हमारी छाती पर विभाजन का बोझ पड़ा, लेकिन सरकार ने हमारी कोई मदद नहीं की । आज भी वे लोग मुसलमान नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे हिन्दू-धर्मी हैं, हिन्दू सम्प्रदाय और आर्य संस्कृति को मानने वाले हैं । उन में से किसी की बहू इधर है और मालिक उधर है और किसी का मालिक इधर है और बहू उधर है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में वीसा और अन्य कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इस विषय पर जितनी भी बात हुई है, जितनी भी राउंड टेबल कांफ़ेसिज हुई हैं, उन में इस प्रश्न को नहीं उठाया गया है । अब तक जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, लेकिन अब मंत्री महोदय को इस तरह के लोगों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

अब मैं पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए भाइयों के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । आज भी वे हजारों की तादाद में यहाँ आ रहे हैं । सीमा पर उन पर जो रोक लगाई गई है, मैं उस को बहुत दुःखजनक और क्रूरता-पूर्ण मानता हूँ । हमारी पुलिस, हमारे विभागों, राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण विशाल होना चाहिये । आज पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जो स्थिति है, उस की ओर सरकार को दुनिया के हर एक मंच पर और बड़ी पंचायत में ध्यान दिलाना चाहिये और उस के विरुद्ध एक वातावरण

पैदा करना चाहिये । जैनासाइड वहाँ हुआ है, मानव हत्यायें वहाँ हुई हैं, अपमान वहाँ हुआ है । आज भी श्रमसंबन्धियों का जीवन वहाँ पर असुरक्षित और ख़तरे में है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन लोगों की सुरक्षा के दायित्व से भाग नहीं सकती है । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आते हैं या आना चाहते हैं, उन की सुरक्षा, उन के जीवन को बचाने और उन के मान की रक्षा का दायित्व उन का है । वह पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट को कहें कि जितने आदमी वहाँ से इस देश में आते हैं, वह उन के लिए धरती दे और उपलब्ध की जाये । वहाँ पर उन लोगों की जिस तरह की सम्पत्ति है, उस के अनुसार उन को साधन जुटाये जायें । यह बड़ा गम्भीर और विकट सवाल है, जो देश के सभी निवासियों के मस्तिष्क में है । माननीय मंत्री को इस सवाल को एक नये दृष्टिकोण से देख कर हल करना चाहिये ।

जो लोग खेती कर सकते हैं, काम-धंधा कर सकते हैं, सरकार उनको काम देना चाहती है, काम के साधन देना चाहती है लेकिन ऐसी इच्छा होते हुए है भी वह दे नहीं पाती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन उपलब्ध करना, उन के लिए लाभकारी काम प्रोवाइड करना और उन को बसाने के नये साधन जुटाना उस का फ़र्ज है । यह कोई मामूली काम नहीं है, बल्कि बड़ा विशाल काम है । मंत्री महोदय उस काम को समाप्ति की ओर ले जा रहे हैं और साथ ही यह मंत्रालय भी समाप्ति की ओर जा रहा है । लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि इस समस्या की गुत्ता में वृद्धि हो रही है और इसलिए इस पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को जारी रखने को बहुत आवश्यकता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस से एक

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

नया विचार और एक नया दृष्टिकोण पैदा करें ।

भारतीय दलित वर्ग संघ ने एक प्रस्ताव पास कर के पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए हरिजन भाइयों की समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और आशा प्रकट की है कि सरकार के द्वारा उन को जमीन और अन्य रोजी रोजगार के साधन दे कर बसाने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

जहां तक दण्डकारण्य का सवाल है, यकीनी तौर पर आज उसकी वही स्थिति है, जैसी कि हम रामायण में पढ़ते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि उस की स्थिति वैसी न रहे, बल्कि वहां पर सुख और शान्ति हो, चैन हो, वहां पर लोगों को काम करने के साधन मिलें, ताकि सरकार ने वहां पर जो धन लगाया है, उस का सही उपयोग हो सके । सरकार को दण्डकारण्य के सम्बन्ध में एक क्रियात्मक नीति अपनानी चाहिये, लेकिन आज तक वह पर जो कुछ हुआ है, वह निराशाजनक स्थिति में है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक अच्छी स्थिति पैदा हो और मंत्री महोदय के काम से, बल से, प्रभाव से और सरकार द्वारा दिये गये करोड़ों रुपयों के सही उपयोग से भूमिहीन, साधनहीन और बेचारे लोग वहां पर बस सकें और समझ सकें कि सरकार के द्वारा उन को बसाने का काम आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

Shri Tyagi: Sir, it is now well nigh a year that I have taken up this portfolio of Rehabilitation. I must confess that the job has not been very pleasant for me. It has not been very pleasant, because I have to deal with families who have been uprooted . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे हैं । हाउस में कोरम तो होना चाहिये ।

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

Shri Tyagi: Sir, as I was saying the job has not been a very happy one, because I have to deal with families of afflicted persons, persons in trouble, displaced people on the border. If hon. Members have cared to go and see, they will find men, women and children crossing the border, the children in the lap of their mothers, with fears in their hearts and tears in their eyes, a sight which no human being can really bear; it is so painful. And therefore, when hon. Members from either side express their anxiety and their worry about getting things done speedily, well, they express the sentiments of the nation as a whole.

The feelings expressed by hon. Members in the House I fully share, and I must confess in all honesty that if I were myself to comment upon my achievements, I would say they are not satisfactory, and I must confess that I have not done up to the mark-up to the extent to which I had my own ambitions to do. There had been difficulties; but I do not want to plead about them, because even those difficulties should have been surmounted, I should have overcome them.

But my greater difficulty was the mental condition of those families; I mean, they were not very much in the mood of co-operation. And that has happened, because it is not humanly possible for a family that has been uprooted to take to normal conditions suddenly and proceed to do things in a normal manner.

Therefore, the policy of the Government has always been that even if somebody goes amuck or goes wrong, we do not take to a vindictive type of attitude. We keep a margin or

allowance for that. Any way, there have been reasons, but the main difficulty before the Government of India has been that since 1946 there have been waves after waves of these refugees, displaced persons, uprooted families, crossing the Border and coming, both from the east and the west. Up to the end of 1963, about 41 lakhs and odd had already come, from East Pakistan and now this year 9 lakhs and odd have come. They are still coming.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are only rehabilitating three lakhs.

Shri Tyagi: They are still coming. I must give credit to the border States of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. They have done wonderfully well. It was such a big crisis there, with hosts of people coming, thousands at a time. The average once went up to 3,000 per day, these families, and particularly the credit goes to the Assam Government. It was a difficult task for them, because in the Mizo Hills, when there was a wave of these displaced persons coming from that side, it became difficult for them to take them out of those hills on account of the lack of roads, etc. They put in their best talents, and the people of the Army Border Police and others also co-operated, and within about twenty-five days they put up a sort of a track by which they could bring those refugees to the main places where they had put up camps. Temporary camps, transit camps were put up and Rs. 15 lakhs were spent. But they did the job very well. They had to come hundreds of miles wading through marshy lands and water, they had to walk and come. And arrangements were also made for providing trucks, for hospitals. Wherever there were camps, arrangements of all types, for the natural, primary facilities which a human being needs, like shelter, food, hospital arrangements, had to be made.

At present there are 96 camps. Nine of them are run by the Central Government and the others by the State Governments. The total amount spent

during this relief work alone has been to the tune of about Rs. 9 crores. Doles etc. and other facilities had to be provided.

The capacity in Mana camp itself at the very beginning was only for 500 families. We expected that these families would come to Mana camp and that we shall be dispersing them after some time to outside places and to other camps for permanent rehabilitation. But actually waves of people came; the trend was once so big that 3,100 started coming per day. There was space there for only 500 families. So it became very difficult. Immediately new hutments were put up. 10,000 hutments were built within a few days and about 115 tube-wells were dug.

The House might remember its anxiety during those days when for want of accommodation and due to the heat quite a large number of families were deserting those camps. It was a matter of worry and concern for the whole nation. People put their best talents there, and one Public Works Section was created, and they made those achievements in such a short time.

As hon. Members know, the influx by now has reached the figure of 9,59,000 persons. But I have just collected some other figures, and the House might perhaps be surprised to know that out of 1,97,000 people who came with passports and visas, quite a lot have also returned. Because, people who come with passport, most of them to not come with the intention of settling here is also a trend that even without any riots or disturbances, people with passports do usually come and go back. So my information is that out of these 1,97,000 passport-holders, only about 888 surrendered their passports and decided to stay in India. Quite a number have thus gone back, no doubt.

There are at present in the camps 24 hospitals running and Rs. 80,49,000 has been spent on hospitals. There are 47 schools in the camps and about

[Shri Tyagi]

Rs. 14.3 lakhs has been spent on schools. Some further information is given here. All these educational facilities are given to them, and to their children. What I and the Ministry felt was that these elderly people have spent their lives, they have only to live for the living, but that the future of the children should not be marred at any cost, because if they are to get properly rehabilitated they must receive proper education in their childhood. Therefore, wherever there is a camp, such educational arrangements have essentially to be made.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): In their own mother tongues?

Shri Tyagi: Everywhere, practically in all the camps.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is 'practically'?

Shri Tyagi: There may be some exception when we find we are not able to put up one. I don't want to be accused of giving wrong information to this House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is only in the primary stage. In the secondary stage, nowhere it is in the mother tongue. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Tyagi: What do you want. Hindi? (*Interruptions.*) I may assure the House that even in Madhya Pradesh and even other places, these schools, primary schools and other schools are run in Bengalee, the language which they know. It is in their own mother tongue. It is not Hindi or English or any other language like Malayalam.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : हिन्दी को आने ही नहीं देंगे ।

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend Shri Y. N. Singh who was the very first speaker said in his speech that the facilities given and the conditions in the camps were very bad, hygienic and otherwise, that they were not

given any comforts, that they were starving or half-starving and all that. In that connection it is difficult for me to go on praising my own ministry's arrangements because the best praise is one which is given by others. Some others must praise you. Self-praise is no compliment to me. In this connection the House might like to know that a team of the World Council of Churches had come from outside. There was one Mr. A. Mouravieff-Apostol and Mr. J. A. E. Bazalgette. They wrote back after going round Dandakaranya and other places. What they say is noteworthy. I quote:

"Due to misconceptions abroad, we were surprised and deeply impressed to find that the conditions of refugees in Camps are of the highest order. With four years' experience in Europe's post-war refugee camps, we found that, standard for standard, the Indian camp buildings, hygiene, cleanliness and living conditions of refugees were at least as good as those in Europe's richer and easier conditions and, in most cases, better...they were certainly better off than the conditions the refugees were used to in their former habitats, which we had ourselves previously visited."

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-west): Is this a comparison with the conditions in which Nazi Germany kept their prisoners there?

Shri Tyagi: This is what is put in the original, which I have read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is an independent opinion.

Shri Tyagi: I don't know if the news of the refugees being comfortable should be painful to my hon. friend. I thought that the information that they were comfortable will give you some pleasure; but I am afraid . . .

An. hon. Member: Have you read the reports of the Estimates Committee?

Shri Tyagi: My predecessor Shri Khanna had already made all arrangements before I took over. They had done it wonderfully well. Even though the strain was too much, they did the job in time, and did it so wonderfully well.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Have you read the Estimates Committee's report?

An. hon. Member: What about West Bengal?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Tripura Administration has not replied at all. You say, it is 'wonderful'.

Shri Tyagi: About rehabilitation, Sir, there are in all 67,700 families in the camps who have sought rehabilitation and relief. Relief is given to them. About the rehabilitation we made a survey. Out of 67,700 families, 50,000 are agriculturists. Offers of resettlement have been received from various State Governments and there, we hope that 80,100 families can be accommodated on the lands offered. There are lands offered in States including Andamans, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NEFA, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Tripura and Dandakaranya. All told, it comes to about 2,62,000 acres. I am grateful to these State Governments. As my hon. friend Shri Sharma has said, it is a proof positive of the fact that this problem is not only the problem of the border States, but is an all-India problem, problem concerning the whole of India. The whole of India is facing it, and shouldering the responsibility. Out of this area of 2,62,000 acres the cultivable area should be about 1,50,000 acres, because there are quite a lot of forests, some lands are also not level. So, for that purpose the whole of this area may not be utilised.

Dr. M. S. Aney: (Nagpur): How much is at present under cultivation?

Shri Tyagi: I will come to that. Regarding reclamation, 12 numbers

of units of tractors, etc., are already available for reclamation and about 18,540 acres have been reclaimed already. There are 62 schemes sanctioned for the purpose of rehabilitation of the displaced persons and the cost of these schemes is Rs. 806 lakhs. There are 83 other schemes. These schemes will cover 24,193 families. Sanctioned schemes under implementation are quite a lot. I would not take the time of the House in just explaining all these schemes, but these schemes are already sanctioned.

Shri Bade (Khargone): We want to know what you will do for the future and whether they will be allowed to come here. When Parliament is in session we are not going to allow the Minister to seal the border without the Parliament's consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot make another speech, Mr. Bade. You don't allow him to proceed. What is this?

Shri Tyagi: I just wanted to put this before the House. I thought that the House would be happy to know what we are going to do rather than reply to the criticism which we can do any time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Regarding old migrants, there are more than 7,800 old migrants plus the new migrants that have been there. You have given land to about 6,000. How much longer will you take to even cover that amount? A number of them are waiting for years, not the new ones.

Shri Tyagi: Let me mention this. There are so many schemes sanctioned. There are 65 schemes which will cover about 12,992 families. It means about 60,000 persons, costing Rs. 517 lakhs. They are under consideration or under examination at present. I hope they too will come up soon. Sir, in Andamans now 4,000 acres are available, although during the rainy season it was very difficult. The difficulty there is, there are no jatties

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available. Very soon the jatties will be built up. 4,000 acres are available in Betapur. The reclamation work has already started. 200 Sahkaris and families have already reached Andamans. Another 200 families will follow within a couple of days. They are doing that work. I hope very soon Andamans will also be a live island and some industries will also be set up there.

About Dandakaranya, enough had been said yesterday and I am not going into this discussion once again.

There have been certain objections to or screening. Why screening was started? Screening was primarily done with a view to finding out what was their profession when they were in Pakistan so that similar conditions of employment could be provided here. Suppose there are some fishermen. We will take the fishermen and make suitable arrangements for them. We will find out how many fishermen were there, so that fishing arrangements might be made for them. Weavers might be provided with weaving instruments and weaving facilities. It is for that purpose that screening was started. During the course of screening these were so many other matters involved. We also wanted to know through screening which people belonged to which village so that in the process of rehabilitating, they may be put together with their acquaintances and their relations.

Shri Priya Gupta: Screening is for selection of trade?

Shri Tyagi: To know who is who, where one comes from. In the course of screening we found that there were a number of imposters who had already enjoyed rehabilitation benefits for years together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the number?

Shri Tyagi: Thousands (*Interruptions*) It is always a pleasure to yield to the hon. Member. (*Interruptions.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, on a point of order. We have been given these reports and it is written in these reports specifically that of those who had gone to the relief camps 263 were found to be DPs who had received rehabilitation benefits earlier. That is out of about one million people who had come from East Pakistan. How can the Minister mislead the House now in such a gross way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order? If there is any mistake it can be rectified?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is already here, in the report. How can he state something different and mislead the House like this?

Shri Tyagi: When the hon. lady Member speaks, I am accustomed to yielding to her. Let me make it clear that screening has not yet been completed. Hardly a part of the camp has been screened and the result of that is that about 1,200 people were found; I have a list of people who had been prosecuted or ejected after due enquiries... (*Interruptions*) In the matter of these imposters, I shall show no sympathy and we will deal with them according to law.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, there is a point of order. I would like you to determine for the sake of the House if it is open to the Minister to supply a set of facts as part of his report and at the same time make a statement which contradicts that set of facts without giving an explanation of the real position? If he were to come forward and say that the facts given there have to be added to or subtracted from or changed in a substantial manner, I can understand him. But is it open to the Minister—I am asking you from the point of view of procedure of the House—to supply the Members one set of facts and then state here another set of facts which is contradictory? That is the point of order.

M.r Deputy-Speaker: If there is any mistake it can be cleared. He can write to me and I will send it to the Minister so that he may make a statement and get it cleared. But there is no point of order here.

Shri Tyagi: If any hon. Member quote some figures here, I am not responsible for those figures.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: See report of the Estimates Committee.

Shri Tyagi: It is unfortunate. I never obstructed her. I have already stated that all the camps had not yet been screened. On the first day, hardly one man was found. For ten days no man might have been found. Suddenly one man might be found on one day. These figures are liable to be changed. It cannot be a permanent figure. The day on which the report was printed that could have been the figure and therefore, that figure was given. But this process is still going on. I am receiving every day these figures. People are deserting for fear of screening. That is still going on. This figure which I am quoting now is not complete or final figure. Figures are still coming and therefore I could not give the exact figure; that is why I say they are in thousands.... (*Interruptions*). I cannot allow any imposters in my camps and only those persons who are qualified to receive relief and rehabilitation benefits will receive them.

Shri Priya Gupta: Please prescribe their qualifications of eligibility to cross the border.

Shri Tyagi: There are persons who had sold all the lands, five acres, given to them and come back as refugees. There are others who had sold their cows. Again, after coming into the camp their behaviour is not very good. Therefore, screening will be adhered to at all costs and I submit to the House that they must also help me in the matter, rather than obstructing.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान का सवाल होता तो डंग लगता । ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के बारे में कोई कुछ कहता नहीं है ।

Shri Tyagi: Upto-date we have been able to screen only 9,700 families. The House would be surprised to know that sixty per cent of the D.Ps. had left half their families in Pakistan. Conditions there are not good, I am sure. But at the same time let us not go on painting the worst picture. As sixty per cent of these people had left half their families behind, I can well understand sometime they are going back to see their own people in Pakistan. Therefore, desertions take place; that is also one of the reasons. We tried to find out how many of them were agriculturists. 75 per cent of these families claim that they were agriculturists. 26 per cent were landless, 25 per cent were non-agriculturists. There was insistent demand from the House that I must make survey of how much property these DPs had left behind. That was also one of the reasons for screening. A survey was done. I wanted to know how much property or land they possessed. There has not been a complete survey; I can only call it a sample survey. 30-35 per cent of these DPs are such as have either no land or only less than one bigha of land. 40 per cent are those who owned more than one bigha.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Have you taken any steps to do anything regarding the property left behind?

Shri Tyagi: We are ascertaining from them. They have left some members of their families because their property is there; there are some elderly men or members of family there looking after the house or the property or trying to dispose it of. I do not resent it. He may perhaps be coming after selling it or otherwise disposing it of. I do not want to dilate on other matters. Some friends talked about desertions. There were desertions of 19104 families. There was a rule that all those who

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desert the camps will not be taken in again. But I felt that if they felt that they were misguided by others after deserting the camps and if they wanted to be taken back to the camps, they should not be penalised for doing something momentarily. After all they are helpless people. About 7600 persons had come back and they were allowed to come back into the camps.

15 hrs.

Desertions were due to unwillingness to work. Mostly what we found was that when work of the manual nature was given to them, they generally refused. There were others—those imposters—who come in the way. Those who were prepared to do the manual work were told by the imposters 'Don't go. We shall not allow you to go. Until the Action Committee approves, nobody can take any work.' They obstructed because their ambition was to get land and not the manual work. Even those persons who were working hard in East Pakistan, I don't know why they should not be prepared to work willingly here also (Interruptions).

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : जो जिस काम के लायक है उस को वही काम दिया जाये। जाहिर है कि त्यागी साहब हल नहीं चला सकते हैं। जो जिस काम के लायक है वह वही काम कर सकता है। पढ़े लिखे हुए आदमी को लिखने पढ़ने का काम दीजिये।

Shri Tyagi: The basic policy of rehabilitation is not only to give them doles but also to encourage them or to persuade them to take to work themselves, to stand on their own legs and to help themselves in making progress and to better the prospects for their children. (Interruptions).

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : जरा ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तो पढ़िये।

Shri Tyagi: As soon as the Screening Team reached the Camp, it was found that quite a number of families instead of offering themselves for screening had abandoned the camps and they made their own arrangements (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty made a point. She said that there were permanent liability migrants (ladies). She perhaps was under the impression that nothing was done about them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was not my point. (Interruptions)

Shri Tyagi: I have heard the hon. Member. The P. L. families had to be removed from West Bengal as their homes were over crowded and there was no possibility of absorbing new P.L. families in West Bengal. They were taken to Mana group of transit centres where they being looked after adequately. They are receiving cash doles. Vocational training in weaving, tailoring etc. have been arranged for them. Government intend to shift these families to existing homes in sizeable groups. As the number of vacancies in the existing homes are not sufficient, Government intend to set up new homes in Tripura, Dandakaranya and Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions).

As regards the conditions in the existing P. L] homes in West Bengal or else where, these institutions are administered by the Department of Social Security and not by this Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have handed over the baby so that it can dies quiet and nice death.

Shri Tyagi: Now comes the question about the residuary problems of the old migrants. Many hon. Members have referred to the residuary problem. Two main points were made. The hon.

Member sitting in front also touched this point and she was very sore about it and I know she had been writing to me and had been anxious about the residuary problem for sometime. My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray was also very much insistent and every time she brought this problem before the Ministry. I know, Sir, that the problem was not solved completely. I know it was not. It was pointed out as if nothing had been done in this connection.

The total expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan since partition had been Rs. 212 crores. Problem in States other than West Bengal was practically solved by 1960-61. Bulk of the problem in West Bengal was solved by March, 1962. Out of 32 lakhs D. Ps. in West Bengal, 23 lakhs were giving rehabilitation assistance.

Now, Sir, the expenditure in West Bengal on relief and rehabilitation since partition upto the end of 1964-65 has been Rs. 127 crores. Residuary problems in West Bengal were assessed in 1960-61 and the assessment was made that Rs. 22 crores more were needed to complete the rehabilitation of old refugees. Out of Rs. 22 crores, schemes worth Rs. 9.90 crores meeting thereby about Rs. 10 crores were already approved under residuary problem. Schemes for acquisition for 513 Government sponsored and squatters' colonies at a cost of Rs. 4.49 crores were sanctioned. 1290 beds were sanctioned for hospitals etc. costing Rs. 1.18 crores. 548 Primary Schools were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 44 lakhs, and grants were also given to 440 schools and 2 colleges at a cost of Rs. 1.11 crores. Sanction for alternative accommodation to squatters (1248 families) at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs was also given. Provision for additional agricultural land for 3,712 families costing Rs. 34 lakhs has also been made. Other schemes are being processed and the amount paid to the Government of West Bengal since 1-4-61 has been Rs. 12 crores. Even during 1964-65, sanctions issued for Primary Schools, Secondary Schools

and non-T. B. beds are to the tune of Rs. 1.97 crores and the amounts have been paid to West Bengal Government under loans and grants during 1964-65.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After he finishes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: All right, Sir.

Shri Tyagi: Central Government have not gone back on any commitments. Our hon. friend, Shrimati Renuka Ray was very anxious and insistent on this. I can assure her that we have not going back on any commitments made to West Bengal Government.

With regard to this residuary problem, we are prepared to sanction the remaining schemes. All these schemes have been accepted in principle under residuary problem. We are anxious that the schemes should be implemented properly and the object of rehabilitation achieved soon.

For education and medical schemes, grants are given to the State Government. For other schemes, money is sanctioned as loans to the State Government. Here comes the question which is under discussion between the State Government of the West Bengal and the Central Government. There is a history behind it. On 14th December, 1948, on loans given by States to D. Ps. who had gone to West Bengal by that time, it was decided that the losses which will be incurred will be shared at the rate of 50:50 between the State Government and the Central Government. Here losses mean losses on realisation. If an instalment of say Rs. 1 lakh was due, only Rs. 50,000 was received and the other half could not be realised, then that Rs. 50,000 loss would be shared by the two Governments on 50:50 basis.

[Shri Tyagi]

Then, Sir, Shrimati Renuka Ray again insisted on this when I was then in charge of the Ministry of Finance in the Revenue and Expenditure Division, she came to me—have a soft corner for her always—and she said that for the future, all cent per cent loans will have to be borne by the Central Government. I agreed to that, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Then, Sir, in 1958, again, the Finance Commission made a recommendation that since these cent percent losses were on all the future loans and not on the previous ones, that question also arose. Our Dr. Bidhan Babu had proposed to Government and it was agreed—the Second Finance commission also made recommendations—that the Centre should bear 100 per cent losses on all instalments due from the 1st of April, 1957 whether they were due from D. Ps who came before 1st January 1950 or afterwards. So, both those loans, after this recommendation, were to be borne by the Central Government. That was an achievement. Instalments before 1st April, 1957 were governed by old orders. They were still under the old orders. On 15th September, 1959, it was again made clear that the above orders applied to loans given up to the end of March, 1958. The loans advanced to the State Governments from the 1st April, 1958 would carry the normal terms. That was also made clear. The performance of the State Governments in recovering the loans was rather unsatisfactory. It is not by way of censuring the State Governments but the conditions were such that these loans which were re-lent to the displaced persons could not be realised. Anyway, the result was that out of Rs. 44.26 crores due for repayment up to the 31st March, 1964, only Rs. 358 lakhs were recovered.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Did you give money? They have got no money.

Shri Tyagi: The question as to which party should receive the loan was left to the discretion of the State Government. Questions such as to which party and for what purpose the loans should be given were left to the discretion of the State Governments. What to realise and how to realise was also left to the discretion of the State Governments. The losses were to be suffered by the Government of India. This was the position. I have taken up this matter with the Finance Ministry, because the Chief Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister there were insistent that the losses should all be borne by the Central Government and the State Government should not be made to share the losses. This question is under consideration. It is a question in respect of the budget, and we will have to decide what loans have to be given to them. I am in negotiation with the Finance Ministry. Perhaps the Finance Minister may agree. But the question is what type of business, what kind of houses and what type of loans should be given to these old refugees. It is not possible for the Central Government to intervene. It is the responsibility of the State. I hope that if my good friends could persuade the State Government to share some losses, they may also feel the responsibility for realising it. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Go to the Finance Commission.

Shri Tyagi: Another factor which is important for the consideration of the House is that the State Government made further representations that the loans re-lent to the displaced persons were not realisable and therefore we might remit them. Not only did they refuse to share the losses but the State Government of West Bengal and others also came forward and said the same thing. The total amount to be written off thus was Rs. 50 crores. Rs. 50 crores of

the past loans re-lent to the displaced persons had to be written off because they would not share the losses. The total loss thus to be written off in West Bengal alone was Rs. 38 crores. The accounts are still under preparation. The present position, therefore, is that the remission on large scale could have been avoided with greater vigilance in advancing loans, in maintenance of accounts and in recovery, etc. The formulation and implementation of the scheme of recovery are entirely the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government should see that the loans are advanced after careful scrutiny of individual cases. They should also see that the loans given are properly utilised and not frittered away. There are many aspects which are still under negotiation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that the conditions of the refugees in the Darrang district should be improved. I might inform her that at present there are 1,631 new migrants in the Borguri camp in the Darrang district. She said there was nothing happening. I may point out that specific schemes for rehabilitation are still awaited from the Assam Government and as soon as they are received, we shall give them sympathetic consideration. There is no problem about old migrants there.

Coming to the question of the sealing of the border, this is a most controversial subject. Many hon. Members, I know, are naturally worried, and they also took me to task that I did it without informing the House. Perhaps that was a lapse on my part; I do not know. In any matter where there is a departure from the regular practice, perhaps we have to inform the House, and the House has to judge. But in fact, our regular practice has not been to allow people to come in. (*Interruption*).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Do you mean to say that the situation in East Pakistan has eased?

Shri Tyagi: After the influx of 1964, on the 11th February, 1964, for the first time, the Home Minister made this announcement on the floor of the House:

“The policy of our Government is to ease the conditions for the grant of migration certificates to intending Hindi migrants from East Pakistan to this country as far as possible. The Government will reduce to the minimum, period of uncertainty and hardship for the migrants coming in, and is drawing up suitable plans for their resettlement.”

Then it was found that crowds were coming; they were coming under fear, and there was chaos in Pakistan. Nobody could stir out of his house. If one goes out of one's village, he was immediately killed. That was the position, and we knew the position. The position was that the people could not go out. So, how could they go up to Dacca and bring the certificates? That was the physical difficulty in the case of the intending migrants, and because of that difficulty, we allowed everybody to come even without the migration certificates, and in fact lakhs of people have actually come. But now, that policy does not hold good. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the point.

Shri Tyagi: To revert back to the old practice was nothing novel. Even today, you will be surprised to know that migration certificates are liberally being given. The facility of giving migration certificates will be evident from the fact that over 4,74,000 is the number that has been covered by the migration certificates. So many people have been covered

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and so many have already been issued migration certificates. The arrivals up to now, however, amount to a total of 2.60 lakhs. That is the number who have used migration certificates. The rest have not used them. It means only half of the people have used. The pace of migration has also slackened.

श्री बड़े : अभी पाकिस्तान में वही स्थिति है। मंत्री महोदय देख लें कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति है। इस देश की पार्टीशन और पाकिस्तान बनाने का पाप इस सरकार पर है।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय वहां पर जा कर देखें कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति है।

Shri Tyagi: For sometime, infiltration was also rising, because, without migration certificate, all types of people were trying to smuggle into the camps, and—

Shri Priya Gupta: Do not say 'smuggled'. Why did you seal the border? शर्म आनी चाहिये। खुद जा कर देखो। शर्म नहीं आती है?

Shri Tyagi: With the sealing of the border, it is not possible now for so many to come without valid papers. Thousand of people also go back from this side. The border becomes meaningless if there is this sort of crossing it both ways. Nine lakhs of people have come so far, and suppose the people are allowed without any restriction, without any certificate or document, what will happen? From this side also, 1,16,000 persons have gone back. If this thing goes on, no government will be able to carry on. No government will allow its borders to go loose, particularly when our neighbouring country is not keeping a

healthy relationship. (Interruption)
Order:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब कोई मेम्बर खड़े हों, तो मंत्री जा को बैठ जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the Minister yields, the hon. Members cannot go on talking.

Shri Tyagi: In spite of that, instructions have already been issued by the Home Ministry that these rules should not be enforced rigorously. (Interruption) If hon. Members do not want to listen, that is another matter. I do not bother; I have to make the points clear to the House; I cannot be dictated to by hon. Members over there. I beg to submit that instructions have, therefore, been issued by the Home Ministry that the ban should not be enforced rigorously, but that discretion should be exercised. If thousands of people are coming from one side and hundreds and thousands of people come from that side, our borders become loose altogether, particularly these days when our neighbour is not keeping very happy relationships with us. It is all right for some friends to say that our borders should not be sealed. But we cannot allow our borders to be disturbed without screening the people—(Interruption), and orders have been issued to the effect that the State Government should use its discretion. Those who manage to enter India without valid documents will be screened and if they are found to be in a position that it is impossible for them to subsist without government assistance, and if those cases are genuine, they may at the discretion of the State Government, be allowed to continue to stay. The Home Minister said on the 6th April, 1965 that the policy in this regard is constantly under review

and that the Government will take due note of the developments from time to time.

Passport and migration certificates were introduced for the first time in 1952. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members cannot go on interrupting like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: He is continuously reading, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not be disturbed like this. If there are any question to be asked, they can be asked at the end.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He does not understand our feelings. He has sealed the border and he is giving false statements. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. members must be patient and hear the minister. If they have any questions, they can ask at the end. Why are they disturbing the speech of the minister?

Shri Priya Gupta: He is disregarding the sentiments of so many members. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody should sit down. We cannot go on like this. Some order and decorum should be maintained.

Shri Bade: He must respect our emotions. All the hon. members are saying that they should not seal the Pakistan border, because the situation has not eased in Pakistan and the minorities should be allowed to come here. When the Parliament is in session, it is shameful on the part of government to seal the border. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is replying to the arguments advanced by you. You should hear him. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bade: He must reply to our question. We are not here to hear his sermons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should patiently hear him.

Shri Priya Gupta: Mr. Tyagi has no brother or sister there. That is why he is saying like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You cannot go on like this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We feel very much disturbed because he not only says there will be screening, to which we have no objection, but he says that they can come here only if the Government of India or West Bengal Government do not have to pay anything by way of rehabilitation benefits. People have been robbed of everything and they are coming in a stage which really calls for the greatest amount of sympathy. He was shedding crocodile tears a little while ago. Now he says, they can come here only if they say that they will not ask for any money for their rehabilitation. (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : इनका कोई भ.ई बहन उधर नहीं है। अगर उनकी मां बहन उधर होती तो ये इस चीज को समझ सकते थे।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। त्यागी जी जैसे जो झाम्दमी भी हैं, वे भी अगर अपने भाषण को पढ़ कर सुनायें तो कुछ मर्यादा के विपरीत बात मालूम पड़ती है। इसलिए उनको तो अपना भाषण पढ़ कर नहीं देना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Tyagi: In the very beginning, I had expressed my regret if there was any lapse on my part in this regard. I was trying to put before the House all the facts to see if really it was a mistake. It is not a question

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of their losing temper over this matter. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bade: Our brothers are there in Pakistan and Pakistan is on inimical terms with us. The Congress created Pakistan. Why don't you allow them to come here?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Don't expect any sympathy from him. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: After the first influx in 1952, Government imposed this restriction of passports and migration certificates, which went on and nobody was permitted to come without migration certificates and to have any relief or rehabilitation benefits. But again difficulty was felt, because conditions in Pakistan were bad and became difficult. So, in 1956 orders were given that a system of priority must be introduced, because to obtain a migration certificate was really a difficult job. (*Interruption*). In 1958 again it was revived and the decision was taken that even those who came with migration certificates would not be entitled to any relief or rehabilitation benefits. (*Interruption*). What is the harm in narrating the previous history, which is a fact? I cannot help it. In 1958, the decision was taken that even those who came with migration certificates would not be entitled to any relief or rehabilitation benefits. This was going on. Suddenly there was another burst-up in Pakistan. The situation became so bad that we had to change the decision and permit even those who came without migration certificates to take the benefits of relief and rehabilitation offered here.

About the migration certificates, the Deputy High Commissioner's office in Dacca was contacted. From 1st January, 1964, as I said, the number of applications for migration certificates which were rejected was only 3591. My hon. friend, Shri Guha, had asked how many applications were rejected. (*Interruptions*). I cannot narrate now

the cause of the rejection, because it must have varied from application to application. (*Interruptions*). It is not difficult to get the migration certificate. It is a routine thing and it has become so simple, when an application is submitted, the migration certificate is issued on that very day. At present, there are about 2000 applications in their hands which are being decided. It was alleged that the applicants have to go to Dacca twice and stay in Dacca for a long time. It was also alleged that the applications were being summarily rejected. That it not so. (*Interruptions*).

There are many other points, but I think the House is not very happy with me because of these restrictions.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Say that from today you are withdrawing your order sealing the border.

Shri Tyagi: I can say that there is no lack of sympathy on this side for the PDPs and we will see to it that no genuine DP suffers. Every case will be decided sympathetically, but surely strict scrutiny will have to be made. (*Interruptions*). I would suggest to my friend to go to his leader and ask him in what way he should behave in Parliament. I have been authorised by the Chair to speak. I can assure the House that the sentiments expressed in the House will always be respected. I can personally say that I do not consider that I am the master of the House. I am the servant of the House. If my friends are angry, I know what their feelings are. They are not shouting for their selfish ends. Even their shouts are motivated by patriotic feelings and I do not take them ill. I can assure hon. members that their sentiments will be respected, but will the House also bear with me and not force me to take a policy by which the border may be disturbed? There days are bad. Let us have time and we shall

see to it that genuine DPs do not suffer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, the amounts of money that have been sanctioned—they have been read out to him—have all been—at least a very large part of it—held up in implementation specially because it is impossible to acquire land at the ceiling rates at which the Central Government is insisting. Therefore, even after sanctioning money all these cannot be implemented. I want to know, in answer to a specific question, whether the appeal of the West Bengal Government to raise the ceiling of land for acquisition proceedings is going to be acceded to or will they continue to just sanction schemes which cannot be implemented in practice?

Secondly, whether in respect of all those who have come before 31st March 1958, which is the dead line, after which no rehabilitation benefits were being given till 1st January 1964, and who have not received any rehabilitation benefits, the Government will not shirk or ignore their responsibility?

Dr. M. M. Das: We cannot say that the West Bengal Government's appeal will be acceded to by the Central Government. But the matter is under discussion, and certainly we have to take some decision on this point.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about my second question, that rehabilitation benefits to those who have come before 31st March 1958—those who have not received rehabilitation benefits up to that point of time but whose responsibility the Government is pledged to undertake—will not be ignored.

Dr. M. M. Das: We will bear in mind the sentiment of the hon. lady Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This was a pledge.

Dr. M. M. Das: About that we will have a discussion with the Government of West Bengal and we will take some decision. If it is a pledge it must be implemented.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Shri Tyagi is new to this Ministry. I would like to ask him one question. As there is no such thing as evacuee property against which loans could be adjusted, have you considered the plea made long ago by the Government of West Bengal that loans up to a certain amount should be turned into grants? Is that going to be done or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: Against the money that was paid to the refugees from East Pakistan, large amounts of remission have been made. About Rs. 50 crores have been remitted and out of that Rs. 38 crores have gone to West Bengal.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My point is whether you have recognised the principle that they should be treated as grants and not loans up to a certain point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not a Question Hour.

Dr. M. M. Das: Perhaps the hon. lady Member wanted to know the position about compensation. My senior colleague has already said that about 60 per cent of the refugees who have come have got their relations in East Pakistan looking after their property there.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: That is not true of earlier refugees as the hon. Minister should know.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the assurance given by Shri Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs in reply to my question, that, with the changed situation, the Government is likely to revise the decision—the latest decision banning the entry of refugees—may I know whether, pending the revision, the

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

Minister has taken it up with the Ministry of External Affairs the question of opening Khulna, Barisal and Dinajpur offices for the issue of visas?

Shri Tyagi: That is a question which has already been replied. Practically on the same lines the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal passed a resolution. The chief Minister also had given a reply in that respect, in the course of the discussion. That is a matter which will surely be considered. I assure the hon. Member that with regard to those restrictions every care shall be taken to see that migration certificates are easily issued and they are safe while going or coming or asking for applications. As and when there are disturbances we shall accommodate them. It is not as if we shall leave them in the lurch like this.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, during our last meeting with the Home Minister, Shri G. L. Nanda, after the genocide in East Pakistan when in the delegation Shri N. C. Chatterjee, myself and Shri A. B. Vajpayee attended, we demanded and it was assured by him that anybody who is willing to come down from East Pakistan to India will be allowed. When Shri Nanda told about the food position, I said that we will share our hunger with them. Now after the holocaust and subsequent border attacks, intrusions and other circumstances, there is no question of any easing of tensions. It is very nice to say from here something which, as if has been seen through a telescope, just to view it

like that and ban it. I want to know whether the Government is not falling back from what Shri Nanda said, by banning the entry of the migrants into India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered it in detail. I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House. Shri Yashpal Singh is not here. I shall put cut motions 1 to 6.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 6 were put and negatived.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, cut motions 15, 16 and 17 may be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

[Constant effort of Government in reducing their liabilities with regard to influx of refugees and their rehabilitation (15)]

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Shashi Ranjan: My vote has not been recorded. It is for 'Noes'

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) :
मेरा वोट नहीं आया है। मेरा वोट "नो"
है। वह रिकार्ड कर लिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be recorded.

Division No. 10]

AYES

[15'36 hrs.]

Alvares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Buta Singh, Shri

Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Inderjit.
Gupta, Shri Priya
Krishnapal Singh, Shri

Onkar Singh, Shri
Pattanayak, Shri Kishan
Reddy, Shri Narsimha
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri

Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka

Basappa, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.

Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri N.T.
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshmitanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Malaichami, Shri
Manaan, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Menon, Shri P.G.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal

Sharma, Shri A.P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananajappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tyagi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vidyalankar Shri A.N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division, as shown by the machine, is: Ayes 15; Noes 63.

The motion was negatived.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My cut motion Nos. 16 and 17 may be put together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They cannot be put together. I will take them one by one. The question is:

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

[Failure to grant citizenship to refugees even after fulfilling the terms laid down in Citizenship Law. (16)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not affect the result of the division.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Still, I would like to have it recorded.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Even the lights have been ashamed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: By your attitude.

Shri C. K. Bhattacheryya: They have not failed us.

Division No. II]

AYES

[15'38 hrs.]

Alvares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Buta Singh, Shri

Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Priya
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Omkar Singh, Shri

Pattnayak, Shri Kishan
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basappa, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamla

Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri N.T.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kanungo, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.

Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshmitanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Manaan, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Menon, Shri P.G.
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Murti, Shri M.S.

Muthiah, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Subbaraman, Shri

Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tyagi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division, as shown by the machine is: Ayes 14, Noes 66.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

[Failure to carry out promises to rehabilitate all refugees coming to India up to 31st March, 1958. (17)]

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12]

AYES

[15' 40 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Buta Singh, Shri

Charavartty, Shrimati Renu
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Indrarjit
Gupta, Shri Priya
Krishnapal Singh, Shri

Omkar Singh, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Warior, Shri

NOES

Acuthan, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka
Basappa, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chan drabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhury, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri N. T.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kanungo, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang

Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malachami, Shri
Mansaen, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Menon, Shri P. G.
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeswar
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameswar
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Subaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadava Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 15;

Noes. 65.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 13, 14, 18 to 27 and 30 to 32 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 84, 85 and 139 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 84—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,20,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 85—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,86,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,19,20,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

15.44 hrs.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 75 to 78 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,97,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 76—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,09,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 77—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,24,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-