

the hon. Members to check it up with what I am saying.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Visit of Prime Minister of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh to
India and signing of a treaty on sharing of
Ganga Waters at Farakka**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Madam, Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh paid an official visit to India from December 10 to 12, 1996 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina had meetings with our President, Vice-President, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Leader of the Opposition in Parliament. She held detailed talks with the Prime Minister and myself. She also met leaders of political parties. These talks were held in a most warm and friendly atmosphere. The Bangladesh Prime Minister also paid a visit to Ajmer and Jaipur during her stay in India.

This was the first visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister to India since she assumed office in June this year. The visit however comes as the culmination of series of exchanges initiated shortly after our government took office. Earlier I had the privilege of visiting Dhaka in September, and of receiving my Bangladesh counterpart in November. This period of intense interaction has placed our relations on an entirely new footing. Progress is being made on all issues in our bilateral relations. The prominent issue in our bilateral ties, over the last two decades has been the issue of sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka. I am honoured to state that Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh have today signed a new Treaty on the sharing of Ganga waters. We are confident that this Treaty would be a landmark in our bilateral relations. The Treaty protects the interests of India and at the same

time helps Bangladesh by providing an adequate share of Ganga waters to that country.

I shall be laying with your permission a copy of the text of the Treaty with its Annexures on the table of the House. According to the Treaty, sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka between India and Bangladesh will be on the basis of a formula which is at Annexure I. The key merit of this formula is that it shares available waters on a basis which is fair and equitable. The formula also takes into account the basic requirements and minimum needs of both sides. Therefore during the critical period within the lean season i.e. from March 1 to May 10, India and Bangladesh each shall receive a guaranteed flow of 35,000 cusecs of water in an alternating sequence of three 10-day periods each. This is aimed at meeting the fundamental requirements of both our countries through a just and reasonable sharing of the burden of shortage. The Treaty also has the merit of being a long term arrangement combined with scope for reviews at shorter intervals to study the impact of the sharing formula and to make needed adjustments. While the Treaty will be for 30 years and renewable on mutual consent, there is a provision of mandatory reviews at the end of 5 years and even earlier after 2 years with provisions for adjustments as required. Pending a fresh understanding after the review stage, Bangladesh would continue to receive 90% of its share in accordance with this new formula. We would thus avoid a situation where there is no agreement on sharing of Ganga waters between India and Bangladesh.

The signing of the Treaty between India and Bangladesh is a fitting tribute to the special quality of our relations. Indo-Bangladesh cooperation is based on a history of shared sacrifices, sanctified with the blood of the martyrs who laid down their lives in 1971. It is

entirely appropriate that this Treaty comes on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Bangladesh which was a momentous landmark in the history of our continent. With the signing of this treaty, we expect a new era in Indo-Bangladesh relations to be ushered in. This new relationship should be of immense benefit to both India and Bangladesh in the long term in all areas of bilateral relations including security, trade and other areas. With the removal of what has been a constant irritant in bilateral ties, we can look forward to an entirely new phase of cooperation. As the House would recall we have already taken initiatives in the commercial sphere by extending tariff concessions to Bangladesh on a range of products of export interest to them. We propose to extend commercial credits of Rs. 100 crores to enhance trade relations further. We are working together with Bangladesh to ensure appropriate development and security in our entire eastern regions.

It would be appropriate for me also at this stage to place on record our appreciation of the very constructive role played by the Chief Minister of West Bengal and his cabinet colleagues in bringing about improved atmosphere in which the treaty between India and Bangladesh has become possible. My thanks are also due to my colleagues in the Ministries of Water, Resources and Surface Transport for their invaluable support in this endeavour. We also acknowledge at this occasion that in the past also it has been an endeavour of our successive Governments to strengthen our relations with Bangladesh.

Both India and Bangladesh cooperate very extensively in the regional fora such as SAARC and it shall be our endeavour to take this cooperation forward so that a new and a more constructive framework of relationships can be built up in our sub-continent to the mutual benefit of the people of all countries.

The visit of the Bangladesh Prune

Minister is an event of historic significance. She herself has reaffirmed the spirit of 1971 in her speech at the banquet in her honor last night. We also recall those times when we worked shoulder to shoulder and we are resolved that in the future the same spirit of brotherhood will guide us to a new era. I am sure the House would share these sentiments and would support our resolve to advance in this 'direction.

SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI:
Madam,....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got the names before me. I will call them accordingly. We have many names from one particular party. We will try to see whether they get a chance. Shri V. Narayanasamy.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam, the hon. Minister in his own capacity and in the capacity of Minister of External Affairs and the former Foreign Ministers participated in the discussions on various issues pending between India and Bangladesh, including sharing of the Ganga waters. I thank the Minister of External Affairs for having arrived at an agreement on sharing of the Ganga waters. I would like to seek a small clarification. It is good that the hon. Minister has taken the Chief Minister of West Bengal into confidence by sending him there for having negotiations because the most affected State is West Bengal. Still there are apprehensions in the minds of the people that full protection has not been given to the people of West Bengal and this agreement has been arrived at the cost of West Bengal. This is the strong opinion that is going around. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to clarify the position. The hon. Minister has mentioned various things in the statement like sharing of waters, lean period, etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which agency is going to monitor these things. The problem which arises is this. Many international agreements are signed and are

implemented. So far as sharing of water is concerned, there is no monitoring agency, ultimately, if there is no consensus between the two countries, you have to restart the negotiations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what mechanism they have evolved. Apart from this, there are many wider issues which are pending between India and Bangladesh. The issue of Chakma refugees is one of them. It is a very big issue. It is being negotiated for a long time. Our Government also held negotiations. The then Prime Minister of Bangladesh agreed to take back the Chakma refugees. But it did not materialise. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any discussion has taken place between the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and our Prime Minister on this wider issue and for improving trade relations because Bangladesh is one of the countries in the Asian regions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shall we abide by a certain time? As we are going to have a full-fledged discussion, you may express your viewpoint on the larger issues of the Indo-Bangladesh relations. I feel you should confine to the Statement.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: On trade relations, what is the headway that has been made? My final point is, there are issues relating to Tripura and Bangladesh like GATT and other issues which are to be tackled. I would like to know whether any discussion was held in this regard. Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Biplab Dasgupta. (*Interruptions*)

जिस नम्बर पर आपके नाम आए हैं, उसी से बुलाऊंगी।

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दिल्ली): हमने सब से पहले दिया है (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I do not know. I have a limitation of

† [Transliteration in Arabic Script.

time. From one party I cannot call six people. I will have to limit the Members. So let us accommodate everybody.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त):
क्लेरीफिके-शन के मामले में तो पार्टी के हिसाब से टाइम नहीं रखा जात (व्यवधान)

المشرف سلكدر بخت كليريفيكيشن کے
مسائل میں تو پارٹیز کے حساب سے ٹائم نہیں
رکھا جاتا۔۔۔ ٹیمروظالت ۹:۰۰

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let everybody get accommodated also.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, I welcome this treaty and I also congratulate our Foreign Minister and also the Prime Minister of Bangladesh for signing this historic treaty. I hope that through this treaty a new horizon is going to be opened up and we will be able to begin a new course in our relationship with this country which is so close to us. A question has been raised whether it is going to affect West Bengal or not. I will simply make this point that the Chief Minister of West Bengal...

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Let the Minister make his point.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I am giving my view.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: That is why the time is taken away and others are not allowed to put questions.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I am entitled to my view.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Everybody is entitled to his view. The question is about procedure.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no procedure as such laid down for clarifications as to what a person should speak in a clarification.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH

CHATURVEDI: The Member assumes the role of Foreign Minister.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he feels that, let him feel it.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I am a representative of West Bengal. As a representative of West Bengal in this House I have to see whether this is in the interest of West Bengal State or not. I am speaking in that capacity, as a representative of West Bengal in this House.

(Interruptions) No, no I am speaking ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: It is not a question to be angry about. (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. One second, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA (Punjab): Madam, as you rightly observed let people confine presently only to the Statement made.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is talking about the Statement.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: No, no he is not talking about the Statement.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is clarifying his question for clarification. We cannot qualify what a person is saying.

SHRI MD. SALIM (West Bengal): If he is an expert on Indo U.S. relations, that does not mean that he is also an expert on Indo-Bangladesh relations. (Interruptions) The Chair is here to look up ... (Interruptions)

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: We are also appealing to the-Chair. We are not addressing you.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: At the beginning you suggested that you confine yourself to the Statement only. As you have already

† [] Translation in Arabic script.

agreed to have a discussion on Indo-Bangladesh, . why should ... (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down (Interruptions) Just a minute.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Dr. Gupta you asked for clarifications. Don't waste the time of the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Many times I have said in this House that a Member can express his or her view. It may not be necessary that everybody will accept it. So he has the right within his limit to speak. If he is hurling your sentiments. I will stop him. But if he is not doing that, let him speak

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: I am sorry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you sorry for? I have not hurt anybody.

श्री सिखन्दर बाख्त: सदर साहेबा, हमे कोई एतराज नहीं, जो कुछ वह कहना चाहते हैं, कहे, मगर क्लेरीफिकेशन के जो मायने हैं, वहां तक हमें सीमित, महदूद रखना पड़ता है, उससे बाहर नहीं जा सकते।

الاشرفى سيكندر باخت: صدر صاحبہ ہمیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں۔ جو کچھ وہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں مگر کلیمرفیکیشن کے جو معنی ہیں۔ وہاں تک ہمیں سببیت۔ محدود رکھنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس سے باہر نہیں جاسکتے۔

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear him first.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Madam, it is for the Chair to decide whether I am transgressing my boundaries or not. AH that I am saying is that when this issue was raised in West Bengal, the

Chief Minister of West Bengal had made it categorically clear that he would not agree to anything which would harm the interests of West Bengal. It is in mutual interest that this treaty was signed. It is neither only in the interests of West Bengal nor only in the interests of Bangladesh. It is signed with the mutuality of interests in view and this is what I am emphasising. It is because of the mutuality of our interests that this treaty has come about. I would also hope that—this is the point I would like to make to the hon. Minister—taking advantage of this treaty, the outstanding issues, the Chakma and other issues, could be resolved. At the same time, the complementarities that exist should also be fully exploited. For example, the complementarities in terms of trade opportunities, in terms of industrial opportunities and also in the fields of transport and culture. I would very much like to know about this. This is a point which has been made to me by many people. They want to know to what extent better relations with Bangladesh are going to promote cultural exchanges. How are the better relations with Bangladesh going to benefit our authors, our writers, our cinema directors in facilitating interaction with their counterparts in Bangladesh. I would very much like to be enlightened on these things. I congratulate the Foreign Minister and I congratulate the Prime Minister of Bangladesh also for making this treaty possible.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman,

I would like to express my happiness on the signing of this treaty between India and Bangladesh to share the Ganga waters. After the 1977 treaty which lapsed in 1992, some *ad hoc* arrangements were made to share water between India and Bangladesh. I would like to confine my observations to paragraph 3 of the Minister's statement in which he has dealt with the sharing of waters. He has indicated a formula. He has said that the lean season would commence from 1st January to 31st May, i.e., 151 days. But the Minister has stated the lean season to be only up to 10th May. Perhaps he is hoping that the monsoon will come soon, but that is besides the point. The whole period is divided into 15—10 days' slots. Of all these slots, six are really very crucial because during that period the availability of water comes down to around 70,000 cusecs, or sometimes even below that. The clarification which I would like to seek from the hon. Minister arises out of this point. As you know, the Calcutta port requires about 40,000 cusecs of water to get it flushed and to have it navigable. It was the primary objective for the construction of the Farakka barrage. In addition, we also require water for industrial purposes because a large number of factories on both sides of the Ganges have come up. Keeping all this in view, a certain irreducible minimum quantum of water will be required to meet all our requirements and also to flush the Calcutta port. I would just like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) in the chair

Suppose the water availability at some point of time becomes 68,000 cusecs, Now there will be co-sharing of this water. In the three lean seasons, Bangladesh will get 35,000 cusecs and India will get 35,000 cusecs or *plus*. I would like to know whether this concept of *plus* is considered by the Minister. It is necessary because if it becomes 70,000 cusecs, then it could be shared equally between India and Bangladesh, i.e., 35,000 cusecs for India and 35,000 cusecs for Bangladesh. Suppose it becomes 63,000 cusecs or 68,000 cusecs. Then, what is going to happen? Are we going to reduce the share of Bangladesh at least in the three lean 10-days' slots. This is the crucial question. If there are more than one 10-days" slot where the availability of water will be substantially less than 40,000 cusecs, then it may pose problems for flushing of the Calcutta port.

Will this co-sharing be consecutive or on an alternate basis? This is the clarification I am seeking from the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Gurudas Das Gupta.

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: मैडम, क्या कोई नाम इधर से भी है? ... (अवधान) हमने सब से पहले नाम दिए हैं यानी सुबह से भेजे हुए हैं। (अवधान)... ये बाद में लोगों ने यहाँ नाम दिए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The Deputy Chairman has instructed me to call Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta because there is some engagement for which he has to go. Otherwise, I am calling according to the order.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA. Madam, what is this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI

JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am sorry. You will have to adjust to somebody's problems. I am exercising my discretion.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: All the four have problems.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN). They have given their names before. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, I am calling the names according to the order and, otherwise, I am exercising my discretion. You will have to just bear with me.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA. But that doesn't mean that nobody from our party...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am sorry. Now you are wasting more time. Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA. How am I wasting the time? I am raising this question simply because...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Well, I have already ruled it out.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA. Madam, ours is a major political party and not one Member has been called.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I have already ruled it out. And this is not called according to parties, it is called according to the order of names given. Otherwise, the Chair can always exercise its discretion.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI: You know some time
back...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): I have not called you, Mr.
Chaturvedi. (*Interruptions*) Kindly take your
seat.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI: The point is that sometimes
we are told...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI
JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kindly take
your seat.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI: Sometimes we are told that
it is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI
JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please resume
your seat.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI: And as a Member I
can...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI
JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please resume
your seat. (*Interruptions*) Please resume your
seat. (*Interruptions*) All this will not go on
record.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI
JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): This will not go
on record.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI
JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I have not
permitted you.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI
JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): All right, you
can proceed.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI:*

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West
Bengal): Madam, the agreement on this
longstanding issue of sharing of waters
definitely deserves warmest congratulations
from all quarters, not only because we want
good neighbourly relations with all those who
are around us, but also because these good
neighbourly relations will result in greater
cooperation as also in tackling in a big way
the problem of insurgency. In that way,
Madam, it is a step forward in the right
direction and we have no hesitation in
congratulating the present Government and
also the External Affairs Minister.

While saying so, I want to seek a
clarification. There has been a controversy
whether this sharing of Ganges water is going
to affect Calcutta city, Calcutta port and also
navigation in that area. Therefore, I would
like to know whether the Government of
India, while signing this treaty, has taken into
consideration the needs of the Calcutta port,
the needs of the Calcutta city and whether
they have also taken into consideration the
question of erosion of the Ganges that has
been taking place for a long time. This is an
important thing that I would like to know
from him. Since he has referred to industrial
cooperation and also to commercial credit
being given to Bangladesh, I want to ask him
about the jute industry. Jute cultivation and
development of jute industry is an issue
common for both the countries. We have been
suffering because of certain international
problems. Therefore, while negotiating on
industrial cooperation, will the Government of
India take up with the Government of
Bangladesh the question of having a joint
strategy on the development of jute industry
and jute cultivation?

Finally, we have been facing the problem
of illegal trade, the problem of infiltration, the
problem of people crossing over from across
the borders—people coming to this side and

*Not recorded.

people going from this side-without passports. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether it will take it up with the Government of Bangladesh and evolve a common approach on the issue of lawlessness, people crossing the borders without passports, so as to ensure more peace and tranquility on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Madam, this agreement is a silver-lining after 20 years. Madam, after the death of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in 1976, the relations between India and Bangladesh ran into turbulence, and we are happy that his daughter could show the way for the friendly relations with India. Madam prior to the formation of Bangladesh we had a number of projects, a number of barrages coming upstream on the Indian side and that had been an irritant after the formation of Bangladesh because we gave them the most favoured nation status. I do not know what the state of those projects is. I want to know whether the issue of those projects was also raised so that we can implement those projects on our side of the boundary. Madam, the main disaster with the Ganga basin is that it is silted. Bangladesh, being the receiving country, if those rivers are not desilted, then, West Bengal on the Indian side, will get flooded. Is there any mechanism in the treaty or agreement to see that the rivers on either side are desilted with a common authority and with a common consent? The hon. Minister has not laid the annexure on the Table and he has promised to lay it.

The second thing is with regard to environmental protection uphill because the source of the rivers is up in the mountain. We have to protect this environment. A lot of deforestation has taken place and we have to do afforestation. I want to know whether a common fund will be utilised to see that the source of the rivers is maintained by this agreement.

Thirdly and lastly, I mentioned earlier

also, the hon. Minister has mentioned here that India will extend tariff concession to Bangladesh on a range of products which are of export interest to them. Madam, the Chakma refugee problem is not a political problem. It is a human problem. It is a problem of people to people and not from nation to nation or State to State. In the past, I gave an example of NAFTA treaty signed by the U.S.A. and Mexico. Poor people of Mexico cross the border over to the USA. They have an agreement. I want to know whether the Government will contemplate to have some agreement on the pattern of NAFTA of America so that this humanitarian problem is solved to the mutual interest of both the peoples of Bangladesh and India.

Thank you.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक पड़ोसी देश से समझौता हो, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हम यह मानते हैं कि यह समझौता पारस्परिक हित के आधार पर होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात से प्रसन्न भी हूँ कि दूसरे क्षेत्र में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी संकेत दिया है कि सभी मुद्दों पर द्विपक्षीय बातचीत में प्रगति हो रही है। लेकिन मुझे खेद इस बात का है कि उन मुद्दों पर कोई विचार इन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में नहीं किया है, जो सवाल भरे मन में और करोड़ों देशवासियों के मन में उठ रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से उन्हीं के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण पूछना चाहूँगा।

पहली बात तो यह कि कलकत्ता के लिए माननीय ज्योति बसु ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है और एक बार नहीं अनेक बार कहा है कि 40 हजार क्यूसेक जल कलकत्ता के लिए अनिवार्य है और उस के अलावा फरक्का से समुद्र तक जो खेती के लिए जल चाहिए उद्योगों के लिए जल चाहिए वह अलग है। मैं पहली बात तो यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि 35 हजार क्यूसेक जल की जो बात इन्होंने कही है, वह उन दूसरे जिलों के लिए भी लागू है? आगे तो 35 हजार में ही हमारी क्षति होगी। फिर 10 दिन उन को जल दिया जाता रहेगा, तब हम को कितना मिलेगा, इस का स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया जाए और 40 हजार से कम पर हम ने क्यों स्वीकृति दी इस के बारे में भी मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ?

महोदया, एक बात यह कि हम ने दूसरा उल्लेख

किया है कि हमने उन को और व्यापारिक सुविधाएं क्या दीं, लेकिन हमारे हित में किसी बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। जो डेढ़ करोड़ घुसपैठिए यहां आए हुए हैं और जोकि भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच में एक ज्वलंत समस्या है, उस की कोई चर्चा नहीं है। चकमा शरणार्थियों के बारे में बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा, उसके बारे में कोई भी उल्लेख कम से कम इसमें तो नहीं है।

महोदया, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि तीन बीघा का जब समझौता हुआ था तब यह कहा गया था कि जितने भूद्वीप भारत और बांग्ला देश के बीच में हैं उनकी तत्काल अदला-बदली होगी। दुख की बात है कि आज तक एक भी भूद्वीप की अदला-बदली नहीं हुई है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि हमने बांग्लादेश को अनेक सुविधाएं दी हैं, पहले जैसे तीन बीघा की दी थी और अब हम दे रहे हैं उनको सिक्किम तक के लिए, लेकिन तेलुलिया के बारे में या दूसरी जगह जो हमने गलियारा मांगा था उसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं है। मैं इस बारे में आप्रह पूर्वक उनसे यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि बांग्ला देश के साथ हमारा समझौता पारस्परिक हितों को दृष्टि में रखकर किया जाना चाहिए, यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम भिक्कुल दाता की ही भूमिका अपनाएं। दाता की भूमिका से राष्ट्रीय हित खंडित होता है। मैं उनसे जरूर यह जानना चाहंगा कि हमारे हित के जो सवाल हैं, जैसे सदैव घुसपैठियों का, चकमा शरणार्थियों का, एनक्लेवों की अदला-बदली की, जो बड़े पैमाने पर हमारी तरफ से वहां गये और दूसरी चीजें ले जाई जा रही हैं उनके संबंध में, क्या कोई बात हुई है? सबसे बड़ी बात, जो प्रमाणित रूप से देखी गई है, कि उत्तर पूर्वांचल के ओ आतंकवादी हैं, उनका प्रशिक्षण बांग्ला देश में चलता रहा है, शिविर वहां रहे हैं, क्या उनके बारे में कोई बात हुई है? ... (व्यवधान)... मैं इस बात को प्रमाणित कर सकता हूं कि त्रिपुरा से आतंकवादी भाग-भाग कर बांग्ला देश में जाकर आश्रय लेते रहे हैं। हमारे एक बड़े कार्यकर्ता के बड़े भाई की हत्या करके वे बांग्ला देश भाग गए। मैं इस बात को प्रमाणित कर सकता हूं। मैंने माननीय गृहमंत्री जी को भी आवेदन दिया था।

महोदया, इन तमाम सवालों पर कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया गया है, कोई संकेत भी नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जरूर जानना चाहंगा कि भारत और बांग्ला देश के समझौते के बीच बांग्ला देश की तरफ से भारत के

ऊपर जो अनेक प्रकार के संकट जैसे स्थिति पैदा करने वाले सवाल हैं, उनके संबंध में हमारी सरकार ने उनसे क्या बातचीत की है और उनकी प्रगति कहां तक हुई है? धन्यवाद।

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दिल्ली):
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं, जो उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में यह नहीं बताया, कि पहले का समझौता क्या था और अब इसमें बड़ा समझौता क्या हुआ है? पहले कितना पानी दे रहे थे और अब कितना उनके एडीशनल पानी उन्होंने दिया है? पहले जो समझौता खतम भी हो गया था तो उस दौरान में कितना पानी दिया और कितना पानी इस समय उन्होंने देना स्वीकार किया है?

महोदया, मैं यह भी जानना चाहंगा कि क्या यह सच है, जो अखबार में आज छपा है और जिसमें लिखा है— "Jyoti Basu even threatened to return to Calcutta in protest if India gave Bangladesh more water."

ज्योति बसु साहब आखिर तक इसके लिए अड़े रहे, इस समझौते के पक्ष में नहीं थे जो इस वक्त फाइनल किया गया। बीच में सुज्वीत साहब को बुलाया गया, देवेगौड़ा साहब ने प्रेसर डाला और सारे प्रेसर के बाद यह समझौता हुआ। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI MD. SALIM: Madam, is he seeking clarifications? ... (Interruptions)... This is Parliament. ... (Interruptions)... This is not a State Assembly. ... (Interruptions)...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I want to know whether it is a fact or not ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARA-JAN): Mr. Malhotra, you seek your clarifications. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: They are objecting to it because it relates to Mr. Jyoti Basu. ... (Interruptions)...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Madam, I want to know whether it is a fact or not that he was reluctant and he protested against it. He acceded to it under pressure.

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कलकत्ता पोर्ट

ट्रस्ट को कॉन्फीडेन्स में लिया गया, जब यह समझौता हुआ? सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को यह विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि समझौता करने से पहले उनकी राय ली जाएगी और बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि हम कॉन्सेंसस करना चाहते हैं, तो क्या समझौता साइन करने से पहले सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को कॉन्फीडेन्स में लिया गया? क्या उनसे बातचीत की गई?

महोदय, यह तीन बातें कही गई हैं आपके स्टेटमेंट में, कि सौ करोड़ रुपये आप उनको देंगे, उनके लिए इयूटी कम कर दी और उनको आपने पानी दिया। यह तीनों बातें बांग्ला देश के हित में हैं और कोई एक बात भी भारत के हित में नहीं है। आपने कहा कि इससे भारत को फायदा होगा। कौनसा फायदा भारत को इससे होने वाला है? यह आप बताएं। क्या कलकत्ता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट पर कलकत्ता बंदरगाह खतम हो जाए, किसानों को पानी न मिले, इंटरनेट को पानी न मिले? मुझे समझ में नहीं आया, जो यहां पर कम्युनिस्ट के भाई मेज धपधपा रहे थे। क्या यह एक बड़ा हिस्टोरिकल समझौता हुआ है? हिस्टोरिकल समझौता इंडिया के फेवर में क्या हुआ है? सारा ही समझौता इंडिया की कॉस्ट पर है और उसके लिए आप इतने उदार दिखे, अपने आपको ब्रोड-मॉडेड शो करते हैं। ... तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंडिया के पक्ष की बातें थीं, उनका क्या हुआ? अभी होम मिनिस्ट्री की एक स्टेटमेंट हमें सरक्युलेट की गई जिसमें कहा गया कि बांग्ला देश से सारा का सारा टैरिफ चलाता है नार्थ-ईस्ट और त्रिपुरा में, सब जगह यह होम मिनिस्ट्री की स्टेटमेंट है, यह मेरे पास है, जिस दिन आप चाहेंगे मैं इसे हाउस में प्रोड्यूस कर दूंगा, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि हम इसलिए इसे नहीं रोक सकते क्योंकि बांग्ला देश से आना-जाना बहुत आसान है। क्या ऐसे क्वेश्चन उनके साथ उठाए गए? क्या बांग्ला देश की इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर का सवाल उठाया गया? क्या बांग्ला देश से जो स्मॉलिंग होती है, उसका सवाल उठाया गया? चकमा शरणार्थियों का सवाल उठाया गया? अगर कुछ नहीं उठाया तो यह समझौता करने की इतनी जल्दी क्या थी? क्या इन सब चीजों को मिलाकर एक पैकेज समझौता आप नहीं कर सकते थे?

श्री संजय निरूपम (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को यह अहसास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि न तो यह डीटी ऐतिहासिक है और न बांग्ला देश के प्रधान मंत्री का इंडिया आना ऐतिहासिक है। यह अगर ऐतिहासिक होती तो उसमें सबसे पहले हमारे देश में जो डेढ़ करोड़

बांग्ला देशी घुसपैठिए रह रहे हैं, उनके बारे में बातचीत करनी पड़ती। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अक्सर हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि माननीय दृष्टिकोण से इन घुसपैठियों को अपने यहां रखने देना चाहिए, उनको जीने का मौका देना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा कि वे गरीब नहीं हैं, उनको जीने का मौका आप नहीं दें, दरअसल हमारे देश में जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियां चल रही हैं, वे उसमें काफी हद तक शामिल होते हैं। मैं इसके लिए बी०एस०एफ० को एक प्रैस रिलीज़ पढ़कर सुनना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, please seek your clarification. There is no need to read ... (Interruptions)...

श्री संजय निरूपम: उस चीज को साबित करने के लिए, मैडम, मैं चार लाइन पढ़कर बता रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Nirupam, you just ask him about a doubt or a clarification which you have on the statement. There is no need to read a press release ... (Interruptions)... There is no time.

श्री संजय निरूपम: मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें पता है कि वाकई में जो यह बांग्ला देशी घुसपैठिए रहते हैं, वे कहीं न कहीं आई०एस०आई० के साथ सक्रिय हैं हमारे देश में टैरिफ्ट एक्टिविटीज़ में? अगर उनको पता न हो तो मेरे पास बी०एस०एफ० की प्रैस रिलीज़ है, जिसे मैं उनके सामने प्रोड्यूस कर सकता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: मैडम, और चार ही रोज़ बाद बांग्ला देश अपनी आजादी की सिल्वर जुबली मनाएगा जो हम सबको मालूम है, और स्टेटमेंट में भी आया है, मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा और कल प्राइम मिनिस्ट्री आफ बांग्ला देश ने भी अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में उसमें अहम रोल था—हमारे लोगों ने, हमारे जवानों ने राहदर दी उस मुल्क की आजादी के लिए ... लेकिन कुछ इरिटेंड्स हैं दोनों देशों के संबंधों के बीच में। अभी हमारे कुछ साथियों ने सवाल उठाए भी, बहुत से सवाल हैं। तो जिस तरह से, जिस तरह का सम्पर्क होना चाहिए था; हमारा जो रोल था और वहां के लोग जो सरहते थे हमारे लोगों के रोल को—वह नहीं हुआ। अभी यह शुरूआत है, इसलिए हमें बधाई दे रहे

से लोग इसमें बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं। कहीं से भी अच्छा संबंध शुरू होता है तो कॉमन इंस्ट्रुमेंट से शुरू होता है। इसलिए हम बधाई दे रहे हैं। बधाई हम इसलिए नहीं दे रहे हैं कि हमारा स्वार्थ चला गया। पानी के बारे में, करलकटा पोर्ट के बारे में, फरक्का से लेकर, गंगोत्री से लेकर गंगासागर तक गंगा का जो इंस्ट्रुमेंट है, पानी का जो इंस्ट्रुमेंट है, खेती और हमारी इंडस्ट्री का जो इंस्ट्रुमेंट है, हम भी उसके बारे में सचेत हैं लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब भी कोई संबंध बनता है तो लेन-देन के आधार पर बनता है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिक्कत यह है कि कुछ लोग, चाहे वह धरलू मामला हो, चाहे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामला हो, बड़े स्वार्थी हो जाते हैं। हम भारत के लोग हैं ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): Mr. Salim, please seek your clarifications.

SHRI MD. SALIM: I am doing that. But they keep on disturbing. It is unfortunate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): Please ignore them.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपने यहाँ पैरा 4 में यह कहा है कि—
...security, trade and other areas .

आपने यह कहा है कि कंटेनर इरिटेंट जो था, इसको हमने हटा दिया है। अभी और भी चर्चा चलेगी सिक्वोरिटी, ट्रेड और दूसरे पैरिस्कोप के बारे में। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बातचीत में क्या आप ट्रांजिट का भी उल्लेख कर रहे हैं? अगर कर रहे हैं तो इसमें यह मैशन क्यों नहीं है?

हमारा जो ट्रेड का सवाल है, म्यूचुअल इंस्ट्रुमेंट का सवाल है, सिक्वोरिटी का सवाल है, उसी के साथ ट्रांजिट का भी सवाल है। बरसों से हमारा नार्थ-ईस्ट लैंड-लॉकड है। हम बाहर के लोग अक्सर इसको नहीं समझ पाते हैं ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): Mr. Salim, we are running out of time.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: सवाल यह है कि नार्थ-ईस्ट के इंस्ट्रुमेंट के लिए हमको ट्रांजिट चाहिए। अभी जो शुरूआत हुई है, उसके आधार पर आप हमारा जो सिक्वोरिटी का सवाल है, ट्रेड का सवाल है, उसके साथ ट्रांजिट का सवाल जोड़ेगे या नहीं, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अशरी मुहम्मद सलीम जारी: "महोदय आज सदन के اندरूँ में ऐसे लोग हैं... "मदरफ्त" ...
मैंने आपको नहीं कहा—मैंने جماعت اسلامی کے دوستوں کو کہا تھا کہ جو صدف و مستان میں ہیں... "مدرافلت" ... "مہودے"۔
و دیش منتری جن یہاں بیٹھے ہیں۔ میں ان سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ یہ خبر رکھتے ہیں کہ جب جماعت اسلامی کے لوگ یہاں آتے ہیں تو کون لوگ میزبانی سمجھتے ہیں اور انکا سواگت کرتے ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ انکا سینو ہوا۔ اور آج بھی وہ بنگلہ دیش سے ملکر اینٹی انڈیا پالیسی کر رہے ہیں۔ "مہودے" سوال صرف گنگا کے پانی کا نہیں ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں ایسے کراپ سائیکلز ہیں۔ ایسی انڈسٹریز ہیں۔ جن سے ہمارا کامن انٹریسٹ ہے۔ چاہے وہ پاکستان میں ہوں یا بنگلہ دیش میں ہوں لیکن کچھ طاقتیں ایسی ہیں۔ یہاں سے لیٹر و اسٹیکشن تک جو یہ نہیں چاہتیں کہ یہ جو کامن انٹریسٹ ہے۔ اسکو لیٹر ہم آگے بڑھیں۔ بلکہ جو کنڈیکٹنگ انٹریسٹ ہے۔ اسکو وہ سامنے سے آتے ہیں۔ "مہودے" یہ خوشی کی بات ہے کہ منتری "مہودے" وہ کنڈیکٹنگ انٹریسٹ لیٹر سامنے نہیں آتے ہیں لیکن کچھ لوگ لے آتے

ہیں۔ ان دیشوں کے ساتھ ہم اچھے سمبندھ بنانا چاہتے ہیں کامن انٹرسٹ کو ٹیکر لیکن وہاں سے روگ (اس میں) بادعا (تین) کرتے ہیں۔ انہیں سے بھی اچھا سمبندھ شروع ہوتا ہے تو کامن انٹرسٹ سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے ہم بڑھائی کر رہے ہیں۔ بڑھائی ہم اس لئے نہیں کر رہے ہیں کہ ہمارا سود کو جلد لیں۔ پانی کے بارے میں۔ کلکتہ پورٹ کے بارے میں۔ فوڈ سے ٹیکر۔ گنگوٹری سے ٹیکر گنگا ساگر تک گنگا کا انٹرسٹ ہے۔ پانی کا جو انٹرسٹ ہے۔ تحقیق اور ہماری انٹرسٹری کا جو انٹرسٹ ہے۔ ہم بھی اس کے بارے میں سوچتے ہیں۔ لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ جب بھی کوئی سمبندھ بنتا ہے تو تین دین کے آدھار پر بنتا ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وقت یہ ہے کہ کچھ ٹوگ چلے وں مقرر ہو معاملہ ہو۔ چاہے انٹرسٹ پر یہ معاملہ ہو۔ بڑے سوال تھی ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ہم بھارت کے ٹوگ ہیں۔

...مداخلت...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): Mr. Salim please seek your clarifications.

SHRI MD. SALIM: I am doing that. But they keep on disturbing. It is unfortunate.

THE * VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): Please ignore them.

انٹری محمد سلیم: میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ آپ نے یہاں پیرا میں یہ کہا ہے کہ۔

"...security, trade and other areas".

آپ نے یہ کہا ہے کہ مائنٹننس جو تھا اسکو ہم نے ہٹا دیا ہے۔ اسی اور جو چاہا چلیں۔ سیکورٹی ٹریڈ اور دوسرے ایریاز کے بارے میں میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بات چیت میں کیا آپ ٹرانزٹ کا بھی الیکٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر کر رہے ہیں تو اس میں یہ مینٹننس کیوں نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا جو ٹریڈ کا سوال ہے۔ میو جیل انٹرسٹ کا سوال ہے اسی کے ساتھ ٹرانزٹ کا بھی سوال ہے۔ برسوں سے ہمارا نارٹھ ایسٹ لینڈ لارڈ ہے۔ ہم باہر کے ٹوگ انٹرسٹ اسکو سمجھ نہیں پاتے ہیں۔...مداخلت...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): Mr. Salim, we are running out of time.

انٹری محمد سلیم: سوال یہ ہے کہ نارٹھ ایسٹ کے لئے ہم تو ٹرانزٹ چاہتے۔ اسی جو شروعات ہو گئی ہے اس کے آدھار پر آپ ہمارا جو سیکورٹی کا سوال ہے۔ ٹریڈ کا سوال ہے۔ اس کے

ساتھ ٹرانزٹ کانسٹراکشن کے لیے
یہ میں آپ سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں

SHRI K.R. MALKANI (Delhi): Madam Vice-Chairperson, the two sides have signed this agreement. They seem to be very satisfied. I hope, when this agreement is put into effect, the people would also be satisfied. Meanwhile, I have a few points for clarification.

Firstly; we are going to give 35,000 cusecs of water to Bangladesh. This is more than we have ever before given to Bangladesh after the construction of the Farakka Barrage. Even under the 1977 agreement, we gave them 34,500 cusecs. Now, the water supply has been decreasing. How have you managed to make more water available now? This is one thing.

As has been made clear, Calcutta Port needs 40,000 cusecs. If you commit yourself to 35,000 cusecs, if the supply falls, how do you flush Hoogly for Calcutta Port? In this connection, the question arises: would it not have been far better to have agreed to the sharing of water on percentage basis than in absolute terms; it could be 50:50; 40:60, 60:40, depending on the situation. But making a commitment to supply 35,000 cusecs, in the lean period, how far is it safe?

Secondly; the problem of water for India and Bangladesh is linked with the Brahmaputra. The Government of India has repeatedly suggested that there should be a link canal, connecting the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. Did the Government of India moot this matter with the Government of Bangladesh?

The hon. Minister, Mr. Gujral, was in Dhaka. Did he discuss it there? Mr. Jyoti Bosu was there some time back. Did he discuss it there? Was there any discussion on this subject here? I would very much

† [] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

request the hon. Minister to make the position clear.

Before the new Government came to power in Bangladesh, there were governments of a different kind there. The Government's are involved in these negotiations, but the Opposition is not involved in them, not even informally. The position of Khaled Zia Begum and other governments was this. They want, and I quote:

"natural, historic, rightful share of Ganga waters."

Then, they add:

"historic average has been 75,000 cusecs."

They go on to say that because we have not given them all this water, they have suffered a loss of 60,000 crore takas that is rupees. Will people there not agitate on this issue? We have our anxieties here on this side. This issues might come up there. What is going to happen?(Time bell)

May I request for a minute or a minute and a half?

These are very serious matters. When we are dealing with major international issues, particularly with our neighbours, I think it is very important to have a consensus among the people. In India also, the Government carried on the negotiations. There are reports that even the West Bengal Government is not too happy with it. Many of our good friends from the Congress, who are supporting the Government from outside, Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury, Smt. Mamta and others are very unhappy with it. What is going to happen? Perhaps they have given a call for *hartal* or "black day" for today or tomorrow. What happens? It is very important to have a consensus. I wish that the Government of India had consulted major Opposition parties in India. It is always necessary to consult people and to arrive at a consensus.

Nepal has set a very nice example. They signed an agreement with India.

When they carried on negotiations, they brought their Opposition leaders here, and they signed the agreement. There was an apprehension that the Nepali Parliament might not ratify the agreement. There is hardly any Opposition in Nepal, but they realised their moral responsibility. They were a party to the negotiations, and the agreement on the Mahakali Project went through very well. I wish our Government here and the Government of Bangladesh had taken this course. Thank you very much, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI
NATARAJAN): The last one, Mr.
Shariq.

श्री शरीफुद्दीन शारिक (जम्मू-कश्मीर): मैडम, बंगलादेश और हमारे मुल्क के दरम्यान हुए समझौते की जो खुशखबरी हमारे वज़ीरे खारजा ने सुनाई, इसके लिए सरकार मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहिक है और मलक्वनी साहब ने जो इस सिलसिले में एक मुस्तहक कन्सेन्स और एक मुस्तहक राय इन हालत में होने की बात है, वह वाक्यी कबिले-तारीफ है। जम्कूरी हुकूमत में तो यह बुनियाद होती है कि सभी लोगों को एतबार और एतमाद में लेकर मुआहिदा कर लें लेकिन यह बात खुद कबिले-तारीफ है कि जितने भी मसाले हमारे हमसाए मुल्कों के साथ हैं, एक मसला तो कम से कम आज हम हल कर पाए हैं और इस मसले के लिए जहाँ हमारी सरकार मुस्तहक है मुबारकबाद की, वहाँ बंगलादेश की सरकार भी मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहक है। यहाँ हम अपने चित्त बसु साहब की उन कौशियों को भी सपहेगे जिनके बारे में हमने अखबारत में पढ़ा कि इस मसले को हल करने के लिए उनकी पेशफूत हुई है। एक तबज्जह में आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कई महीने पहले जम्मू के इलाके में, हमारी जम्मू-कश्मीर रियासत में कुछ बंगलादेशी लोग पकड़े गए थे और कुछ लोग गोलियों से मारे भी गए थे। उनके पास कोई जायज़ कगज़ात नहीं थे। तो इस तरह यह लगता है कि वे लोग हमारे इस इलाके में घुसपैठ कर रहे हैं। तो ऐसे मुआहिदात की तरतीब देते वक़्त हमारी यही गुज़ारिश होगी कि हमारी सरकार अपने देश के मफाद को पूरी तरह मद्दे-नज़र रखते हुए यह बात उन लोगों के साथ उठाए कि उनके शहरी किसी तरह नाज्वायज़ तौर पर यहाँ आते रहते हैं। मजमुई तौर पर ये

खुशाइद खबर है कि हमारे मुल्क के लिए भी, हमारी सरकार के लिए भी, और हम सब के लिए भी। हम सबको मिल कर ऐसे मौके पर अपनी सरकार को बधाई देनी चाहिए और उनका हौसला बढ़ाना चाहिए।

SHRI R. MARGABANDU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you are extending the tariff concession and then also extending the commercial credit of Rs. 100 crores to enhance trade relations further. I would like to know what we are getting in return for that.

My second point is that this treaty is from March 1 to May 10. Your statement says "India and Bangladesh shall receive a guaranteed flow of 35,000 cusecs of water in an alternating sequence of three 10-day periods each." I would like to know the sharing pattern for the remaining period.

My third point is whether the treaty is confined to any particular project in industry or in irrigation. What are the other project for which this treaty has been entered into?

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, I fully share the sentiments of friendship with neighbouring countries. I have just two clarifications to seek in view of the answers we expect from the hon. Minister to the questions that have been raised by my three other distinguished colleagues.

In the first place I would like to know whether it is correct, as has appeared in a number of newspapers, that the Minister for Water Resources was completely ignored and that he was not even a member of Mr. Jyoti Bosa's team which went to discuss this particular water treaty issue. I understand he was there and that he left abruptly. I would like to know why he did so.

Secondly, I would just like to draw your attention to paragraph 3 of Minister's statement, which says:

"While the Treaty will be for 30 years and renewable on mutual consent, there is a provision of

mandatory reviews at the end of 5 years."

That is all right. My clarification relates to:

"... even earlier after 2 years with provisions for adjustments as required."

Why has this been insisted upon? Does it not bear the imprint of hastiness? I would like to know whether there is a misgiving on our part or on Bangladesh delegation's part.

श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभपति महोदय, यह पूरे देश के लिए खुशी की बात है और हमारे पड़ोसी बंगलादेश के लिए भी कि यह एक ऐतिहासिक समझौता हुआ है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि बंगलादेश की आजादी के लिए हमारे देश की कोई कम कुर्बानी नहीं रही है। हमने काफी कुर्बानी दे करके उस देश को स्वाधीन कराया था और संबंध सुधारने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पहला कदम है कि हमने पानी संबंधी समझौता किया है। इसका स्वागत सारा देश कर रहा है, हम सभी लोग कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि समझौते के बाद कलकत्ता पोर्ट के लिए, वहाँ के उद्योगों के लिए, उस क्षेत्र के किसानों की सिंचाई के लिए और पीने के पानी के लिए, इस समझौते से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा?

दूसरा सवाल है चकमा शरणार्थियों का या जो दूसरे सवाल हैं, हम आशा करते हैं कि इस समझौते से इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में मदद मिलेगी और दो पड़ोसी देशों के आपसी संबंधों में सुधार होगा और आपसी सहमति के आधार पर समस्याओं का हल निकलेगा। हम चाहेंगे कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी उस दिशा में भी पहल करके एक के बाद उन समस्याओं का हल मिल बैठकर करेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस समझौते का स्वागत करते हैं और पूरा देश इसका स्वागत करता है।

الاشرفی جلال الدین انصاری "بہار": آپ
سبجا اپنی مہودس۔ یہ پورے دیش کے لئے
خوشخبری کی بات ہے۔ اور ہمارے پڑوسی

† [Transliteration in Arabic Script.

بنگلہ دیش کے لئے جو یہ ایک اہم اسٹ
سمجھوتہ ہے۔ ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ
بنگلہ دیش کو آزادی کیلئے ہمارے دیش
کی کوئی کم قربانی نہیں رہی ہے ہم نے کافی
قربانی دیکر اس دیش کو سوادھین کر دیا
تھا اور سمجھوتہ سوار کرنے کیلئے میں
سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ پہلا قدم ہے کہ ہم نے پانی
سمجھوتہ کی سمجھوتہ کیا ہے۔ اسکا سواگت
سارا دیش کر رہا ہے۔ ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ اس
ہیں۔ میں یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ سمجھوتے
کے جو نکلنے پورٹ کیلئے۔ وہاں کے ادھیڑوں
کے لئے۔ اس چیمبر کے کسانوں کی سینچائی
کیلئے۔ اور پینے کے پانی کیلئے اس سمجھوتے
سے اس چیمبر کے لوگوں کو لا جو ملیگا یا نہیں
ملیگا۔

دوسرا سوال ہے جبکہ اشرفیوں کا
یا جو دوسرے سوال ہیں ہم اشارت کرتے ہیں کہ
اس سمجھوتہ سے ان سمسیاؤں کو سلجھانے
میں مدد ملیگی اور دو پڑوسی دیشوں کے
آپسی سمجھوتوں میں سوار ہو گا اور
آپسی سمجھوتے کے آدھار پر سمسیاؤں کا حل
نکلے گا۔ ہم چاہیں گے کہ ہمارے ماننے منتری جی
اس دیش میں ہی پیل کر کے ایک کے بعد ایک

ان سمسایوں کا حل مل بیٹھا کر کریں گے۔ ان
شعبوں کے ساتھ ہم سمجھوتہ کا معاہدہ کرتے
ہیں۔ اور پورا ایشیا سمسایوں کے ساتھ ہے۔

SHRI . O. RAJAGOPAL (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, I would like to seek clarifications from the hon. External Affairs Minister on another aspect. When I recently had an occasion to visit Tripura in connection with a Parliamentary work, a delegation of the Chakmas told me....

1.00 P.M.

that they are prepared to go back. They only want that peaceful living conditions should be ensured. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any discussion on that aspect. This would enable the return of the Chakma refugees back to their land.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Madam Vice-Chairperson, may I submit this to you and to the hon. Members? Several questions have been raised by the hon. Members and they need an elaborate reply. The Chair has also decided that we would have a discussion. I suggest that we can have it tomorrow. I will be able to do that for a different reason also. I hope you will not mind my saying so. At the Rashtrapati Bhavan, there is a lunch for the visiting Prime Minister; and I am supposed to be there. If you do not mind, I may be permitted to go there. Otherwise, I am entirely in your hands.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I think we can have the reply tomorrow..(interruptions)...

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I think you can fix it tomorrow sometime. We can discuss it at length. I think it is good to discuss it

at length because I am very keen to respond to all the queries, doubts, or whatever they may be, of the House and I would like to clarify their points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): We will have the discussion tomorrow between 2.00 and 2.30 P.M.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Thank you.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): We can have the reply to the clarifications tomorrow.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: In the meantime, hon. Members would have the opportunity of seeing the Treaty as a whole. I will be placing it on the Table of the House. By tomorrow you can read it and if you want to add something to your queries, I will be very happy to reply to them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The House now stands adjourned for lunch till 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at five minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [(SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI) in the Chair.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI): Now, Shri Yerran Naidu to move a motion for consideration of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Bill, 1996.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE PANCHAYATS (EXTENSION TO THE SCHEDULED AREAS) BILL, 1996

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI YERRAN NAIDU): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the