

(संशोधन) नियम, 1977 को प्रकाशित करने वाली स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय (परिवार कल्याण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सा० का० नि० सं० 1387, दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 1977 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1169/77].

Prevention of food adulteration (Fourth Amendment) rules, 1977

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्, मैं खाद्य उपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 23 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन खाद्य उपमिश्रण निवारण (चौथा संशोधन) नियम, 1977 को प्रकाशित करने वाली स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) की अधिसूचना सा० का० नि० सं० 651(ई) दिनांक 22 अक्टूबर, 1977 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) भी सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1163/77].

'Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1977

भेषज और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 की धारा 38 के अधीन भेषज और प्रसाधन सामग्री (चौथा संशोधन) नियम, 1977 को प्रकाशित करने वाली स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) की अधिसूचना सा० का० नि० सं० 1427, दिनांक 22 अक्टूबर, 1977 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) भी सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1170/77].

# **SIXTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (1977-78)**

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee or paragraph relating to Other Direct Taxes including in Chapter IV of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts Volume II, Direct Taxes.

## **CALLING ATTENTION TO A MAT. TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

### **Reported influx of a large number of refugees from Bangladesh to various States in Eastern India and the situation arising therefrom**

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the reported influx of a large number of refugees from Bangladesh to various States in Eastern India and the situation arising therefrom.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since Mr. Vajpayee is out of town, may I have your (permission to read the statement?

Sir, the Government of India have seen newspaper reports stating that recently there has been a large scale influx of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These reports do not appear to be based on facts and are generally exaggerated.

Ever since Partition, there has been some migration of the erstwhile Pakistani and later Bangladeshi nationals into the neighbouring states of India. Historically also there have been movements of population, particularly

of people belonging to the same ethnic group living in this area.

As the House is aware, there was a large scale influx of refugees into India during the liberation war in Bangladesh. Most of these refugees returned to their country after Bangladesh emerged as a sovereign national entity. Since then, Bangladeshi nationals who have been crossing over to India are either those who come with valid documents or those who enter illegally. Those who enter or stay in India illegally are not, therefore, treated as refugees.

The Indo-Bangladesh border is more than 4,000 kms., long running through difficult terrains at a number of places. Despite the arrangement made by the Government for preventing infiltration it is impossible to put every stretch of this long border under surveillance and intercept each and every infiltrator. Moreover, a number of Bangladeshi nationals who come to India with valid travel documents do not return to their country and stay here illegally. It is difficult to trace these illegal migrants because, among others, of their common ethnic origin. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to know the exact number of persons who have entered or are staying in India illegally. However, according to the statistics available with the Government obtained through Central and State agencies, there is no evidence of any large scale influx recently of Bangladeshi nationals into India. The total number of Bangladeshi nationals who were intercepted and asked to go back from January to October this year was 7,014. This figure is approximately the same as for the corresponding period of 1976 and significantly lower than the figures for 1974 and 1975.

Whereas most of the migrants to the adjoining states of West Bengal and Tripura belong to the minority communities in Bangladesh, in the migration to Assam and Meghalaya Muslims outnumber others. In 1977

so far Muslim migrants to Assam outnumber others by 4 to 1.

These figures have their limitations in that they do not take into account those who enter or stay in India undetected. However, for want of more adequate information, we have no alternative but to rely on these figures as an indication of the trend of the migration of Bangladeshi nationals into India.

The factors responsible for migration are varied. Historical contacts between people along the border, and particularly ethnic similarity, has all along been an important factor. Developments inside Bangladesh having the effect of generating or accentuating sense of insecurity of particular sections of the population in Bangladesh, economic distress, activities of persons who make it their business to lure people out of the country etc., are some of the causes of such migration. Factors such as sowing and harvesting of crops, attraction of trade and commerce and prospect of employment sometimes account for fluctuations in the figures of migration.

It is basically the responsibility of the Bangladesh Government to prevent migration outside their country. The Government of India, however, have on a number of occasions and at different levels sought to impress upon them that it is primarily their duty to check or arrest the flow of migration to India.

The Government of India on their part are maintaining strict vigilance along the border. Field units of central agencies and the State Governments concerned have been requested that they should, in addition to their regular periodic reports, inform the Government of India urgently whenever they come across any specific case of a substantial increase in the number of migrants.

Before concluding, it is important to underline that any attempt to treat illegal entrants as refugees and to exaggerate this problem can have serious

[Shri Samrendra Kundu]

implications for Indo-Bangladesh relations and for maintaining harmony and peace in the two countries. This can hasten the process which we all intend to arrest. I would, therefore, like to urge Hon'ble members to observe restraint on this matter and to try to appreciate the problem in its proper perspective.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: The word 'refugees' used here is an archaic word. Unfortunately, there is no substitute for this particular word. There are two kinds of refugees. One is the political refugees who have been sent to this country at the point of the bayonet. The other kind is the refugees who unfortunately belong to the minority community. There are a large number of Hindus. Of course, one should observe the utmost restraint. But I am forced to say that the policy of the present Government is utterly inhuman, an attitude which is utterly repulsive, shocking, disgusting, a surrender to the military junta and a clear violation of certain basic principles and norms which should govern the relations between civilised Governments. What is happening? Thousands of honourable patriots, democrats, liberals, brave men and women have fought for the liberation of Bangladesh. For the first time, they established a secular and democratic State. For the first time, Hindus and other minority communities went back to their homes without fear of being assaulted. But all the things have changed after the military junta took over power and proclaimed it as an Islamic Republic, perhaps under the dictates of Saudi Arabia and the C.I.A. Successive military Governments and the present military junta, which never faced an election, which is utterly undemocratic and unrepresentative, have unleashed a reign of terror against all those who defy them or refuse to surrender to them. Where could they go? Where they could escape? There is no alternative. Either they have to remain in Bangladesh, rot in the military dungeons

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and face death and execution or escape. The Indira Gandhi Government might have committed all sorts of crimes, I agree. But they did not commit this crime of forcibly handing over these people in chains to the fascist junta which is ruling Dacca today. Sir, this Government is shamelessly ignoring all fundamental principles and interests of justice and honour in handing over these people to the military Government. This has come in the papers.

Thousands have been handed over to the Bangladesh Rifles or otherwise forced to surrender. Those political refugees are being harassed, intimidated and even subjected to cruelties by the Indian B.S.F. in Meghalaya and elsewhere. Supplies of not only food and medicines, but even drinking water have been stopped, evidently to force them to go back to Bangladesh. There have been instances of the camps in which they live being surrounded by the B.S.F. and the refugees are also reported to have been arrested. This is a Resolution passed by the National Council of the Communist Party of India and this has been sent to the Government of India also. I would like to know how many political refugees came to India in the last two years, particularly after the Janata Party came to power. Is it not a fact that 50 M.Ps belonging to the Janata Party, belonging to the C.P.I., the C.P.I(M) and all other parties, wrote to the Prime Minister not to forcibly send back these people to Bangladesh? Thousand people have been sent back. Out of them, 160 people have been executed so far. Gallant people like Nikhil, Biswajeet Nandy, Momin and Sayum who have been forced to go back to Bangladesh at the point of the Indian bayonets have been executed and more are awaiting execution. The Prime Minister admitted cynically ' I cannot keep them in camps'. This has come in the 'Hindu', on the 19th June, 1977. The second part of it is unfortunately the minority community. Even the Hon. Minister of External Affairs and admitted it in the Lok Sabha on the

17th June, 1977. But he could not give the figures. He gave reasons like big border, complicated border, so many Kms. and so on. It is a shame on the Government not to have given the figures, correct figures. I am not raising the issue of communalism here. We have to protect the minorities whether in Varanasi or in Kanpur. Similarly, minorities in Dacca, Noakhali, Rangpur, Rajshahi and other places have to be protected. I do not mean intervention. I mean arousing international and national opinion to protect these people so that they can lead a decent and honourable life. I am quoting some of the bourgeois papers. The 'Economic Times' of 17th September has given the headline: Fresh flow of migrants: The official total is 250 but there is a widespread rumour that these migrants are avoiding approved checkpoints for fear of detection. The Statesman, Calcutta, of 25th September, stated: 50,000 migrants have come from Bangladesh to Tripura, to Meghalaya, to West Bengal and to other places. And all this must have little bit shaken the conscience of Mr. Desai. He himself rot ted in jail a few months back.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): I did not rot.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Well, you were kept well.

Now, Sir, he had written a letter. I appreciate that the Prime Minister of India has written a letter to the inili-tary fascist leader. Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman. What is the text of the letter? Why is it kept a secret? What is the mystery of the letter? Is it not in violation of the basic international laws? Why is it not being placed on the Table of the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Why has it not been placed on the Table of the House? I would like to know how

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many of these political refugees have been sent back, how many have been executed after they have been sent back and bow many have been denied

political asylum which is the basic right of any country being observed all over the world?,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I am finishing. Mr. Vajpayee has stated, when he read in this House a statement on Farakka Barrage only on 14th. November, that:

"One should also remember that India is a nation which by its tradition and the principles that it has upheld both nationally and inter nationally is committed to policies of co-operation and friendly relations with other nations. This Government has recognised that for the sake of our own development and the effectiveness of our foreign policy, the crucial test is whether Or not we could make this subcontinent free of friction."

My submission to the Prime Minister and to the State Minister of External Affairs is : Are these aims going to be achieved or they are going to be defeated? The exactly opposite things are going to happen. The relation is going to deteriorate however bold the attempt may be on the part of the Government. The attention will be accentuated. India cannot shut its eyes—I say it with all force at my command, with all emphasis—to the butchery of secular and democratic rights in Bangladesh and elsewhere in the world. We cannot shut our eyes as to what is happening in Rhodesia, what is happening in. South Africa or in Latin America. Sir, the appeasement of the military Junta regime, which is the policy being pursued by the present Government, would strengthen dictatorship elsewhere, as it will have serious repercussions in this country. So, before it is too late, I would like Mr. Desai to stop this forcible eviction of

[Shri Kalyan Roy] political refugees, democratic liberals of Bangladesh who are being sent back to their country at the point of the BSF bayonet and to protect the refugees who are coming here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume. You have made a speech.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: How many refugees have been sent back, how many political ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not repeat. Please resume.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I would like to reply to his question 'because he has referred to me often in what he has said. I am not surprised at what the hon. Member says after my experience of him in this House for some time now, but I certainly cannot appreciate his Condemning any neighbouring Government in general terms, that it is a junta government or it is this or that. It is not the policy of this Government to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. Therefore, if Bangladesh has its own Government, it is not my business to call them this or that, as I do not call others. I do not know when my hon. friend acquired so much love for democracy. How does he believe in democracy? He is the greatest enemy of democracy and he talks of democracy for Bangladesh.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I strongly protest.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: You may protest or do anything you like.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: The Prime Minister is defending a military junta. I do not know why.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: It may be a military rule, it may be anything. I am not here to justify the regime either there or in Russia or in Poland or in Pakistan or anywhere else. I cannot interfere in the affairs Of any country, whatever may be the rule there. I will

recognise the Government, whichever is there, and try to have friendly relation with them (*interruptions*). My hon. friend has his own political angles, that is why he is talking like that. I am not going to condemn the Government according to his wishes or according to his line of thinking. I must make that very clear to him. Then he charged us that we pushed off 1,000 people. We have not pushed out even one man. Let him understand that. Those who were there, they went there themselves. We have not done anything. What we did was, we prevented people who had come here for attacking Bangladesh from within our borders. How can I allow that? This is what I had to stop and this is what my hon'ble friend wants. If he wants that here, I will take action against him also if that happens. I cannot allow that to happen. No country can be attacked from this country. This must be understood.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Mr. Morarji, are you alleging that Mrs. Gandhi was sending troops?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalyan Roy, please resume your seat. Don't interrupt.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am not saying that at all. But I see, that my hon'ble friend is not given to truth at all. He has cited the case of Biswajit Nandi who was executed there. He went away in the time of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and not now, which he forgets. And if they were arrested for their activities in Bangladesh, how am I responsible for that? I have enquired into it myself. I am constantly in touch with this and I have great sympathy for all my friends there. I have more sympathies than he can have. He has only political thinking. I have more human values and this is what I am trying to fight for and this is what I am trying to assist. I only hope he does not come

in the way of our doing the right thing. That is all I request him to do.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Why did he address a letter? What letter did he send?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I wrote him a letter. It is not for him.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Place it in Parliament.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I will not even disclose it to Parliament.

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): The question raised is very important. A large number of MPs had issued a statement on 6th August, showing their concern about the situation on the East Bengal-India border. Two things are very important. There was a news item on the 25th September, 1977, in the Statesman, Calcutta, which said:

"About 50,000 people, belonging to minority communities in Bangladesh crossed over into West Bengal, Assam and Tripura during the past three months, a spokesman of the Nikhil Banga Nagarik Sangha said in Calcutta on Thursday.

Minority communities were finding it increasingly difficult to stay in Bangladesh, especially after the imposition of martial law, he added. Those who had crossed over alleged that, in recent months, looting and other atrocities, reportedly in connivance with the police, were committed. The Sangha called upon the people here to observe "aradhan" (no cooking) on Sunday in protest against these incidents in Bangladesh.

The Sangha proposes to start a campaign against the 'brutal' violation of human rights in Bangladesh. It also wants to bring this issue into international focus."

I entirely agree with the Prime Minister that it is not possible for us

to interfere in the internal affairs of the Bangladesh Government, with whom we want to maintain cordial relations. It is a very good proposition. But in addition to that, historically we have got problems of refugees in India. The minorities feel insecure and many have come from this part and from Rajasthan border also. When this question was put to the Prime Minister, it has been reported that he made a statement on 26th August at Jaipur which has been quoted as under in the Patriot:

"Prime Minister Morarji Desai has assured Rajasthan Chief Minister Bhairon Singh Shekhawat that an early decision would be taken on the question of granting citizenship rights to East and West Pakistani refugees who have come to Rajasthan".

So I would like the Minister to answer two things: how many refugees have come in the last three months? And whether from the humanitarian point of view, there can be a rehabilitation programme, as was conducted in the Andaman Nicobar and other areas. And can we rehabilitate them and put them back to life? And if they desire to have the citizenship right to India, in view of the statement by the Prime Minister dated the 26th August 1977, may I know whether they have applied their mind to this human problem? We are rehabilitating other refugees. They were part of India earlier. May I know whether the Government would consider this aspect? I think rightly the Prime Minister has put his finger on it. Will he give citizenship rights to these people? Whether a rehabilitation programme will be conducted? I would like to join with Mr. Kalyan Roy. It is because of their association with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in the liberation of Bangladesh that these patriots who were with him were pushed back. The programme is not only to push them back but also to execute them. That is the programme of atrocities which is being committed. Maybe, we are not

[Shri S. W. Dhabe] concerned with them in that sense. When so many people have been harassed, spread out in all parts of the world, when it is a question of violation of human rights, particularly of the minority people with whom we have so much association, then even in the interest of Bangladesh they must understand *the* stand of India in this respect. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister how many refugees have crossed into India during the last three months. Secondly, what is their programme of rehabilitation and the policy about giving them citizenship rights if utter violation of human rights is taking place on the Bangladesh borders?

SHRI S. KUNDU: The hon'ble Member has sided with the hon'ble Member, Shri Kalyan Roy \_\_\_\_

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Andhra Pradesh): That is the end of it—What about the earlier points?

SHRI S. KUNDU: Largely the reply which the Prime Minister has given applies to his question.

He raised the question of "humanitarian grounds". He says that this Government should deal with this problem on humanitarian grounds. I can assure the hon'ble Member that this Government is very much concerned and his dealing with this problem with utmost care, sympathy and on humanitarian grounds. I would again request the hon'ble Member not to confuse these illegal entrants with political refugees. The Calling Attention Motion was about the illegal exodus and so on. Therefore, when these two questions get mixed up it gives a completely different impression.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. W. DHABE: It includes both illegal and political entrants. It is a general question which we have asked.

SHRI S. KUNDU: We have said in the statement how people come

and how they enter from one country into another country illegally. As we do not like that they should enter this country illegally, so other Governments also do not want some of our citizens to enter Bangladesh illegally. So this is mainly the question today.

About illegal entrants' exodus, as I said in the statement, there has not been any increase in the rate of flow of illegal entrants either during the last one year or during the last few months also. During these last three months on which the hon. member has specifically put the question, the number of illegal entrants who were intercepted and asked to go back is roughly about 2,132. And they have gone back.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: The question was about all refugees. We wanted to know the position of all the refugees.

SHRI N. G. RANGA: It is a very important question. What about those refugees who have come here not illegally, but legally? Is there any scheme of rehabilitation? Whether citizenship would be given to them in course of time? These were the questions that were put.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): I will agree with the hon'ble Minister that this question was also concerning the refugees who are coming because of other reasons, minorities etc., and also for political reasons. Now, Sir, I entirely endorse the sentiments expressed by the respected Prime Minister that we should do nothing which may spoil our relations with the neighbouring country. But facts have to be faced and there are certain facts which, with your permission, I would like to place before the House. Firstly, Sir, I will give you the condition in Bangladesh. According to the World Bank Report, in 1976-77 the total revenue of Bangladesh was 9,823 million takas, overall deficit was

9260 million takas, and the total foreign aid from the World Bank, the USA and others is 9,153 million takas, which shows the utter miserable condition of the economy of that country. There is poverty, there is hunger and, apart from that, another aspect is the military Government there. Out hon. Prime Minister does not want it to be called a junta. Well, it is a military Government. Today they have got ANSAR, a para-military force of 2<sup>1/2</sup> lakhs, Bangladesh Rifles with 15,000 men and Chinese-trained guerilla type of people, being trained with the approval of the Bangladesh Government running into 28,000. Then there is a special squad being created by the Zia Government from Al Badr, that group which killed intellectuals and others after Mujib was thrown out. So, Sir, this is the condition. Now what is happening is that Zia is trying to win over a section of the upper classes. The salaries of Professors in the Dacca University have been raised from 3,000 takas to 5,000 takas, but the people remain poor. Then there is whipping up of communalism. Let us face facts. The Prime Minister has not chosen to reveal what he wrote to General Zia. But the papers say that he made an appeal, but they are relying still on the old communal appeal and they are working in close liaison with the Saudi Arabian Government and with the Government of Pakistan only to embarrass India. Now India has two dictators on two sides and the object of certain people is to embarrass us. Therefore, these facts have got to be taken into consideration. Even a respectable paper like the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta gave some figures. I am surprised to see that the hon. Minister does not have the figures but this paper says that according to the Government of Tripura, 20,000 immigrants have come to India. That is the figure here. What is more sorrowful is that questions are not being answered.

Now I will come to political refugees. Here I have got a bulletin

issued by the Bharat Bangla Maitri Sanjog Samiti in Calcutta. They have given copy of a letter addressed to our Prime Minister by a prisoner in the Dacca jail, dated 7-11-1977. I hope the Prime Minister received the letter. I am not going to read the whole letter. They clearly give the names of persons who have been killed, people who were sent away from India and killed. They are, Md. Sayed, Alam, Nanik Saha, Babul, Iftekhar Ahmed, Abdul Majid, Narendra, Sisir Dutta, Sisir Sangma, Rahul Kaddus, Mirdul Dutta, Kaisor and 50 others. They have been killed, according to this letter. (*Time bell rings*) I am finishing, Sir. Now I would like to know whether the Chinese are training certain elements in Bangladesh to embarrass India. That is one question. Then, our hon. Prime Minister met Mr. Zia-ur-Rah-man, the Bangladesh dictator, in London. Was there any talk with him in London about the question of refugees coming to India? And is it a fact that Mr. Zia made it a condition, in a kind of round about way, that if you give a proper settlement on Farakka then they would try to help fight communalism in Bangladesh?

That is why he extracted from us much more than what the people of West Bengal want. From the Farakka Barrage they have got more concessions by a threat which he posed and by posing that he would try to fight communalism in Bangladesh. On the whole, the situation is very bad—of course, he denies it, but there are reports that 164 persons were sent out and a lot of them were killed in Mymensingh, in Meghalaya and other places. Are these facts? If they are, what is the Government going to do about it, what can the Government say about it? And, will he assure us that the world convention will be honoured and the political refugees will not be turned back so as to be killed by the Bangladesh Rifles and others?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Sir, in spite of my saying that we have



[Shri Morarji R. Desai] not pushed out anybody, the hon. Member persists in saying. Are these facts? That means, he does not want to believe facts and he wants to believe in the rumours that are spread. Well, I cannot help it.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: You may not be correct. Others may also have the right to know certain facts with which you may not agree. That freedom must be allowed.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I have better avenues of getting information than the hon. Member. He must grant it. It is no use his claiming anything. Of course, that is his habit, but that does not matter. I know him for many years. It is not now that I know him. The question is...

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Sir, why are you so personal?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am not personal at all.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Sir, you are very personal today as towards Shri Kalyan Roy. Don't be so personal. It is not proper. It does not behove you as a respected politician. You should not be so personal, Sir.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I have got to deal with you as I have got to deal with the matter. Sir, the hon. Member went on alleging that I submitted to a threat and something was extracted from me. That is what he said; and the record is here. It is no use his denying it here. That is how he tells the truth. Here he says that Mr. Zia, the President of Bangladesh, extracted a promise from me by bringing in the Farakka issue. That is what he said and still he tries to deny) it. This is his veracity. Let him understand that I do not submit to a threat of anybody the whole world over. I am not going to do that now. What is the meaning of sub-

mitting to a threat? This country will never submit to a threat from anybody, if I have anything to do with it. And there were no talks of this kind. I had talks with President Zia in England and they were very good talks. I talked with him with a view to seeing that there was no cause for the minority community in Bangladesh to feel aggrieved in any way and he assured me about it. There were no talks about Farakka at all there. What is the use of talking like this? I do not know who are his informers. But this is how he goes on drawing conclusions based on wrong facts. Now, how can I to help him? I am very much interested—more interested than him or anybody else—as the Head of the Government here to see that the people are not harassed.

About the political refugees he talked about, they are very few in number and we have not forced them out; we do not believe in forcing them out. We have given refuge to many people here. We believe that it is our duty to do so, if necessary, in the case of the people who are harassed, or something like that. But we cannot make that an excuse for exodus from Bangladesh. Does the Member realise the implication of it? Does he want 1,20,00,000 people from Bangladesh to come here in India? And how will he help them? What is the use of raising this kind of scare and complicating the problems for nothing? I would like to appeal to him—if any appeal has any effect on him—not to complicate these matters but help the Government in doing the right thing for these people and to help them, which I am doing. But I cannot prevent him from going on with his own political campaign, if he wants to do so.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA  
(Karnataka): What about that letter?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am not going to tell you.

**श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही :** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि किसी भी पड़ोसी देश या किसी दूसरे देश के अन्दरूनी मामले में दखल देने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। लेकिन पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश, जो हमारी दो सहरदों पर हैं, जब शुरू शुरू में, 1947 में इनका निर्माण हुआ था, तो उस समय भी यह सवाल पैदा हुआ था कि जो अल्पसंख्यक लोग वहां रह रहे हैं, उनका क्या होगा? क्योंकि दुर्भाग्य से इस देश का बंटवारा धर्म के आधार पर हुआ था और मुस्लिम लीग ने धर्म का नारा लगा कर इस देश का बंटवारा कराया था। उसके बाद यह गम्भीर सवाल था कि जो धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक लोग इस देशों में रह जायेंगे, उनका क्या होगा? बाद में पाकिस्तान में जो घटनायें घटी इसी तरह से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान, जो आज बंगला देश है, वहां जो घटनायें हुईं, वह कुछ अच्छी नहीं रही और उसके कारण इस देश को भी परेशानी उठानी पड़ी। इस समय भी जैसा कि अखबारों में हम लोग पढ़ते हैं कि जब कभी उथल-पुथल वहां होती है, तो वहां जो अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं, उनको ज्यादा सफर करना पड़ता है। उनके देश के अन्दर जब कोई इस तरह का मामला होता है तो यही लोग ज्यादा सफर करते हैं। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि उन बायदों को याद रखते हुए जो 1947 में देश का बंटवारा करने वाले नेताओं ने किए थे, यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी थी। अगर वहां अल्पसंख्यकों पर मुसीबत आती है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी उन मुसीबत-जादों पर नहीं है, बल्कि उन लोगों पर है, जिन लोगों ने इस देश का बंटवारा स्वीकार किया था। इस चीज को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयास करेगी कि, अभी भी जैसा कि अखबारों में आ रहा है, बंगलादेश में धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों को बड़ी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और लोग वहां से निकलकर पड़ोस के हमारे राज्यों में, चाहे पश्चिमी बंगाल

हो या त्रिपुरा हो, वहां आने का प्रयास करते हैं। तो क्या इस चीज को रोकने का कोई प्रयास होगा और उन लोगों को राहत देने का भी कोई प्रयास सरकार द्वारा होगा?

**श्री एस० कुंडु :** मैं हिन्दी में उत्तर देने की कोशिश करूंगा। लेकिन हिन्दी में गड़बड़ हो जाता है।

**कई माननीय सदस्य :** ठीक है, ठीक है हिन्दी में ही बोलिए।

**श्री एस० कुंडु :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया, वह उन्होंने एक ऐतिहासिक सिद्धान्त की बात बताई है, यहां पर। उनका यह एक दृष्टिकोण है। उस दृष्टिकोण पर हम लोग, जब मौका आएगा चर्चा करेंगे। व्यक्तिगत तौर से तो यह सच बात है कि कैसे देश का बंटवारा हुआ। यह सब को मालूम है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि जिन लोगों ने देश का बंटवारा किया है, यह बेबल उन्हीं की जिम्मेदारी है और हमारे कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं रहेगी। यह बात ठीक है कि जब तकलीफ होती है, मुसीबत आती है, तब हम लोग उसका मुकाबला करते हैं, कोशिश करते हैं।

दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने बताई है वह यह कि बंगलादेश में कम्युनल टेंशन हो रहा है, रप्रेशन हो रहा है, और उसको नजर में रखकर हम लोगों को कुछ काम करना चाहिए। यह उनका अन्दरूनी मामला है फिर भी जैसा कि अभी अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि लन्दन में बंगला देश के प्रेसिडेंट के साथ माइनाराटीज के बारे में उनकी बात हुई है। ऐसी कोशिश हम करते हैं कि बाइलैटरल ढंग से माइनाराटीज की समस्या को हल किया जा सके। हमें जितना काम करना चाहिए, वह हम करते हैं। लेकिन इस काम को करते समय हमें यह भी ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है कि कहीं इससे उस सरकार के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल तो नहीं दे रहे हैं। यदि कहीं ऐसा हो तो हम उस चीज को

बढ़ाते नहीं हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि भारत इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकेगा। पाकिस्तान के साथ अच्छे सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के लिए और वही अच्छे सम्पर्क बंगला देश के साथ बनाए रखने के लिए हम हर कोशिश करते हैं।

tSHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, **Sir**, I would like to have categorical answers from the hon. Minister for a few pertinent questions I would like to raise. I want to know the exact number of refugees who have been repatriated after the constitution of Bangla Dosh into an independent nation. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether during the period 1972—1977 their number in India has gone up or has gone down. Before the liberation of Bangla Dosh we had an agreement with Pakistan demarcating our border with East Pakistan and we had also agreed to raise pillars all over the border. If that' agreement is in force, how many such pillars have been put on our border so far, and if that agreement has elapsed after the liberation of Bangla Dosh I want to know whether the Government have any proposal to negotiate afresh with Bangla Dosh on this matter. I have come to know from the newspaper reports that on our side of the borders there is no patrolling at all while on the side of Bangla Dosh there is stringent patrolling. Consequently any number of people could be pushed into our area, but it would be impossible for anyone to go back to their homes from our area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister) whether proper vigilance would be exercised on our borders by strengthening our border forces. I have come across newspaper reports that after the emergence of Military Rule in Pakistan the influx of refugees from Bangla Dosh has increased. If this report is

true, I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take in this matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Most of the questions which the hon. Member raised have been answered earlier. In spite of that, I would like to say that, of course, there are pillars and our borders are defined. As to how many pillars are there, it will be very difficult to answer here. Then the hon. Member said that we are not vigilant on our borders. I think it is not correct. We are also equally vigilant on our borders. Then perhaps he asked how many illegal entrants have come in during these years. As I said in my statement, according to the statistics available with us for 1976 the figure is 7,924 and for 1977 up to the end of October, it is 7,014.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given your name. How can you?

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY; Only one question. Between Bangladesh and India it is an open border. It is not a question of how many pillars are there. I entirely agree with the Prime Minister that we cannot accept under any circumstances about one crore of Hindus who are still living in Bangladesh. But may we not, by diplomatic relationship, put some pressure on the leaders of Bangladesh so that the minorities there can get equal treatment as they are getting in other places? The leaders are still in jail. There are some cases which are pending against acknowledged leaders of Bangladesh before the court and also before the military junta. And it is very likely that they will be getting life sentences.

As we can raise many issues in the International Court, can we not put some pressure on the Bangladesh Government so that....

SHRI N. G. RANGA: There is no question of pressure.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: In diplomatic relations there is question of pressure.

SHRI N. G. RANGA: How can we do it?

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: By diplomatic relationship, you should know, there is every possibility of putting pressure so that the Hindus are not forced to go out. We cannot accept them. There is no two opinion about it. But pressure may be put upon the Bangladesh Government through our diplomatic channels so that they give equal treatment to the minorities.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: As I said already, the President of Bangladesh has assured me about it and we are trying to do all that we can in this direction. I only request my honourable friends to help me in doing it and not to aggravate the problem by (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: We are not doing.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am not saying you are doing. Any attempt of this kind aggravates the problem unnecessarily. That is all I say.

#### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL OF INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Sir, I beg to move: —

"That in pursuance of the provision contained in clause (k) of

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sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (59 of 1961), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the Council established under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

#### **REFERENCE TO RELIEF FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF CYCLONE IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, honourable Members and you are aware of the intensification of the tragedy that has overtaken the coastal areas of Andhra. Yesterday we heard that about a thousand people were killed by the hurricane. Today it is more than 15000. We do not know the full picture. We would like the honourable Minister concerned and also the Prime Minister if possible, to try to hasten and go over that area, get in touch with the local Government and the Chief Minister, and make a report about it here. In addition to that we would like the Government to alret all those international organisations which are interested in providing relief and rehabilitation in every possible' way so that we would be able to get the maximum possible assistance from outside, because I am convinced that in spite of their good wishes, what the Government of India and the State Government can possibly spare in order to help our people would not be enough, and we need support from the Test of the world also.