

## 1. REFERENCE TO RELEASE OF SHEIKH MUJIBUR REHMAN.

## 2. REFERENCE TO RELEASE CIP MEMBERS ARRESTED UNDER DIR IN GUJARAT AND ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise one point. I expect the Minister would make a statement. We have recognised Bangla Desh. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, who happens to be the President of a State which we have recognised, the head of the State, is now held by another country, another Government, and this is gross violation of international law.

Let others decide as they like. But we have a certain *locus standi* in this matter since we recognise Bangla Desh. The head of that friendly State is held in custody which is, in our view, an unheard of international offence. I say this because we find the Government is all the time talking about the Geneva Convention and other things when it comes to the so-called prisoners of war. We do not know whether arrangements will be made for the trial of these people for their war crimes and so on. I find some photographs which are very disturbing appearing in our newspapers. One does not know who is the captor. Today in the Times of India there is a photograph. One does not know whether it is the Pakistani General who is the captor or we are the captors. This is creating a suspicion in the public mind. Now we should mobilise the United Nations again for the release of Mujibur Rehman and internationally take up the issue and name this action of keeping Mujibur Rehman as an international crime. Detention and imprisonment of the head of a State is an unheard of international offence which justifies any sanction and activity on the part of the international community. This is one thing I would like to ask the Government to consider before making all kinds of commitments under the Geneva Convention and so on with regard to the prisoners of war. We should like to know what Mr. Bhutto's commitment is in regard to the international law when the head of a State is being treated in this criminal manner in his own country. Before that is done, no commitment, no international

law and international conventions stand with regard to the prisoners of war, especially, the leaders of the armed forces, Generals and so on. Sir, you ask the Government to consider it seriously.

Now that Mr. Pant is here, I would like to state another thing. We have brought to the notice of the Government earlier in Gujarat; in my friend's State, two comrades of the State's CPI unit, Rusul Dhandhukia and Yusuf, have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. They are Muslims. This is a technique to arrest under the DIR and keep them in custody without trial. From Andhra Pradesh a letter has gone to the Prime Minister, from Mr. Bhadram, a Member of this House, now Assistant Secretary, of the State Council of our party in Andhra Pradesh. M/s Satyanarayana, D. Krishnamurthy, Lakshman Rao, Seetaramayya, Sama Venkata Reddy, and B. Komarayya, all members of our party in the District of Warangal, have been arrested under the DIR. Now I would like to impress upon the Government that these persons should be immediately released. Those names I have given. All such arrests were wrong.

Finally, we understand that a large number of members of the minority communities have been arrested in different parts of the country. I think they should also be released—members of the minority communities arrested after the proclamation of Emergency. That Emergency may exist technically, but I think the government will agree that after the cease-fire and the situation now, no member of the minority community arrested in this period should be kept in jail. All of them should be released. I plead with the Government for the release of all members of the minority community and also of the members of our party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Honourable Members have raised very important questions and I hope Mr. Om Mehta will convey their feelings and views to the concerned Ministries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS/संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI OM MEHTA) : Yes, we will give serious consideration.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Who asked the Government to mention the Geneva Convention ? Why are you talking of the Geneva Convention and so on when Bhutto is violating the international law ? The Demand for a tribunal for war criminals should be fully supported by us. So long as Mujibur Rehman is not set free, the Pakistan Government, Bhutto's regime, has no right to speak to the international community on anything.

THE NORTH-EASTERN COUNCIL  
BILL, 1971—Contd.

श्री उपसभापति : राजनारायण जी, मैं अपील करूंगा कि इस बिल को खत्म करके ही फिर लंच के लिए उठेंगे। आई रिक्वेस्ट यू।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आप स्वतः यह चाहते हैं कि अपने से अपने वचन का निरादर करें तो आप खुद करें।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ कि इस पर कुछ बोलने को नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : हमने कह दिया कि हम पांच मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं बोलेंगे।

SHRI OM MEHTA : Let him speak for five minutes.

श्री उपसभापति : इतना ही अभी लेंगे।

श्री राजनारायण : चाहे अभी ले लें या आप कहेंगे तो लंच के बाद में ले लेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : तीन-चार मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिए।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : कै बजे लंच के बाद आएंगे ?

श्री राजनारायण : असल में त्यागी जी घबड़ाते हैं। उनको 2 मिनट 5 मिनट मालूम होता है। भूपेश गुप्त जी को बोलेंगे नहीं जो

चाहे जितनी देर बोल जाएं। 12 अगस्त को जब हम हाउस से निकाले गए, हमारी यही पॉइंट था—जब तुम उसको रिकग्नाइज कर दोगी तो वह एक इन्डिपेन्डेंट स्टेट का हैड हो जाएगा, फिर पाकिस्तान की सरकार उस पर मुकद्दमा नहीं चला सकेगी।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, बिल पर बोले।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मुझे थोड़ी-सी परेशानी है। यह उत्तर पूर्व की जो कौंसिल है उसके बारे में पन्त जी जरा ध्यान से सुनें, नहीं तो पन्त जी को समझाने के लिए हो सकता है, 5 से 10 मिनट बढ़ाना पड़े क्योंकि वे चाहते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण भारत से उत्तर पूर्वी कौंसिल में जो असम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मीज़ोराम, अरुणाचल के जो राज्य, उप-राज्य आ रहे हैं ये बिलकुल एक-दूसरे से खिलमिल हो जाएं, हमारी संस्कृति से वे सराबोर हों, उनकी संस्कृति से हम सराबोर हों। अगर यह विचार-धारा पन्त जी की है तो बड़ा अच्छा है। मैं श्री के० सी० पन्त जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह विचारधारा हमारी बहुत पहले से है। उनको मालूम होगा कि अरुणाचल में प्रवेश करने के प्रश्न को लेकर डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को दो बार गिरफ्तार किया गया है भारत सरकार द्वारा उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा अंचल पर, यह सवाल था, क्योंकि भारत की सरकार के एक विशेष सलाहकार थे, उसका नाम था वैरियर एल्विन। उसकी सलाह से भारत की सरकार काम करती थी और यह कहते थे कि भारत की संस्कृति की, भारत की रोशनी इस क्षेत्र में नहीं आनी चाहिए। वहां गांधी जी के चित्र उखाड़े जाते थे और माम्रो के चित्र लटकाए जाते थे। तो भारत से घृणा और माम्रो से प्रेम बहा की जनता को सिखाया जाता था। जिस क्षेत्र को अब तक पंत जी की सरकार में वे लोग नेफा कहते थे उसको हम लोग बराबर