

Secondly, because the list is not fully read out, I want to know if there is any Member of Parliament in the Committee; if not, why not.

SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI: This is a different issue. If the hon. Member suggests that there should be a Member of Parliament in the Committee, I take it as a suggestion for action. But I am told that some of the people there were M.L.As. As far as the question of inviting visitors is concerned, we had a whole list of 30 people. They should be present. If they were not present, they should have had something else to do.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: Sir, I want to put one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed twenty minutes. No more.

SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI: Let me finish. The hon. Member says that visitors were not invited. Does invitation mean that they will come? The hon. lady Member must have invited people for weddings connected with her relations. All of them do not come.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: Just one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not only one. There are many more. Papers to be laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (FORM OF PASSENGERS SHIPS' SURVEY CERTIFICATES) RULES, 1964

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, a copy of the Ministry of Transport

(Transport Wing), Notification G.S.R. No. 589, dated the 3rd April, 1964, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Form of Passenger Ships' Survey Certificates) Rules, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2944/64.]

ANNUAL REPORT (1962-63) AND ACCOUNTS OF THE NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED; NEW DELHI AND RELATED PAPERS

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Also, on behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2931/64 for (i) and (ii).]

THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (NINTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1964

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification G. S. R. No. 688, dated the 21st April, 1964, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2946/64.]

STATEMENT RE. MIGRATION OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES FROM EAST PAKISTAN.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

I find that the next item on the Order Paper is a statement by a Minister regarding—

- (i) influx of emigrants from East Pakistan and steps taken for their resettlement in India; and
- (ii) incident of firing on refugees at Tiruvelli Station.

On 27th May, 1964 I gave a motion for papers. Now I find that being replied to in the form of a statement without any reference being made to my motion for papers. My point of order accordingly is this. If the hon. Minister now says the statement is in answer for my motion for papers, there is no point of order. But there is a point of order if he says that the statement is not in answer to my motion for papers. My point of order is whether the hon. Minister can bypass a motion for papers and come before the House in the form of a statement? Can he bypass it and make a statement? That is my point of order. If it is in answer to my motion for papers, then it is all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure you are interested in the statement and not in bypassing or not bypassing.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: I am also interested in supplementaries and discussion.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh): I have also given a motion for papers.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: If the hon. Minister says that it is in answer to my motion for papers, then it is all right. If it is not, then what for are motions for papers meant? The Minister does not take notice of motion for papers and comes before the House with a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not wish to discuss this matter. I will ask the Minister to make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITATION (SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI): Sir, the migration of the minority communities from East Pakistan to India is continuing unabated. The daily figure of migration in recent weeks has been of the order of 4,000. As on 1st June 1964 the total number of migrants from East Pakistan, who crossed into West Bengal, Assam and Tripura was about 4,35,727. Of this number about 94,000 persons came with migration certificates, about 77,000 persons with Pakistan Passport and about 2,63,000 without any valid travel documents. Amongst the migrants, the Christians number about 47,900 persons and the Buddhists about 20,000 persons.

West Bengal.—When the influx started, the Government of West Bengal informed the Government of India that West Bengal has reached a saturation point and there was no scope for rehabilitation of any new migrants in that State. It was, therefore, decided that the new migrants who need relief and rehabilitation assistance should report at the reception centres opened in West Bengal and be taken to the transit centres outside that State in the first instance and dispersed from there to other States which have offered to open camps and provide resettlement facilities. But all migrants are not reporting at the reception centres for relief and rehabilitation assistance and quite a large number are still staying back in West Bengal. Out of about 258,089 persons who came to West Bengal, about 1,27,000 persons have stayed in West Bengal.

Assam.—The present population of the migrants in Assam is about 1,23,650 persons. They will be resettled in that State. 18 camps have been opened by the State Government.

Tripura.—The number of new migrants in Tripura is about 54,000 persons. The Tripura Government stated that the number of displaced persons who were already in Tripura before the present influx had exceeded the number of the local population, that the State Government was not in a

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi.]

position to absorb the new migrants. Efforts are therefore being made to shift the families from Tripura to the camps in other States. Arrangements have been made for sending 1,000 families to the camps in Bihar, out of which 380 families have already been shifted.

Particulars of migrants.—The Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura have been asked to collect essential particulars about the new migrant families, such as the number of members in each family, educational and other qualifications, occupation in Pakistan and particulars of part of family, if any, left behind in Pakistan. The State Governments and the Dandakaranya authorities at the transit centres near Raipur have also been asked to make case studies of a few thousand migrant families. These case studies will also indicate the circumstances in which the families had been forced to migrate.

Dispersal.—The migrants entering into West Bengal are being sent to 4 transit centres opened near Raipur namely Mana, Kurud, Noagaon, Bhanpuri and a new transit centre at Mandla in Madhya Pradesh. The total population in these transit centres on 31st May 1964 was 16,962 families comprising of 71,875 persons.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and fortysix families have already been dispersed from the above transit centres to the camps in the various States and the work centres in Dandakaranya. The total number of camps so far opened is 70 and their population is 32,215 families. The number of work centres in Dandakaranya is 24 and their present population is 2,104 families.

In view of the continuing influx the question of opening more transit camps in different States is being actively pursued with the State Governments concerned. Some States have agreed to the opening of new camps and to take additional families in the existing camps.

Steps taken for relief and rehabilitation

Relief.—Apart from the supply of clothing, blankets, utensils, etc. on the prescribed scales the migrants in the camps receive cash doles ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 per month per family depending upon the number of members in the family.

The migrants are given inoculation against cholera and typhoid and vaccination against small-pox. Arrangements exist in the camps for medical treatment of the migrants. Arrangements are also being made for the supply of free milk to children and the aged and infirm persons.

Schemes for rehabilitation of the migrants are being formulated by the various State Governments in consultation with the Government of India. Some of the schemes are for settlement on land after reclamation, some are for resettlement in small scale industries and some others are connected with multi-purpose and hydro-electric projects. Eighteen schemes have so far been received of which a few have already been sanctioned.

About employment, Sir, the Government of India are also making suitable arrangements to facilitate the appointments of migrants with necessary qualifications in Government offices, factories and public undertakings. Pending absorption in resettlement schemes, migrants in camps are being offered work in construction projects, soil conservation and reclamation. They are also being offered employment as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, teachers, clerks, etc. Some migrants have also taken up petty trades.

Agricultural land available being very limited, it is inevitable that a large proportion of the migrant families should be resettled in occupations other than agriculture. However, in a number of cases, migrants have been insisting that they should be settled

in agricultural land only and have declined to do work arranged for them in construction projects, etc. In some cases, excessive heat in the area or shortage of water has led to dissatisfaction, but mainly the discontentment is related to the demand for agricultural land and reluctance to do manual labour. Up to 1st. June, 1964 1,643 families have deserted from the camps in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. All these desertions were from the camps where the migrants were proposed to be resettled in non-agricultural occupations and were asked to do manual work.

As regards the firing incident at Tiruvelli railway station, I have made a comprehensive statement in the Lok Sabha on 27-5-1964. With the Chairman's permission, I would like to place a copy of that statement on the Table of this House. [See Appendix XLVIII, Annexure No. 17.]

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): In view of the fact that in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh there is no agricultural land available for these East Bengal migrants, will the hon. Minister state that any further camping of these migrants in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh will be stopped?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Sir, the Orissa Government had sent a proposal for opening a few industrial estates for these refugees. They had already started building up the quarters. What they actually wanted was carpenters, masons and others from among the refugees. They wanted to employ them so that they could build the houses themselves; not free of cost, they were to be employed on wages. But unfortunately they did not like to do any manual work, and therefore they deserted the camps. That is the difficulty.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: May I know, Sir, in view of the fact that these migrants have ultimately got to be settled in industries when the question of availability of agricultural land does not arise, will it be the policy of the Government of India to rehabi-

litate these migrants in industries in West Bengal itself as much as possible. Now, the West Bengal Government has been objecting to their rehabilitation in West Bengal on the ground of non-availability of agricultural land. Since agricultural land is not available also in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, and they have got to be rehabilitated in industries, why cannot they, in that case be rehabilitated in West Bengal itself? That is my question.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Sir, as regards West Bengal, as I have already informed this House, there are already about 1,27,000 of these refugees who have stayed back in West Bengal. They have not come out and therefore West Bengal is already overcrowded with these refugees, and, I am afraid, there is not much scope to resettle more of them in West Bengal. I had a talk with the West Bengal Chief Minister and he told me that as and when there is some industry ready for these refugees, he will take a few in West Bengal also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Before I ask a few things, one point I should like to bring to your notice, and that is the incident of firing on the refugees at Tiruvelli railway station, and the hon. Minister said that the other statement that he made in the other House was being laid on the Table of this House, and in that statement Tiruvelli is referred to in paragraph 2. He has also informed us that with the permission of the Speaker he had made that statement some weeks ago in the other House. Now, I do not think this is a very good way of treating this House. If he thought that the matter was so important as to warrant a statement to be made in the other House and for which he sought the permission of the Speaker, he should have come here on the same day and laid on the Table of this House the same statement he made in the other House. That is how it is done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought it was laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: May I explain the position, Sir? This statement was not made by me voluntarily. There was a Calling-Attention Notice; because the Members of the other House were perhaps more active and vigilant, they gave a Calling-Attention Notice, in reply to which I had to answer. If my friend had given a Calling-Attention Notice, I would have surely made the statement here, Sir.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Please cast no aspersions on this House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, he has now mentioned the firing incident at Tiruvelli suo motu. It is not there in the Lok Sabha statement; he himself is saying it and I think that he is making this statement here in reply to a Calling-Attention Notice by him. You can't have it both ways. Now, therefore, it is for you to consider whether this kind of procedure is very good. I could have understood it if this part had been deleted. Now, Sir, practically on the last day of the session—we have got only one day left—such a long statement is made without giving us the opportunity even to reflect over it and to ask for a discussion. I have got a motion ready and I would request you, Sir, to permit a discussion on this matter tomorrow. We are prepared to sit a little longer, but the matter should be discussed. I do not go into very many things. Bengal papers and other papers are full of very serious charges against the authorities who are handling this matter. It has appeared in the newspaper reports, editorials and so on that the refugees will be treated as a national problem, that their question will be tackled on the basis of a national question. It has all been forgotten now and they are being subjected to inhuman treatment. They are not given even the elementary relief when they are in transit or in the camps, and when they are forced to leave these places, they are attacked and persecuted, and firing also takes place and, as you know, it is happening in almost every part of the areas where the refugees are there. May I know, Sir, why the Govern-

ment should not in that case, be ready for a discussion in order that the public criticisms in this matter may be adequately ventilated in the House in order to elicit the position of the Government? Sir, I strongly object to this matter coming almost on the last day and asking us to take it or leave it. I would therefore request you, Sir, in view of the very serious grievances among all sections of the people, including Congressmen, about the manner in which these unfortunate refugees are being now treated that the matter should be discussed in this House as an emergency matter and that too tomorrow. It is no good saying that we are treating it on a national footing and at the same time deal with this matter in this way in this House. Therefore I would again request the hon. Minister to agree to discussion, at least for two hours, on this subject. We want to express the agony and anguish of the lakhs of refugees who have come and are now subjected to inhuman and unkind treatment in the hands of those who were supposed to have given them all care and attention.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Sir, I would like to put a question. Is it a fact that the refugees while on their way to India are still being harassed and persecuted and subjected to atrocities and indecencies by agencies both official and non-official, in East Pakistan? May I know whether this question has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan and is the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation hoping to get some sort of a response from the Government of Pakistan in this regard?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: This matter is a relevant subject for the Ministry of External Affairs. But as far as my reports go, at present there is not much of harassment. The refugees are coming rather freely into India. There is not much of harassment and they are coming with documents and without documents also they are being received in certain centres.

شری پھارے لال کوریل دہطالبہ:

(انٹریڈیشن) : اس بات کو دیکھتے ہوئے کہ ان لوگوں میں بڑی بے چینی ہے کہ انہیں دور کے علاقوں میں بسایا جا رہا ہے۔ کہوں کہ وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ انہیں ایسے علاقہ میں بسایا جائے جہاں آب و ہوا ان کے لائق ہو، ہم خیال لوگ ہوں، ایک کلچر کے لوگ ہوں۔ تو کیا سرکار کو معلوم ہے کہ ان کے اندر اس طرح کی بے چینی ہے کہ انہیں زبردستی دور کے علاقوں میں بھیجا جا رہا ہے جس کی وجہ سے ایک زبردست گمہونل ڈسٹریبنشن ہونے کا خطرہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ بہتر تو یہ ہوتا کہ انہیں اپنا آسام اور اڑیسہ کے علاقوں میں زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد میں بسایا جانا بہ نسبت دور دراز علاقوں میں یا دوسرے اسٹیٹس میں بھیجئے۔ کے۔ کہا ملٹری جوب کے پاس اس طرح کی کوئی خاص کمپلائمنٹ آئی ہے اور یا وہ جانتے ہیں کہ ان لوگوں کے اندر اس طرح کی بے چینی ہے؟

†[ش्री प्यार लाल कुरील 'तालिब' (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इस बात को देखते हुए कि इन लोगों में बड़ी बेचनी है कि उन्हें दूर के इलाकों में बसाया जा रहा है क्योंकि वह चाहते हैं कि उन्हें ऐसे इलाके में बसाया जाय जहां अब हवा उनके लायक हो, हम खयाल लोग हों,

एक कल्चर के लोग हों तो क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उनके अन्दर इस तरह की बेचनी है कि उन्हें जबरदस्ती दूर के इलाकों में भेजा जा रहा है जिसकी वजह से एक जबरदस्त कम्युनल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है? बेहतर तो यह होता कि उन्हें नेफा, आसाम और उड़ीसा के इलाकों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में बसाया जाता अन्स्वत दूरदराज इलाकों में या दूसरे स्टेट्स में भेजने के। क्या मन्त्री जी के पास इस तरह की कोई खास कम्प्लेन्ट आई है और या वह जानते हैं कि इन लोगों के अन्दर इस तरह की बेचनी है?]

श्री महावीर त्यागी : आपका यह खयाल गलत है। मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि अकेले वहां नहीं भजे जा रहे हैं। जहां तक बंगाल में बसाने का ताल्लुक है यह लाजमी बात है कि करीब ४, ४। लाख लोग ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से अब तक आ चुके हैं और सब को बंगाल में नहीं बसाया जा सकता है।

شری پھارے لال کوریل دہطالبہ:

میں بنگال کی بات نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ میں نےہا اور اڑیسہ اور آسام میں بسانے کے بارے میں کہہ رہا ہوں۔

†[श्री प्यार लाल कुरील 'तालिब' : मैं बंगाल की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं नेफा और उड़ीसा और आसाम में बसाने के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।]

श्री महावीर त्यागी : हम सब जगह कैम्प खोल रहे हैं और इस समय करीब-

[श्री महावीर त्यागी]

करीब हर स्टेट में उनको बसाया जा रहा है। नेफा और आसाम में भी काफी तादाद में इन लोगों को बसाया गया है। जो लोग आसाम और नेफा के एरिया के आसपास से आ रहे हैं उन्हें वहाँ बसाया जा रहा है। लेकिन सब जो वहाँ से आ रहे हैं उनको एक ही स्टेट में नहीं बसाया जा सकता है। एसा कोई भी स्टेट नहीं है जिसमें अपने यहाँ इन लोगों को बसाने में इंतजार कर दिया हो। जिनमें गिबिलिटी है हर स्टेट ने खुशी से इनको बसाने के लिए अफर किया है। गवर्नमेंट का यह इरादा है कि बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रस्टों के जरिये जमीन को विक्रय किया जाय जहाँ इन लोगों को जल्दी में जल्दी बसाया जा के।

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Is it not a fact that the refugees who are coming even till today in large numbers are first subjected to mental torture so that whole villages are coming out, and when they come to the river, the point from which they cross over at night, while they are taking shelter—they are supposed to come out without passes and under cover of night in boats—when they are getting into the boats, they are deprived of all their belongings and they come out barely with their clothing? Is this not what is happening today? The hon. Minister if he had visited Hasanbad camp where this is happening even today, would have seen that 800 refugees are coming even today. The refugees that are coming are not bringing any money or any ornaments. Does he know that?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: No belongings are brought. They are coming practically without luggage. It is true.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: If it is true that they are deprived of their belongings, how can the Minister say that the refugees are not facing any difficulty? Mr. Chairman, Sir . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance. Now Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Some time back there was a press news item that the Minister of Rehabilitation issued a statement to the effect that the Government of India will demand land from Pakistan to resettle the refugees. May I know from the Government whether the Minister consulted the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India before issuing that statement, and is it the policy of the Government of India to demand land from East Pakistan? Or was it only his personal opinion on the matter?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, member of the A.I.C.C., while participating in that meeting had said that if this trend went on like this, there may come a time when the Government of India would be justified in demanding land. There was no action or decision taken by Government, not has that proposal been considered by the Government at all.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: The reply given by the hon. Minister to my question whether the refugees on their way to India are not being harassed and victimised, is likely to create a very bad impression. The reply was that the refugees are not experiencing any difficulty while on their way to India. This is contrary to facts. I went to the border and I met an old couple whose daughter was snatched while on their way to India. Either the Minister should say that he does not possess the information and full facts, or he should not give a clean certificate to the authorities in Pakistan.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: What I said was that they are not facing any difficulty when they come from Pakistan to India. I am responsible only within the Indian border. There is no difficulty here, whether they come with passports and documents or without documents, they are without diffi-

culty received. I gave, a clarification of the Government's policy here, the treatment meted out to them within India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I cannot ignore this side altogether. Mr. Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL (Delhi): When the Home Minister of Pakistan came here and had discussions with our Home Minister, he had given some sort of an assurance that he would try to see that the minorities in East Pakistan are better looked after and that the migrations are almost stopped. Would the hon. Minister let us know since the visit of the Home Minister of Pakistan, whether the number of migrants has gone up or has it gone down per month, from that date?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Well, it has not gone down. I must confess. The trend of the migration has not yet gone down.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Minister stated just now in reply to Mr. Vajpayee's question that what he meant was that the refugees were allowed freely to come over. He also made an earlier statement that there was no harassment. Would he be in a position to say that the conditions of grave insecurity do not exist in Pakistan? Or do such conditions exist and these are the reasons for this mass exodus?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: I am afraid I am not aware of what is happening on the other side in Pakistan. I only gave a statement about the treatment meted out to them in India as soon as they come. There is one thing that I might say about Pakistan as well, that the campaign of violence, riots, murders etc. is not at that scale in Pakistan today as it was in the beginning, Sir.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): I want to know whether cultivable waste land in India can be brought under cultivation in order to

settle the agricultural refugee population? And also I want to know whether, since there are so many grievances about the refugees for a number of years, all the political parties, the opposition and public leaders should not be associated with all these projects that are being formulated by the Government to resettle them? I would also like to know whether for those rendered homeless, those rendered refugees in West Bengal, Rourkela and Jamshedpur, what steps are being taken to settle them also.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: With the refugees, the first thing that we do is this. When they come into a camp we obtain information with regard to their professions, etc. which they were following in Pakistan. Attempts are being made to give them some job to which they are already accustomed. But this it is not possible to give for all. Most of the refugees who are coming are agricultural labourers or agriculturists. I am finding it difficult to provide every family with agricultural land. The processes of reclamation of land and other steps to be taken to see that the land is made fit for agricultural purposes take a long time. Therefore, that much agricultural land is not readily available to them. My appeal to the refugees has been that they must abide by the policy of the Government and do whatever job is offered to them.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any attempt is being made by the West Bengal Government to record the statements of refugees as they come, regarding the treatment that was meted out to them and why they were forced to come out? Has the hon. Minister tried to find out whether such statements are available with the West Bengal Government? Has the Minister tried to look into them and, if so, what are his reactions? If he has not seen it, I shall help him to get it.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Yes, the Intelligence Department is doing the job; and the needful information is being collected.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Then why do you deny it?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (West Bengal): May I know what is the attitude of the Government of India regarding those refugees who have to leave the camps due to the extreme difficulty of living there and due to the death of their children? That is my first question. The second question is: The Minister stated that there are more than a lakh refugees, new refugees, in West Bengal. What is the plan for the rehabilitation of these refugees? My third question is this. He must have seen in the papers that the refugees that are coming in are completely destitute. They do not have anything except the clothing that they are wearing. But we have seen that people who have gone out of India do so with their clothing and also with their ornaments. We are not saying that they should not take these things. But what is the policy of the Government regarding taking away gold ornaments with them?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: I am sorry I am puzzled. I do not know which question to answer. As regards the refugees. I have already made the declaration that the West Bengal Government themselves are anxious to resettle as many of them as they could but there is no agricultural land available in West Bengal and the density of population in West Bengal is the highest today. In spite of that, more than a lakh and a half of people have stayed back. It is difficult for the Government to look after those refugees who have not reported themselves for Government help in the camps. It is only those refugees who report themselves in our reception camps and come forward for doles or for other help who are given help in resettlement and in the case of those who have gone to their relations or elsewhere, who have not reported to the Government, it is difficult for Government to look after them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more questions.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, on an entirely different matter, not connected with this . . .

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: Sir, . . .

श्री धारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' :

جناب عالی - ایک بات کی طرف
میں دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں -

†[श्री धारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' . जनव
आली, एक बात की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना
चाहता हूँ ।]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? I will now proceed to the next item.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want to submit to you, Sir, in regard to another matter, not about this.

श्री धारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' :

جناب والا - کل جو میرا شارٹ نوٹس
کوینسٹن ڈاکٹر لوہیا کے اریسٹ
کے سلسلہ میں پیش ہوا تھا
اس پر کچھ آنریبل ممبر صاحبان نے
یہ کہا تھا کہ ڈاکٹر لوہیا نے اپنے ایک
اسٹیٹمنٹ میں نا واجب الفاظ نہرو
جی کے لئے استعمال کئے ہیں - ان
کی طرف سے امریکہ سے خط آیا ہے اور
اس خط میں انہوں نے اس بات کی
تصدیق کی ہے اور یہ کہا ہے کہ انہوں نے
کوئی ایسے ناجائز الفاظ استعمال نہیں
کئے - ان کا جو بیان اخباروں میں
چھپا ہے اس کو میں آپ کی اجازت سے
پوسٹ دینا چاہتا ہوں -

†[श्री धारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' : जनव
वाला, कल जो मेरा शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन
डा० लोहिया के अरेस्ट के मिनिसिले में पेश
हुआ था उस पर कुछ आनरेबिल मम्बर
साहबान ने यह कहा था कि डा० लोहिया ने
अपने एक स्टेटमेंट में नावाजिब अल्जफ़ाज

नेहरू जी के लिये इस्तेमाल किये हैं। उनकी तरफ से अमेरिका से खत आया है और उस खत में उन्होंने इस बात की तरदीद की है। और यह कहा है कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसी नाजायज अलफाज इस्तेमाल नहीं किये। उनका जो बयान अखबारों में छपा है उसको मैं आपकी इजाजत में पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।]

श्री सभापति : मेरी बात मुन्दिये। किसी मामले को किसी जगह खत्म करना चाहिये।

श्री श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' :

मैं दो अलफाज पढ़े हूँ और इसकी मैं आपसे इजाजत मांगता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : नहीं नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: On a point of order, Sir . . .

श्री श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' :

मैं दो अलफाज पढ़े हूँ।

श्री सभापति : बिल्कुल नहीं। दो-तीन तो क्या, एक भी नहीं।

श्री श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' :

मैं सफ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : मैं सफ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down?

श्री श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' :

मैं दो अलफाज पढ़े हूँ और इसकी मैं आपसे इजाजत मांगता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : मैं सफ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No no. I will not allow it. Mr. Kureel, will you please sit down? I am extremely sorry, it is thoroughly bad behaviour for a member of this House if he continues to address when he is asked to sit down and he refuses to do so.

RE CHARGES AGAINST DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Yesterday, Sir, you will remember that there were certain questions with regard to certain charges against the Deputy Finance Minister. Now, in today's paper, there is a reference to this subject. Answers were not given. We asked for certain information which was not given on the ground that it would not be right to do so in the public interest and you also did not insist on the Minister that answer should be given and we reconciled ourselves to that position. In today's newspapers, "The Patriot" and other papers—I find that the Deputy Finance Minister is going to raise the whole matter about the allegation against her at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party, and the report also says that the whole matter would be discussed there. Therefore, it follows from the report that the charges and other things would be discussed from the point of view of what she has to say and what another member of the Party, the Home Mi-