

initiate action? I do not understand why the Government cannot come into the picture. Of course, Government have made it known that they do not recognise this act, that they consider it an illegal act. Even so, when it is a question of Col. Bhatla-charya, Government can certainly come in. However, Sir, now it is important; martial law has been lifted; he was tried under the Martial Law Administration when the normal processes of law were denied to him. Today, I would like to know whether the Government have found out in what manner his appeal could be heard. Would it go to any Military Tribunal or come under certain Ordinances that they have promulgated in Pakistan or would it be heard under the ordinary law of the land of Pakistan—not under the Ordinances they have issued?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I am sorry I am unable to add to what I have said.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारतीय पत्रकारों का निष्कासित किया जाना

११. श्री ए० बी० वाजपेयी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कुछ भारतीय पत्रकारों को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से निष्कासित कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निष्कासन का क्या कारण है ;

(ग) भारत स्थित पाकिस्तान पत्रकारों के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या क्या सुविधायें दे रखी हैं; और

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय पत्रकारों को भी उसी प्रकार की सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं ?

t [EXPULSION OF INDIAN JOURNALISTS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

•11. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government has expelled some Indian journalists from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, what is the reason of this expulsion;

(c) what facilities have been provided by Government of India for the Pakistani journalists in India; and

(d) whether the Indian journalist* in Pakistan also enjoy similar facilities?]

विदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि:

(श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां । फरवरी १९६२ में 'दी स्टेट्समैन' के संवाददाता श्री नोनी और उनकी पत्नी को बहुत थोड़े समय के नोटिस पर पूर्व पाकिस्तान छोड़ देने का आदेश दिया गया था ।

(ख) श्री डब्ल्यू० एच० नोनी और उनकी पत्नी ने बीना के पुनर्नविकरण के लिये अपने पासपोर्ट पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास जमा किये थे ; १० फरवरी, १९६२ को ये पासपोर्ट उन्हें इस आदेश के साथ लौटा दिए गए कि वे १२ फरवरी, १९६२ तक पूर्व पाकिस्तान छोड़ दें । ढाकास्थित भारतीय उप हाई कमिश्नर के प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद पूर्व पाकिस्तान सरकार न तो अपने निर्णय पर फिर से विचार करने के लिये तयार हुई और न श्री नोनी को इतना समय देने के लिये ही वे ढाका में अपना काम-बाम समेट सकें ।

(ग) और (घ) भारत में नियुक्त पाकिस्तानी संवाददाताओं को भारत सरकार वही सुविधायें देती है जो अन्य नियुक्त विदेशी संवाददाताओं को दी जाती हैं ।

† [] English translation.

अंतर केवल इतना है कि पाकिस्तानी संवाद-दाताओं के वीजा केवल उनके नियुक्ति-स्थान के लिये—अर्थात् दिल्ली के लिये वैध होते हैं। पाकिस्तान में भारतीय संवाददाताओं को भी यहीं सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। उनके वीजा उनके नियुक्ति-स्थान के लिये वैध होते हैं। पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में उक्त स्थान रावलपिंडी, कराची अथवा लाहौर होता है और पूर्व पाकिस्तान में ढाका।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. "The Statesman" correspondent Shri Noney and his wife were ordered to leave East Pakistan, at short notice in February, 1962.

(b) On the 10th February, 1962, the passports of Shri W. H. Noney and his wife, which were deposited with the Government of Pakistan for the renewal of visas, were returned to them with the instructions that they should leave East Pakistan by the 12th February, 1962. Intervention by the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca failed to move the East Pakistan Government to reconsider their decision or to allow a reasonable extension of time to enable Shri Noney to wind up his affairs in Dacca.

(c) and (d) The facilities accorded by the Government of India to an accredited Pakistani newsman in India are the same as those accorded to any other foreign accredited correspondent. The only difference is that the Pakistani newsmen have visas valid only for their place of accreditation, which in their case is Delhi. Indian correspondents in Pakistan have reciprocal facilities including visas valid for their places of accreditation which may be Rawalpindi, Karachi and Lahore in the case of West Pakistan or Dacca in the case of East Pakistan.]

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: It was not clear from the reply given by the hon.

t[] English translation.

Minister as to why the Government of Pakistan asked "The Statesman" correspondent to leave East Pakistan, and whether the Government was satisfied that there were valid grounds for such action.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It is not clear to the Government either why they did so.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Sir, it is not clear to us why no formal protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I do not know whether it was formal but a protest was lodged. There was much communication between our Deputy High Commissioner, I mean the Indian official there, and the Pakistan Government. We asked the Pakistan Government to point out what particular messages they objected to. If these were wrong in fact, why did they not contradict them? All this was done. Nothing more could be done.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WAGE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

•12. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sugar factories which have not so far implemented the Sugar Wage Board's recommendations; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken against the defaulting factories?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): (a) A statement showing the names of sugar factories which have not implemented the recommendations so far is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Efforts continue to be made by the State Governments concerned to persuade the defaulting factories to implement the recommendations.