

Officers on Deputation to Delhi Administration

3113. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has urged Government to reconsider the C.B.I. recommendation that certain officers who were, until recently, on deputation with the Delhi Administration, should be prosecuted on charges of corruption; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). There is no such case. However in one case involving an officer, who was on deputation till 18th January, 1963 and thereafter absorbed by the Delhi Administration, the Central Bureau of Investigation had recommended his prosecution. The Delhi Administration have suggested to the Central Vigilance Commission that it is not a fit case for prosecution. The advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is awaited.

Hindu Migrants from East Pakistan

3114. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Hindu migrants from East Pakistan who entered West Bengal from 1964 till the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the reasons for the mass exodus;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this exodus;

(d) the amount spent by the Government of West Bengal to rehabilitate these refugees; and

(e) the number still left to be rehabilitated and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a)

4,97,798 persons migrated from East Pakistan to West Bengal from 1st January, 1964 to 31st March, 1967.

(b) Serious communal disturbances in East Pakistan which occurred in January, 1964, and which created conditions of peril and insecurity for the minority communities in that country led to the large scale exodus.

(c) The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of Pakistan regarding the plight of the minorities there and have reminded them of their obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which requires them to guarantee to their minorities, security, full freedom and equality of rights. Unfortunately, the Government of Pakistan despite their professions to the contrary, have done very little to improve the conditions of the migrants.

(d) and (e). As there appeared to be no further scope for the absorption of vast numbers of newly displaced people in West Bengal, it was decided in 1964 that new migrants entering West should be resettled outside the State. The West Bengal Government were, therefore, not required to undertake the rehabilitation of new migrants.

About 2,11,170 displaced people who migrated to West Bengal accepted resettlement outside West Bengal and have, accordingly, received rehabilitation assistance under rehabilitation programmes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar etc.

For these reasons, those new migrants who have refused to move out of West Bengal, could not be given any rehabilitation assistance in West Bengal, an rehabilitation outside West Bengal. Of the families who accepted relief, there are at present about 65,615 displaced persons (14,235 families) in different camps and schemes for their rehabilitation are being