

(d) Unfilled vacancies are carried forward to 3 subsequent recruitment years. Yes Sir, some posts have also been dereeserved.

(e) In the Revenue earning Departments, it would not be in the interest of work to keep posts unfilled for indefinite periods.

**Increase in flying Training Fees by
Delhi flying Club**

2002. SHRI PAINULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Flying Club has increase its training fees;

(b) if so, to what extent the revised fees have adversely affected the economy of the Club.

(c) how many boys, who have already completed almost half of their training, had to abandon their further course due to abrupt increase in the fee; and

(d) whether sufferers would be compensated ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) There has been no change in the hourly rate for subsidised flying. However, in the context of the prevailing unemployment amongst holders of Commercial Pilot's Licences, subsidised flying available to individual trainees has been limited up to Private Pilot's Licence standard (i.e. upto sixty hours) with effect from 1st April, 1971.

(b) does not arise.

(c) It has been decided that trainers who had obtained their Private Pilot's Licence and had done 150 hours of flying on 31st March, 1970 will be permitted to avail of subsidised flying upto the maximum limit of 250 hours subject to the usual conditions. Trainees who had obtained their P.P.L. on or before 31st March, 1971 but had not complete 150 hours on that date can do further flying at the non-subsidised rate of Rs.75/- per hour.

(d) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED REFUSAL OF SOME STATES TO ACCOMMODATE BANOLA DESH EVACUEES

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Indrajit, Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : But where is the Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has written to me that he is answering the question in the Rajya Sabha and as soon as it is over he will be back here. He must be on his way now. So, in the mean while, we can take up the formal business now. Let us take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is a very novel procedure. This is never done. We strongly protest against it. He should be pulled up.

MR. SPEAKER : He is busy in the Rajya Sabha. As soon as it is over he will come here. Why should I pull him up? (Interruptions) May be the same question is being raised in the other House. If he is not present there, they will also take him to task. So, let us not make too much of such things. He should not lose patience like that. I find that the Minister has already come. Let us now take the Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported refusal by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and some other States to accommodate any evacuees from Bangla Desh.'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Government's attention has been drawn to news report which appeared in some Newspapers about the reported refusal of the Govern-

ments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and some other States to accommodate any evacuees from East Bengal. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Government of India want to accommodate these evacuees from East Bengal as near the border as possible so that they are in a position to return to their homes as soon as normal conditions are created in East Bengal. Till then the Government of India is extending necessary relief assistance to these orrefugees from East Bengal purely on humanitarian considerations.

Of late, however, due to a heavy onrush of refugees from East Bengal there has been serious congestion in the border States of West Bengal and Tripura and the State Governments concerned have been complaining of their inability to cope with the problem. To relieve the pressure of refugees in these two States, therefore, it has been decided to disperse some refugees from there to large-sized camps either in the interior of West Bengal and Tripura or in other States. These camps will be run and administered by the Central Government. It has been decided to locate these Central Camps on the Central Government's land as far as possible i.e. on abandoned air-fields etc. Such camps are being set up in neighbouring States like Bihar, Orissa, Urrar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is not proposed to send these refugees from West Bengal to outlying places in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, if it can be avoided. So far the Government of India have not approached other State Governments to set up any Central Camps, as these camps, as already stated, are being set up on Central Government lands and will be administered and run by the Centre. The question, therefore, of the reported refusal by the Governments of Andhara Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to accommodate any evacuees from East Bengal, does not obviously arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am happy to learn from the statement that there is no State Government which has refused to take evacuees. We have to base ourselves on newspaper reports and on that basis we had tabled this calling-attention notice. I take the Minister's reply to be a contradiction of these newspaper reports which have specifically quoted ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as saying something different.

I hope, he has contradicted that and said that there is no basis of truth for this.

Now I would like to know one or two things, with your permission, about the dispersal policy. In the first place, there is a contradiction in the statement in so far as it has said that because there has been congestion in the border States of West Bengal and Tripura, the State Governments concerned have been complaining of their inability to cope with the problem; and that to relieve the pressure of refugees in these two States, that is, West Bengal and Tripura, it has been decided to disperse some refugees from there to large-sized camps either in the interior of West Bengal and Tripura or in other States. One part of the statement seems to me to be contradicted by another because by removing them to the interior of the same two States I do not know how congestion or pressure is going to be relieved on them. This may be clarified or at least they should change their line of argument that congestion is in the border areas and so they will be removed to the interior. Congestion on the States cannot be relieved by removing them from the border to the interior of the same State. Besides, I found the statement by the Chief Secretary of the Government of West Bengal also saying that 12, what he has described as giant, camps are going to be set up in West Bengal itself.

About this dispersal to other States I would like to know a few facts. How many refugees are proposed, at least in the first instalment, to be sent to the other States? The newspaper reports say that Government has decided to send 300,000 people. Of course, it is a very small number in comparison with the total of 50 or 55 lakhs of refugees who have come. Is this a correct figure or not?

Secondly, what arrangements are being made for their transport? Newspaper reports, again, say that the railway authorities have been asked to provide seven trains a day from Calcutta and it is estimated that each train will carry about 1,000 people. That means, if seven trains actually do operate, they can carry at the most 7,000 people a day. If 300,000 people are to be moved, at the rate of 7,000 people a day, I calculate, it will take almost a month and a half; 43 days will be taken to remove only these 300,000 people. There.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

fore, I would like to know from the Government whether they have got any plan to increase the transport facilities, depending not only on trains but also, if necessary, on road transport and, as the newspaper says that some very big size planes have been provided for them from some foreign country which are capable of carrying over 100 or 200 people in each plane, whether these forms of transport are also going to be employed or not; otherwise, the dispersal will be extremely slow and will, I am afraid, lead to further complications.

I would also like to know whether these trains are going to be run non-stop or they are going to go on halting all along at various stations. Government will see to it that they are run non-stop not from Calcutta only but from the border stations. For example, from Bongaon and other places trains can start and go absolutely non-stop right through to wherever the camp sites are going to be. Have they any such proposal? They can give them food in the train and for water also they can make provision.

Now, these camps are to be Central camps, as he says, administered directly by the Centre and, therefore, he has stated that the Government of India has not approached other State Government and so the question of their refusal does not arise. This is all right as far as State Government's formal permission is not required in such cases. But after all that is a technical way of looking at it. If 100,000 or 200,000 people are brought into a particular State, naturally, they are not living in a vacuum and, I am sure, some consultation with the particular State Governments must be held. So I would like to know whether any hesitation or any doubts or any questions which may be raised by the State Governments concerned, U. P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, have been sought to be dispelled. For example, naturally, they would like to know that the refugees who go to their State are free from any cholera infection and all that. Have they taken steps to ensure that only those refugees will be sent to other States who have not suffered from any of these diseases and that they have been properly inoculated and so on.

Secondly, as to whatever States they may go, really I want to know whether they have made arrangements for taking relief material to those camps. Some States may legitimately

be worried by the reports which continue to appear that this relief material is still not being cleared from Dum Dum airport. I am sorry to raise this matter again to which I referred the other day. The State Governments may say, "If you send the people here, then you send the relief material also." Here is yesterday's paper giving photograph of all the material piling up. Although we were assured that it will be removed very quickly, I want to know what has been done about it. It is reported in today's papers that some international organisation has been told not to send any more material because it cannot be cleared at this end. Why should not the State Governments have doubts about it?

Lastly, there is another disquieting report that many refugees are not wanting to go to other States. The report has appeared that in one train which was supposed to accommodate 1000 people, about 800 people did not want to go by that train. There is a report that some people are trying to instigate people not to go far away from Bengal and so on. I do not know whether the reports are correct. If these reports are correct, I would ask the Government whether they think that the remedy lies only in some coercive measure, as is reported in the press, that these refugees have been told, if they refuse to go, their ration would be stopped, or I want to know whether they will resort to some form of propaganda campaign in the camps to persuade these people to go and, for that work, whether they will associate with them these Awami League leaders and other leaders who have come from East Bengal and on whom, I presume, these refugees have got more confidence than on people whom they have not seen and met before. What are they going to do about it?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The hon. Member has raised as many as 7 questions and I would like to reply to all of them so that the misapprehensions which are in the mind of the hon. Member may disappear.

So far as the first question regarding congestion in border States is concerned, the congestion is confined to particular places which are near the border. The pressure of population has increased very much near the border and there are places which are far off from the border where the pressure of population is not so much. So, we have decided that if at all the refugees are to remain in the border States,

then they should be evenly distributed. With that end in view, we have decided that some of the refugees who have to remain in Tripura or in West Bengal have to be dispersed to some distant places in the same States.

Another thing that he asked was how many refugees we intend to remove from Tripura and West Bengal. We want to set up 50 large-size Central camps in West Bengal, Tripura and other neighbouring States. We want to remove as many as 25 lakh refugees to these Camps.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB . (Tripura Fast) : How many from Tripura ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I have got the information. If you want I will give you later on.

So, in this way, we want to relieve the pressure of these States. We are doing our best.

Regarding the transport facilities, trains are there. We have received big-size transport planes from America, from Russia and from Australia. We are receiving from U.K. One way, we will be using these transport planes for carrying the materials needed for the refugees, and in the other way, while returning, they will be bringing in the refugees to the various camps. Certain trips are also going on. These planes are there and they are landing at various parts to see whether they can land safely there.

Regarding the non-stopping of trains I may say this. They go on running non-stop and they stop only at stations where it is necessary to stop for taking water or other provisions.

About the doubts of the States regarding the refugees, I may say, we have taken every precaution to see that such refugees who are suffering from cholera or other diseases are not sent; only those are sent who are not suffering from cholera or other diseases. This is being checked. Doctors are there. With the permission of the doctors only, these refugees could be shifted from there. We do not want that this dirty disease should spread all over India. Therefore, we are taking every precaution before removing these refugees from there. We take this precaution to see that they are free from these diseases.

About non-lifting of the relief material from Dum-Dum airport. I may say, now there is no material left at Dum-Dum airport. That photograph is old enough. A plane had come from outside. The material was taken out from the plane and it was lying there. It was then that the photograph was taken. The material was for Coach Behar Relief Society and some matters were under dispute and this dispute is now over. The Danish Ambassador has assured us and delivery might have been done by today morning.

When I went to Calcutta on the 6th and 7th, I found that refugees were willing to live together. Refugees coming from a single village wanted that they should be put in a single place. This is but natural. We have therefore decided that the people of a single village, wherever this can be arranged, should be sent together; and if this cannot be arranged or made available, they should be persuaded to go. Therefore, every effort will be made and no coercion will be used for the purpose.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA (Ludhiana) : It has been proclaimed by various authorities, and it is very clear also from the statement of the hon. Minister that we are looking after the Bangala Desh refugees with the hope that very soon they would be able to go back to their ancestral homes after the restoration of what the hon. Minister calls normal conditions in East Bengal. But the statement of the Pakistani President Mr. Yahya Khan a few days ago should have given us a very strong jolt. He had said that he was willing to take back a few Pakistanis who had strayed into India, but he could not throw open the flood-gates for Indian destitutes to enter Pakistan. It is very clear from this that he intends to label these Bangla Desh refugees as Indian destitutes and, therefore, Pakistan would not be willing to take back at least the majority of these people in the near future.

They have been pushing Pakistanis or East Bengal citizens into India intentionally and in a very calculated way. They evacuated a five strip all along the Bangla border. They did not take a single person from the five-mile strip deeper into East Bengal, but pushed them on to Indian territory. In view of this, can we reasonably hope that Pakistan would

[Shri Divender Singh Garch]

be willing to take these people in the near future, and are we willing to fix a deadline by which Pakistan must accept its citizens back, failing which we would be free to take whatever pre-emptive action we need to take to preserve our economic and political security?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We think that within six months, time, normal conditions will be restored in East Bengal or Bangla Desh, and these poor unfortunate people will be allowed to return.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : What does he mean by normal conditions ?.....

MR. SPEAKER : This interruption is not to be recorded. The hon. Member is in the habit interrupting in this manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : **

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are not concerned with what Pakistan says. Our Prime Minister has spoken here in this very House that it is not only the internal affair of Pakistan but it is also an internal affair of India and India has got every right to take any action it deems fit. So, it is up to the Government of India to take whatever action it deems fit. We are educating international community on the point. So, I think the hon. Member should not entertain any fear. We hope that conditions will return to normalcy within six months, and they will go back to their country.

श्री आर. वी. बड़े (खरगोन) : जहाँ तक रेफ्यूजीज का सम्बन्ध है, यह केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय-नैशनल सवाल है। इस लिए सभी स्टेट्स को परसवेड करना चाहिए कि वे कुछ शर्तनामियों को अपने यहाँ आश्रय दे और स्टेप लें। मैं मध्य-प्रदेश से आया हूँ। शासन का इरादा माना कैम्प में पन्द्रह हजार शरणार्थी रखने का है। यू. एन. आई. की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है -

"About 13,000 refugees are still awaiting rehabilitation at the transit camps at Mana in Raipur."

पहले ईस्ट बंगाल से जो रिफ्यूजी आये थे, उनमें से 13,000 अभी रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए बेट कर रहे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Though the Centre wants to settle the remaining refugees in Dandakaranya, the State Government finds it difficult to make available any more land to the Development Authority overlooking the claims of the landless Harijans and Adivasis of Bastar District."

माना कैम्प बस्तर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है। मध्य-प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर ईस्ट बंगाल से पहले आये हुए 65,000 रेफ्यूजीज हैं। इसके अलावा तिब्बत और बर्मा के रेफ्यूजी भी वहाँ पर हैं। अब सरकार ईस्ट बंगाल से और रेफ्यूजीज वहाँ भेज रही है। मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट का कहना है कि माना कैम्प में बिलकुल जगह नहीं है। मैं बह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

चम्बल घाटी में मुरेना का क्षेत्र है, जहाँ से श्री कछवाय चुनवार आये हैं। वह क्षेत्र 275 मील लम्बा और 150 मील चौड़ा है। वहाँ पर इन रेफ्यूजीज को बसाया जा सकता है। क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में मध्यप्रदेश सरकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है ?

जम्मू-काश्मीर में अभी तक रेफ्यूजीज को नहीं भेजा गया है। वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक प्रदेश है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ रेफ्यूजीज को जम्मू-काश्मीर में क्यों नहीं भेजा जाता है।

समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है : "आदिवासी युवा कल्याण संघ के आह्वान पर आज शिलांग में 12 घंटे की हड़ताल रही। यह हड़ताल मेघालय में बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के आगमन के विरोध में की गई।" एक समाचार में यह भी कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर

सरकारियों का पता लगाने के लिए सफाओं को खर्च किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कालिंग एटैन्शन नोटिस कुछ स्टेट्स के रेफ्यूजीज को अपने यहां रखने से इन्कार करने के बारे में है। हालांकि इस सवाल से बाहर जाकर आई बिस्म के सवाल किये गये है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं चुप रहा। लेकिन आप तो सब हदों से गुजर गये हैं। आप थोड़ा बहुत रेलिवेट तो रहे। यह बहुत गलत बात है।

The simple question was whether certain States had refused to take them. But here is a very good Minister who is replying to all sorts of questions and I am a good Speaker keeping silent all the time

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Gwalior). And we are good members who are raising all sorts of questions.

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : एक समाचार में यह कहा गया है कि जो शरणार्थी पश्चिमी बंगाल से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहेंगे, सरकार उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेगी, उनको राशन भी नहीं दिया जायेगा। देश में इस समाचार से बहुत खलबली मच गई है कि जो शरणार्थी अपने रिश्तेदारों के पास चले जायेंगे, उन्हें भनाज नहीं दिया जायेगा और राशन उनकी कोई जबाबदारी नहीं लेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यता है और इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जहां तक माना कैम्प का सम्बन्ध है, जो पुराने रेफ्यूजी है, उनको बसाने के लिए अलग व्यवस्था है और वह प्रबन्ध प्रत्यक्ष से किया जा रहा है। जो नये रेफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए अलग से व्यवस्था की गई है और उनका पुराने रेफ्यूजीज से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

हम याना कैम्प में 1 लाख 50 हजार रेफ्यूजी ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमने एक टीम बहाल करके पता लगा किया है कि वहां पर कितनी

जमीन है। वहां पर इतनी जमीन है कि हम वहां पर कैम्प बना सकते हैं। यह सारा खर्च और व्यवस्था सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट करने जा रही है। इस लिए न वहां के लोगों को और न सरकार को किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक रेफ्यूजीज को जम्मू-काश्मीर में ले जाने का सवाल है, हम उनको केवल बार्डर के पास रखना चाहते हैं। उन्हें दूर ले जाने की जरूरत नहीं है और न हम ले जाना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Does the Minister really believe that they will go back ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If the Government leaves the nincompoop stance in respect of Bangla Desh, they will go back.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR) : He is always attacking the Government and by attacking the Government he is strengthening the hands of Yayha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I repeat if this Government sheds the nincompoop stance they will be compelled to stop the butchery, killing and turning away and then they will go back. But the Government here are talking and talking.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is overdoing it.

MR. SPEAKER : I should say to prof. Samar Guha that something is wrong with you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is always wrong, not sometimes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What the Government is doing is a great wrong, I may be a little bit wrong..... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godura) : Are you disagreeing with him ?

MR. SPEAKER : I only disagree with Pилоo Mody.

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : सरकार की संस्था रेफ्यूजीज को दूर ले जाने की नहीं है क्योंकि दूर ले जाने पर खर्चा बैठेगा और उन्हें हमें वापस

श्री बाबू गोविन्द वर्मा]

श्री मेचना है तो हम पास ही रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए पड़ोस की स्टेट्स में ही हम उनको रखेंगे और जैसे ही संभव होगा हम उन्हें वापस भेजेंगे। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि रिफ्यूजीज के साथ में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि खाना नहीं दिया जायगा या उन्हें तंग किया जायगा इसकी हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। भ्रमबारा में निकला है वह हमने भी देखा है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो कोई ऐसा फैसला नहीं लिया गया है और यह जो डर है यह काल्पनिक है, इसको दिल से निभाल देना चाहिये।

श्री कुरुचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे थे तो मैंने उन्हें ध्यानपूर्वक सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि जो माननीय सदस्य इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता हैं उन्होंने एक छोटी सी समस्या के ऊपर सात प्रश्न पूछे। मेरा इस संबन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि मंत्री श्री स्वयं कान्फ्यूज्ड हैं और हमारी सरकार कान्फ्यूज्ड है। आज यह रिफ्यूजीज की समस्या हमारे देश के लिए जीवन मरण की समस्या बनी हुई है। यदि हम इसको बारीकी से देखेंगे, उसका अध्ययन करेंगे तो हमें पता लगेगा कि हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा चरमराकर गिरने जा रहा है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को शायद इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है, शायद वह अपना उत्तरदायित्व नहीं समझते, कि इस संबन्ध में कुछ कहा जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज की समस्या है क्या यह यात्रा खां की समस्या है या यह जो हमारी दबू और बिबेकहीन सरकार है उसकी समस्या है? .. (व्यवधान)... मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत छोटी समस्या कहा इसको जबकि इसका हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन से संबंध है

श्री बालू गोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य शायद जेलत समझे हैं। मैंने छोटी समस्या का तो मांभ भी नहीं लिया है। यह बेकार की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री कुरुचन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शरणार्थियों की बसाने की जो समस्या है इनको बसाने के लिए क्या कोई नेशनल पालिसी तैयार कर रहे हैं जिससे कि सभी प्रांतों को समानता के स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सहायता मिले जिस आधार पर उनको बसाया जा सके?

दूसरे, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य बड़े साहब ने कहा है कि माना कम्प मध्यप्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में है वह जम्मू और काश्मीर से काफी दूर पडता है तो जम्मू और काश्मीर में उनको क्यों नहीं ले जाकर बसाना चाहते?

तीसरे, पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि 40 किलोमीटर दूर सीमा से लगी हुई जितनी जमीन है वहाँ पर शरणार्थियों को बसाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, वहाँ उन्होंने बंजर भूमि को भी अक्वाथर कर लिया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति भी चली गई है तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ पर कितने लोगों को बसाया गया है?

इसके अलावा जो शरणार्थियों की समस्या है यह हमारे देश की रक्षा नीति से संबंधित है, हमारी धर्म नीति से संबंधित है, साथ ही साथ इस देश में चलनेवाली राजनीति से संबंधित है तो इन सब प्रश्नों के संदर्भ में इसको रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय उनका उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री बालू गोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो चार्जज हमें पर लगाए, मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहता था लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि शायद वह सुनने में गलती करते हैं, मेरे कहने में कोई गलती नहीं है। उन्होंने सुनने में गलती की है। जहाँ तक रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने की बात है हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट उनको बसाने नहीं जा रही है। यह बसाने का प्रश्न क्यों ला रहे हैं? बसाने का मतलब परमानेंटली सेटिल करना होता है। हम तो केवल एक बीड़े समय के लिए उनको शरण दे रहे हैं, कौन क्या

रहे हैं, कैम्पों में उनकी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और जैसे ही स्थिति वहाँ ठीक हो जायगी, वैसे ही उनको हम वापस भेज देंगे।

श्री कूलचन्द्र बर्मा : कोई नेशनल पालिसी है क्या इस संबंध में ?

श्री बालू गोविंद बर्मा : हमारी पालिसी तो नेशनल लेवेल पर ही तय होती है। नेशनल लेवेल पर हम अपनी पालिसी तय करते हैं, यह तय करते हैं कि वहाँ कैम्प बनाना है, वहाँ पर बिन बिन ग्रादमियों को भेजना है। यह सब कुछ वहाँ से तय होता है। तो नेशनल पालिसी तो है ही हमारी।

जहाँ तक दूर भेजने की बात है, हम दूर नहीं भेज सकते क्योंकि दूर के स्थानों पर भेजने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है। जो पुरानी पालिसी है उसी पर हम चल रहे हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have a very important matter to be brought to your notice. I will take not more than a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Only one minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, sir. Mr. John Stonehouse, a member of Parliament, and a former British Minister, has suggested the setting up of an International Commission of Jurists to consider the war-crimes of Pakistan military leaders in Bangla Desh, and to bring them on trial. He has very correctly pointed out that the awful genocide, horror and barbarity of the Pakistan army in the State had passed the stage of being an internal affair and was now a matter for the world community to take note of. He has demanded immediate action by the Security Council under the Genocide Conference in which Pakistan is a signatory. He insists that the convention be enforced by every form of United Nations pressure and if necessary by direct intervention. We must react to it immediately and set the ball rolling without any delay.

Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the reply, Sir? A senior Minister, the Minister of Defence, is sitting there. What do they think of this? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I am not going to ask him say anything. I am not going to agree to your request.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MYSORE LEGISLATURE SALARIES OF MEMBERS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1971

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mysore Legislature (Salaries of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 in Mysore Gazette dated the 7th May, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library See No. LT—379/71].

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70, together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See. No. LT.—380/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—