

(c) Prosecution was launched in a court at Bombay against one of the concerns viz: M/s. Duncan Stratton & Co. Ltd. Bombay and its three Directors (including Shri Haridas Mundhra). They have since been convicted by the Court. Further investigations on various aspects of the matter are in progress.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARREST OF BENGALLEES IN ISLAMABAD BY PAKISTAN AUTHORITIES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The reported arrest of thousands of Bengalees in Islamabad by Pakistan authorities on the ground of preparation for repatriation.'

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard with deep concern reports emanating from Islamabad that several thousand Bengalees were rounded up suddenly from their homes in Islamabad in the early hours of the morning of 6th May and transported in police trucks and buses to unknown destinations. The press reports indicate that these Bengalees have been taken to internment camps in some obscure places. However the official spokesman of the Government of Pakistan has tried to explain that the Bengalees have been shifted from their homes "because of congestion and pressure on official housing in the capital". He also indicated that this was being done in preparation for their ultimate repatriation to Bangladesh.

The President of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury has urged the international community to condemn Pakistan's action in rounding up the Bengalees in Islamabad and has expressed the "deep concern and anguish" of the Government of Bangladesh on this development. We fully share the anxiety of the Bangladesh Government at the fate of the innocent Bengalees affected by this arbitrary action of the Pakistan Government. Pakistan should bear in mind that action of this nature, instead of solving the humanitarian problems and ending the suffering of lakhs of people, can only cause further bitterness and retard the process of normalisation in the sub-continent.

Laws of humanity and justice require that persons stranded in foreign countries against their will have the right to return to their homes. The Governments of India and Bangladesh have already indicated in the Joint Declaration of April 17, 1973 a fair and practical way for the immediate and simultaneous resolution of all humanitarian issues arising out of the December 1971 conflict.

It is regrettable that Pakistan Government instead of seizing the opportunity of bringing about a fair and amicable settlement of the humanitarian problems, should have resorted to forcibly uprooting the Bengalees from their homes and sending them to far off internment camps.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was hopeful that by this time perhaps through diplomatic channels or through the offices of the International Red Cross our Government might be in a position to give us some fuller information about the fate of these thousands of hapless Bengalee citizens of Bangladesh who have been rounded up in a post mid-right operation and carried off to internment or concentration camps whose locations is not even precisely known. However, it seems that the only information available is what the Government of Pakistan itself has stated. Sometimes they say it is a preliminary step to repatriation and now in the statement they have also said they are being shifted from their homes "because of congestion and pressure on official housing in the capital".

Sir, the International Rescue Committee had pointed out in December 1972 that Bangladesh people in Pakistan were living under worse conditions than the POWs and about two thousand of them who had been jailed under Defence of Pakistan Rules were denied normal prison rights. It is known now that some Bengalee officers who succeeded in escaping from captivity, later on described the conditions of life in about 22 concentration camps which already existed on Pakistani soil, have already described the terrible conditions in which these people have been kept for the last several months.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have made any assessment, and if so, what their assessment is of this latest move. Is it that Pakistan is trying to pressurise Bangladesh into abandoning the proposed trials of about 195 POWs? If so, this amounts to nothing but shameful tactics of blackmailing and should be denounced as such.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Apart from the consideration which is pointed out by our Foreign Minister that persons stranded in foreign countries against their will have the right to return to their homes, which is quite correct, there is also the other point that an attempt is being made to equate non-combatants and civilians with soldiers who were on active duty. This is not something which is endorsed by any kind of international convention or usage.

Mr. Bhutto, for some time past, has been giving threats that if trials of Pakistani POWs are held, then there is every possibility that counter-trials will be organised by Pakistan on grounds of sabotage and mutiny against Bengali civilians and officials who are in captivity there. Do our Government consider this to be actually the first step towards carrying out that threat? If so, it will have a very vital bearing on the whole fate of the joint declaration of April 17, by the Governments of India and Bangladesh which took a very positive initiative in putting forward a sort of package solution to all the humanitarian problems through simultaneous action. As you will remember, that simultaneous action included firstly, the repatriation of the Pakistani POWs and civilian internees except those who are required by the Government of Bangladesh for trials on specific charges, secondly, the repatriation of Bengalis forcibly detained in Pakistan and thirdly, the repatriation of Pakistanis in Bangladesh, that is, all those non-Bengalis who have opted for repatriation to Pakistan. This is a package solution. It was a very positive initiative taken by both the Governments, which we are all glad to see has generally met with universal approval even in countries abroad, even in the United States and other Western countries; the press and responsible public people have welcomed this proposal as a key to the solution of all these pending humanitarian problems. I think we must also particularly congratulate the Government of Bangladesh which, in the interests of putting forward such a proposal, has made, if I may say so, certain concessions from its previous stand; it has not insisted in this declaration on recognition by Pakistan as a prior condition, and as far as the trials are concerned, it has really reduced the extent of it to merely 195 or 200 people.

That is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this latest move by the Pakistan Government represents in fact a kind of blatant rejection, if I may use that word, of the proposals put forward in the joint declaration. Under cover of seeking clarification—that was

their first official response that they wanted further clarification of the points—before any opportunity has arisen, if any opportunity was needed to clarify any points which may be still in doubt, they have unilaterally taken this action of mass scale arrest and deportation and internment of thousands of Bengalis.

This again sometimes raises doubts in one's mind whether the Pakistan Government itself is really so much concerned about the fate of its own POWs, as it seeks to make out. This was the most critical issue facing them in Pakistan all these months, that they must get their POWs back somehow or other. Here was a splendid opportunity provided by the Joint Declaration. In the face of that Bhutto's latest action would give ground for suspecting that the Pakistan Government is not all that worried about the fate of its POWs.

I would like to know the thinking of Government on this. The Joint Declaration was welcomed throughout the world. I think Mr. Bhutto was somewhat isolated from his previous position; he was rather being put on test. If so, how does Government explain this sudden resort to this type of aggressive action again? On what are they relying? What is giving them confidence to do this?

I would just point out that the developments of the last few months do indicate that, but for the active encouragement which is still being given by the Governments of the USA and China, perhaps Bhutto would not have been in a position today to resile from the kind of attitude he was taking at the time of the Simla Conference and now again to revert to this kind of action.

Let me just remind you what has happened in this period. Firstly, arms supplies have been resumed. Secondly, the US President's envoys who visited this country, Mr. Rush and Mr. Sisco, made it quite clear, among other things, that they were not prepared to give any assurance that in future arms aid would not be continued to Pakistan. Thirdly, in the foreign policy speech by President Nixon himself, while there are all sorts of friendly noises made towards India, he has not hesitated to point out, or rather to give a thinly-veiled warning to India, that the US is not prepared to disengage itself from the affairs of this sub-continent. With this kind of help from the USA and China, the Pakistan rulers are boasting that now their military machine and military strength is greater than it was

in 1971. So, I would like to know whether all these developments do not add up to a situation where once again the people in power in Pakistan are feeling like gambling recklessly again, depending on the encouragement and assistance of their old friends from abroad.

I would like to know whether the Minister has since received any further information about the plight of these Bengalis who have been arrested and detained, secondly whether he considers that to be in effect a sort of rejection of the Joint Declaration terms put forward by the Governments of India and Bangladesh, thirdly whether it represents a resiling, a throwback, from the slow, step by step, implementation that we were trying to make of the terms of the Simla Agreement; our armed forces had been withdrawn from Bangladesh, the line of control had been delineated by agreement after much difficulty, the troops from both sides of the line of control had been withdrawn—all these things were slowly taking place and the Joint Declaration had come as a solution for all the pending humanitarian problems. Does our Government feel that this latest move represents a sort of serious throwback from this whole process? If so, what will be the fate now of the Joint Declaration which states in its last sentence:

“that the Governments of India and of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh earnestly hope that Pakistan will respond to the constructive initiative taken by the two Governments to resolve the humanitarian problems in the manner set out”?

This hope of response has been dashed to the ground, at the moment. I do not say that this will necessarily set the tune for all developments to come, but at the moment, this is the response which has come. Therefore, I would like to know how the matter is viewed in its entirety by Government.

I know they must be having consultations with the Government of Bangladesh. Nevertheless, in its entirety, how do Government view this latest development? Will they make it clear that if unilateral action is taken against Bangladesh in this way, then the hopes of their POWs being returned within a reasonable time will also necessarily be compromised, and that not for anybody else’s fault but the fault of the Government of Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member, if I may say so, has analysed the situation, and I would not like to take too much time over further analysis. Certain concrete points have been put and I will try to give further information on those matters.

One observation made by the hon. Member was that the joint declaration had more or less isolated President Bhutto and international opinion, by and large, had supported the initiative taken by India and Bangladesh. It is a fact that this situation did develop after we made the suggestion contained in the joint declaration, because, certain opinion had been sought to be built up on the question of the prisoners of war, and the international community was progressively forgetting the fate of the Bengalees, the military people as well as the civil servants and the ordinary non-officials, who had been detained in Pakistan against their will.

It is true that Pakistan tried to oversimplify the situation, and concentrated only on prisoners of war saying that the Geneva convention requires that they should be sent back.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (CONTOI): Most of them are their own Government employees.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In fact, the international law, the international conventions rules of humanity, enjoin upon Pakistan not to keep these Bengalees in their custody even for a day. This is not dependent even on the restoration of peace as is the case of the prisoners of war. So, when the Geneva convention was invoked, it was completely forgotten that these Bengalees are stranded there and they should return. By making this joint declaration, the international community’s attention has been focussed on the fate of the Bengalees.

I would like to add that the present action taken by Pakistan, by President Bhutto, in arresting the Bengalees, civil servants mostly, will isolate him still further and will attract the attention of the international community in a more pointed manner to the plight of the Bengalees. I have no doubt that if the intention was to take the gaze of the international community away from the Bengalees, this is bound to be counter-productive and will be commented upon adversely by the whole international community.

Also, if this has been restored to to put any pressure on Bangladesh or on India, I have clarified the position in my statement that this is again bound to produce a negative result from the point of view of Pakistan. No amount of blackmail can pressurise either Bangladesh or India, and I have no doubt that this will increase the opposition of Bangladesh and India to the crude tactics that are adopted by Pakistan.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Several points have been suggested as to what may be the motive of Pakistan to resort to this. It is very difficult to answer that because, on any rational analysis, I cannot think of any plausible reason why Pakistan should resort to this. So, it is very difficult for me to make any assessment. In fact, several points have been suggested by Shri Indrajit Gupta. May be many of these points are in their mind; may be it is really a cumulation of various points that might be in their mind. But, I am quite clear that this attitude will not help Pakistan at all and this, in fact, will certainly constitute a major obstacle in the way of normalisation of relations in the Indian sub-continent.

About the trials, I do not want to say more because I covered this point very extensively at the time when the debate on budget demands took place and I have nothing more to add. Bangladesh's reaction about the threat held out by Pakistan to hold trials was that this was a crude attempt at judicial reprisal. We fully agree with the attitude taken by Bangladesh in this respect and we feel that any attempt at blackmail will be resisted both by Bangladesh and by India. This is precisely the manner in which the official spokesman of Bangladesh has reacted to this crude attempt on the part of Pakistan to add further to the worry and anxiety of the Bengalis who are now being detained in Pakistan against their wishes.

In this connection, Shri Indrajit Gupta has also mentioned the role of the United States of America and of China. It is true that both U.S.A. and China are supporting Pakistan and both of them also have supplied some military equipment after the last armed conflict. But, I would like to say that on the question of the Resolution of the humanitarian problem, that is, repatriation of the three categories to their respective countries, the positions of the U.S.A. and China are not identical. In fact, the U.S. spokesmen have stated that they support the joint declaration made by India and by Bangladesh to solve the humanitarian issues. The U.S. Government's official position which has been publicly stated is also that the U.S. is in favour of the three countries in the sub-continent, that is, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, resolving their disputes by bilateral mutual discussion. They have also suggested that Pakistan should recognise the reality—recognise Bangladesh—so that the situation in the Indian sub-continent may move towards normalcy. So, in this respect, it

will not be quite correct to club the U.S.A. and China together in respect of the present problem, which we are discussing in the course of this Call Attention Notice.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Mr. Speaker, Sir we have been experiencing certain developments in this sub-continent since the election took place in Bangladesh. Soon after the Simla Agreement, it was our hope, and still we do hope, that durable peace in the sub-continent would be reached by friendly cooperation of Pakistan, Bangladesh and India and we know that President Bhutto is quite a sensible politician. Before the election in Bangladesh, it may be that he thought that Shri Mujibur Rehman and the democratic forces of Bangladesh would not be able to adopt the Constitution and conduct the election by democratic means. So, soon after the election, the American Government—the U.S. State Department—started supplying arms to Pakistan and Shri Bhutto started making statements and using expressions which cannot help the situation to be normalised.

Some days before our Government handed over the razakars to the Bangladesh Government, one razakar, a Chakma Buddhist, confessed that they were deputed by Raja Tridib Roy, Minister of Minorities in Pakistan, to engage in sabotage activities and other hostilities inside Bangladesh. Immediately after handing over the razakars, our Government made a joint declaration with Bangladesh on 17th April in which we have made certain specific suggestions about normalisation of the situation in the subcontinent, sending back the Pakistani citizens to Pakistan, bringing back the Bengali citizens to Bangladesh etc., apart from the trial of POWs. This rounding up of the Bengali civilians in Islamabad was started on 6th May. I do not know whether it is still continuing, because it may not be just 6,000. The International Red Cross expert committee has identified 1.57 lakh Bengali population still in Pakistan, mostly staying in the southern part of Karachi. Our Government, our Prime Minister and this Parliament not only assisted Bangladesh in the solution of its problems but also tried to mount a campaign all over the world for the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman when he was detained in Islamabad. Apart from reaching an agreement with Bangladesh, I want to know from the minister whether we can assist them practically by mounting a campaign in all the countries of the world condemn this act of President Bhutto in detaining the Bengali population. I consider it

a political act connected with other systematic developments taking shape from day to day in Islamabad. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, I think Mr. Bhutto is not doing it on his own, because he knows the position of his people also. I think he is under great pressure from United States officials also. We know that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and his envoys are visiting the countries of the world and Mr. Siddiqi is now meeting the officials of the United States to convince them about recognising the sovereignty of Bangladesh.

I would also like to know whether the minister is delinking the issues of trial of the criminal Pakistani POWs and the rounding up of innocent Bengali population in Islamabad. I want to know what measures are being contemplated by our Government to secure the early honourable release of the Bengali civilians from the oppression of the Pakistani Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Two questions have been asked and I will confine myself to them. About the campaign to secure the release of Bangladesh is detained in Pakistan, this is sought to be achieved through the joint declaration that has been made by India and Bangladesh. This has been explained to the international community, not only to the non-official segments but also to the Governments of the various countries. Our missions abroad have explained the implications and the essence of the joint declaration to the Governments to which they are accredited. We have also explained to the Ambassadors and Heads of Missions of the various countries in Delhi the implications of the joint declaration.

If this goes through, this will achieve the repatriation of all the Bengalis to Bangladesh, the Pakistanis in Bangladesh back to Pakistan and also the prisoners of war will be returned to Pakistan.

The question of the trials of the prisoners of war, about which the Bangladesh Government has taken a decision, is something which has to be viewed in the context of crimes committed by these persons in Bangladesh. A mass of evidence has been collected. Originally, their number was large but now the Government of Bangladesh has indicated that it intends to try about 195 persons against whom there is a *prima facie* case. The attempt to blackmail the Government of Bangladesh in the matter of the trial of prisoners of war, by resorting to the type of steps that have now been resorted to by Pakistan, which amounts to a threat to try the Bengalees stranded in Pakistan or to remove them from their homes or to shift them to internment camps, is an

action which has been rightly condemned by Bangladesh, and we fully agree with the attitude taken by the Government of Bangladesh. We should continue to work still for the implementation of the suggestions made in the Joint Declaration, because that is a fair solution. If that is implemented, then the humanitarian problem of Bengalis in Pakistan, the Pakistanis in Bangladesh and the prisoners of war would be solved.

MR. SPEAKER: Could they not be called Bangladeshis to distinguish them from the people of West Bengal?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They are known as Bangalees, even though they are the citizens of Bangladesh. I meant the Bangalees who are the citizens of Bangladesh. We need not quarrel about the world. We can have any word we like.

DR. RANEN SEN (BARASAT): The latest developments in Pakistan are bound to create tension in the Indian sub-continent and anguish in Bangladesh and India. As the hon. Minister of External Affairs has stated, it appears that there is no doubt that it is an attempt on the part of the Government of Pakistan to blackmail Bangladesh and India on the question of the prisoners of war.

But I cannot agree with the hon. Minister when he showers praises on the United States, saying that on this point they are very clear and they are sympathetic to the joint declaration made by Bangladesh and India. I have before me a copy of the *Patriot* which has got a news item under the heading "USIS helps circulate Pak propaganda pamphlet" which says:

"An Urdu pamphlet 'Mazlumon ki Pookar', presumably published in Karachi, is reported to be in circulation among selected sections of Muslims in Calcutta and elsewhere in West Bengal. . . . According to investigation officers, USIS channels are being used for the distribution of this pamphlet.

The pamphlet contains forewords by Mrs. Bhutto the daughter of late Mr. Surhawardy and some other Pakistan VIPS. There are also some 'accounts' given by some Pakistani POWs who were recently released from India. These 'accounts' narrate certain gruesome reports of the so-called 'atrocities' committed by India on the Pakistani POWs in various camps.

The distribution of the pamphlet is being made extremely secretly, it is understood. The fact that USIS channels are being used for this purpose is taken as yet another instance of American mischief against India."

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

In the light of this, I say that I cannot agree with the view of Shri Swaran Singh or agree to his showering praise on the United States for their stand on this question. I want to have categorical answers to the following questions.

Firstly, after this report was published in a newspaper in Delhi, did the Government make any enquiry about the authenticity of this Report? Secondly, after the latest developments in Pakistan, namely the arrest and internment of thousands of Bengalis, did the Government of India try to bring this to the notice of world opinion and the big powers? Thirdly, during these three or four days, did the Government of India try to contact the International Committee of the Red Cross and find out the real position as to what has happened there? Lastly, is he aware of the fact that the POW issue is now being used by Mr. Bhutto and the USA as a stick to beat both India and Bangladesh and to blackmail both the countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think we are digressing into the question of US activities. The pamphlet to which he has made a reference is the type of pamphlet which has been issued and published by the relatives of the prisoners of war. This has been distributed in different languages in other parts of the world also. This is a matter which the hon. Member is mentioning for the first time and it will not be correct for me to say anything without checking upon it. Therefore, it is not proper for me to make a categorical or official comment upon this aspect.

What I have said is based on the official statements made by the spokesman of the US Government. We may have differences with the United States, but I would appeal to the hon. Members that if the United States makes any statement which is consistent with our stand, we should not just try to brush it aside merely because we do not like the attitude of the United States on other matters. We should try to understand the correct position rather than always be on the look out for an opportunity to criticise the United States Government.

His first query was whether the authenticity of this report of Bengalees having been removed to concentration camps has been checked up. The official spokesman of Pakistan has made statements confirming this.

The Pakistan Radio has also put out statements to that effect. No further evidence is required to check upon the authenticity of the report. Their number is understood to be about 5000 to 6000.

About the world opinion on this issue, I think that the strong reaction that has been given by the President of Bangladesh and other statements made by official spokesmen of Bangladesh and the fact that it is being discussed here will have a powerful impact on world opinion. This is a matter of recent origin. This happened only 3 or 4 days back. Already, the whole world is replete with this news and the general reaction is against Pakistan, in this respect. (*Interruptions*). I do not control the press of our country much less of other countries. It is for the press to react.

About the Red Cross getting in touch with the Bengalees, I think, it is a good suggestion. Already, this is being done and the Red Cross has been in touch with the Bengalees who are stranded in Pakistan. I am sure we will get further information also from the Red Cross in this respect. The important information that will be relevant in this connection would be the places to which these people have been removed so that the Red Cross representatives may be able to reach them to find out their welfare.

The last question put was whether the issue of prisoners-of-war was being used as a beating stick. May be, at one time that was so, but after the Joint Declaration, if I may say so the tide has turned the other way. Now, there is almost full understanding. There are responsible quarters which have started feeling that Pakistan may not be genuinely interested in getting back the prisoners-of-war. Otherwise, there does not appear to be any reason why such a fair proposal, as is contained in the Joint Declaration, should just be brushed aside or other action taken which certainly will retard the early implementation of the Joint Declaration.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (ब्राह्मणा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान एक बार नहीं, कई बार अपनी बर्बरता और निर्दयता का परिचय दे चुका है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है, इतिहास इस बात को याद रखेगा कि जब बंगला देश अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहा था तब क्या क्या अत्याचार वहाँ नहीं किये गये, तथा इस समय भी जो बंगाली पाकिस्तान में रह रहे हैं, जो शांतिमय तरीके के हामी हैं और शांति से रह रहे हैं, उनको अज्ञात स्थान को ले जाया गया है और उन पर नाना प्रकार के अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं।

बंगलादेश और भारत की तरफ से ज्वार्येंट डिक्लेरेशन हुआ ताकि प्रिजनर्स आफ वार की समस्या को मानवता के नाते ठीक ढंग से सुलझाया जा सके, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों से जिस समझौते को सभी लोग उचित समझते हैं उस में क्या और काम्प्लिकेशन नहीं पैदा किया जा रहा है ? क्या यह इस बात का द्योतक नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान अपने गलत इरादों के द्वारा तथा बेसलेस दलीलों के द्वारा ऐसा प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि भारत के ऊपर यह ऐलिगेशन भ्राये कि वह जेनैवा कन्वेंशन की बातों का पालन नहीं कर रहा है और अपने यहां जबरदस्ती प्रिजनर्स आफ वार रखे हुए हैं ? क्या यह इस बात का द्योतक नहीं है कि जिस प्रकार से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के प्रयत्नों से शिमला समझौता हुआ ताकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान एक साथ बैठ कर सब समस्याओं को सुलझायें उस का वायोलेशन हो रहा है ? चूंकि बंगलादेश ने यह इरादा किया था कि जिन लोगों ने औरतों की इज्जत लूटी, असमत लूटी, उन की खुशियां लूटीं, और दुधमुहे बच्चों को हत्या की अग्नि में झोंक देने का प्रयत्न किया था उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय, इसलिये क्या इस प्रकार की बातें करके पाकिस्तान बंगलादेश पर पोलिटिकल प्रेशर नहीं डालना चाहता है ? वहां पर जो पढ़े-लिखे प्रोफेसर्स थे, डाक्टर्स थे जो इन्टेलिजेन्सिया क्लास थी, उस पर अत्याचार किये गये थे । जब इन्होंने यह इरादा किया कि 195 लोगों का ट्रायल किया जाय, जिन के खिलाफ सभी सुबूत मौजूद हैं तो पाकिस्तान ने इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही शुरू की और कहा कि हम एक हजार लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलायेंगे—ताकि बंगला देश सरकार पर प्रेशर पड़े और वह इन 195 लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा न चला सके ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस में अमरीका का कोई हाथ नहीं है, अमरीका ने ज्वाइंट डिक्लेरेशन को बेलकम किया है, तो क्या पाकिस्तान में इतना साहस है, इतनी हिम्मत है

कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद में जो लोग अपने देश जाना चाहते हैं, ह्यूमेनिटेरियन प्राउण्ड्स पर जाना चाहते हैं उन को जबरदस्ती रोके । मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें मुझे कोई ताकत दिखाई नहीं देती । 17, अप्रैल के ज्वाइंट डिक्लेरेशन के बाद ता० 6 से जो एट्रोसिटीज वहां पर हुई हैं और जो समाचार अखबारों से मिल रहे हैं—उन के बारे में कोई स्ट्रांग स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने नहीं दिया है ।

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ—मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है । क्या उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को—जिस के साथ उन्होंने समझौता किया है और जो आज दोस्त है—इस कार्यवाही के लिये कोई प्रोटेस्ट लिख कर भेजा है कि बंगालियों के साथ वहां अत्याचार क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

दूसरे—दुनिया भर में जो हमारे मिशनज हैं या उन्होंने अपने मिशनज को कोई भ्रावाहन भेजा है, समाचार भेजा है, खबर भेजी है कि वे दुनियां के सामने इन तथ्यों को रखें कि पाकिस्तान किस प्रकार का अत्याचार कर रहा है, जो शिमला पैक्ट के खिलाफ है और निन्दनीय है ।

तीसरे—क्या मंत्री महोदय बतनायेंगे कि—यदि अमरीका की ताकत इस में काम नहीं कर रही है तो कौन सी दुनिया की ताकतें हैं जो पाकिस्तान को इतना प्रोत्साहित कर रही हैं कि पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार की एट्रोसिटीज कर रहा है ।

चौथा—बंगलादेश का जन्म हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के सफल नेतृत्व के कारण हुआ, जिस प्रकार से उन को सहायता दी गई, जिस तरह से बंगला देश के रिफ्युजीज यहां भ्राये, जिस तरह से उन को रखा गया, जिस प्रकार से उन को वापस किया गया—यह सब उन के सफल नेतृत्व के कारण सम्भव हो सका । मैं जानना चाहती हूँ—क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

इस सदन की नेता भी हैं, और इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं, अपना एक वक्तव्य दे कर सारे संसार को बतायें कि वास्तविकता क्या है। किस किस जगह समझौते के अनुसार पालन हुआ है, तथा हमने उस के लिये क्या क्या कार्यवाहियाँ की हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Four questions have been asked. I will be very brief in the reply.

No protest letter has been sent to Pakistan because no useful purpose will be served. We have no diplomatic relations with them at the moment.

Regarding the second question, we have informed the Missions abroad and let us not forget that besides our informing the Indian Missions abroad, the Government of Bangla Desh is now represented in the major capitals of the world and their Ambassadors and representatives are also explaining this position in a very admirable manner to the world community.

About the third question as to who is instigating Pakistan, I do not know. But whoever is instigating, is not helping Pakistan and Pakistan should realise that if Pakistan is acting on anybody's instigation, then surely the result of this will have to be faced by Pakistan and not by the instigator.

The fourth question asked is: whether PM would like to make a statement. It is for PM to consider. But the statement that I made was on behalf of the Government...

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra): I do not want to make a statement. PM stands for Pilloo Mody. She is only a temporary incumbent.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This matter is before the international community, and it is well appreciated by the whole world that in this respect the action and the attitude of Pakistan is totally indefensible

12.57 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

U.P.S.C. (MEMBERS) SECOND AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Members) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.R.S. 200(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1973 issued under article 318 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5011/73.]

COFFEE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): On behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5012/73.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FILM FINANCE CORPORATION, LTD., BOMBAY AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA FOR 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited Bombay for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in library. See LT-5015/73.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Press Council of India for the year 1972, under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.

[Placed in library See No. LT 5014/73.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED, NEPANAGAR AND OF HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI, FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited Nepanagar, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-5015/73.]