them, because some of them which he has not accepted are only by way of clarification, and they make no addition to or deduction from the present rules. Anyway, I would suggest that he pay special atention to motion No. 13. The amendments or motions which he has accepted without hesitation should be put to the vote of the House. I would not press the rest, in the hope that they will be considered favourably later on by Government.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That means that it will have to go to the other House.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Is it a personal affair between the hon. Member and the hon. Minister? We cannot understand what is going on between them.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am trying to persuade the House to take an expeditious view of the whole thing.

Mr. Chairman: The point is very clear. In respect of some of the amendments, the hon. Minister has stated that he agrees with them, and he has promised to make suitable amendments in the rules on his own. In view of that promise, it is open to the hon. Member to withdraw the motions, or to press the motions or not to press the motions. How does the position stand now?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would like you to put the motions formally to the vote of the House.

Mr. Chairman: I might also recall that we have got a Committee on Government Assurances, and we get periodical reports from them on the assurances given by the Ministers, as to whether they are fulfilled or not.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would like to submit my position after I hear from the hon. Minister on motion No. 13.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have nothing more to add to what I have already stated.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has stated that in regard to certain amendments, he would consult the hon. Member before he takes a final decision.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have promised consideration. I am not accepting them now.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If it is the wish of the House, and if Government have accepted these motions, then I would not press them for the vote of the House.

Shri Tyagi: All success to Shri Vidya Charan Shukla!

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his 35 motions?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The motions, were, by leave, withdrawn.

17·04 hrs.

PAKISTANI NATIONALS IN INDIA*

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion regarding Pakistani nationals in India.

Before I call Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, I would like to mention that only half an hour is allowed for this discussion. The hon. Member who initiates the discussion may take ten to twelve minutes, and the hon. Minister may take ten to twelve minutes for reply. So, other Members can only take a limited time.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, पीछे जब माननीय पंत जी गृह मंत्री थे तो उस समय गत वर्ष मैं ने लोकसभा में एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि हमारे देश में पाकिस्तान से आये हुए कितने नागरिक

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

निवास कर रहे हैं उसका उत्तर यह दिया गया था कि ५८९६३ पाकिस्तानी भारत में रह रहे हैं। इस के साथ ही मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा था कि ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी भारत में रह रहे हैं जिन के पास पासपोर्ट की अवधि समाप्त हो गयी है और गैरकानूनी तरीके से भारत में रह रहे हैं उस के उत्तर में ५ मई, १९६१ को लोक-सभा की टेबुल पर सरकार की ओर से एक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया जिस में यह कहा गया था कि बिना पासपोर्ट के अवैध रूप से भारत में रहने वाले पाकिस्तानी मुसलमानों की संख्या १ सितम्बर, १९६० को ५,६८७ थी। अभी पीछे १४ अगस्त को फिर इसी प्रकार का एक और प्रश्न मैं ने लोक-सभा में पूछा था कि इस समय कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारतवर्ष में रह रहे हैं तो उसका उत्तर देते हुए गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने यह बताया था कि ३१ दिसम्बर सन् १९६० को विभिन्न प्रान्तों में कुल मिला करके ८४८१३ पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारतवर्ष के अन्दर निवास कर रहे हैं। मेरे इस प्रश्न को पूछने से पूर्व १६ अगस्त को राज्य सभा में इसी प्रकार का एक और प्रश्न पूछा गया था कि जिस का कि उत्तर देते हुए स्वराष्ट्र मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया था कि १९६० और ६१ के जून मास तक असाम प्रदेश में अवैध रूप से जिन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने प्रवेश किया था उनकी संख्या ४०५४ थी। इन में से ३३९० पाकिस्तानियों को सजा भुगतने के बाद वापस भेज दिया गया। उन के अतिरिक्त जो शेष रह गये हैं उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की जायगी लेकिन साथ ही साथ गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने राज्य-सभा में यह भी कहा कि इन पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है और यह सत्य है कि असम में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने भारी मात्रा में प्रवेश किया है।

इसी से मिलता जुलता एक प्रश्न गुजरात के सम्बन्ध में भी पूछा गया था। राज्य-सभा में गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने बतलाया कि १ जूलाई १९६१ को सारे सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ जिले में निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक रहने वाले पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या १,२६७ थी। लेकिन अभी ३० अगस्त को मैंने लोक-सभा में इस प्रकार का प्रश्न पूछा कि अवैध रूप से कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक गुजरात की सीमाओं को लांघ कर गुजरात प्रदेश के अन्दर आये हैं तो उस के उत्तर में बतलाया गया क १६१ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने गुजरात की सीमा को लांघ कर अवैध वहां पर प्रवेश किया है जब कि गुजरात के जो समाचार पत्र हैं और गुजरात के जो अधिकृत व्यक्ति हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट इस से सर्वथा पथक है। गुजरात के जिम्मेदार पत्रों का कहना यह है कि लगभग ६००० पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बिना किसी प्रकार का परमिट आदि लिए भारतवर्ष में चले आये। इन में २००० केवल कच्छ जिले में हैं, २००० सौराष्ट्र में हैं और बाकी गुजरात के अन्य भागों में फैल गये हैं। विशेष बात जो चिन्ता की है वह यह है कि यह ६००० पाकिस्तानी नागरिक जिन्होंने कि गुजरात राज्य में प्रवेश किया है उन के सम्बन्ध में यहां के पत्रों ने लिखा है कि छडबेहट क्षेत्र से विशेष रूप से दाखिल हुए हैं उस मे गुजरात की भारत-पाकिस्तान और भारत-पुर्तगाल सीमा पर सुरक्षा की समस्या बहुत जटिल हो गयी है। गुजरात के पत्रों ने तो यहां तक समाचार लिखा था कि सौराष्ट्र और जूनागढ़ जिले मे रहने वाले पाकिस्तानी लोग पुर्तगाल के जासूस बन कर भी कार्य कर रहे हैं और तरह तरह के व्यापारियों को सहयोग भी दे रहे हैं।

पीछे राज्य-सभा में ४ मई, १९६१ को इसी प्रकार का एक मिलता हुआ और प्रश्न पूछा गया था जिस में यह जानना चाहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में समय-समय पर जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घटती रहती हैं जसे कहीं पर विध्वंश की कार्यवाही है अथवा बम विस्फोट की घटनाएं हैं या और भी इसी प्रकार की जो अराष्ट्रीय कार्यवाहियां हो रही हैं क्या उन में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का हाथ है? गृह-कार्य मंत्री की ओर से उत्तर दिया गया था कि भारत-

वर्ष में इन सभी घटनाओं में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों का हाथ था और इस प्रकार की लगभग १८८ घटनाएं भारतवर्ष के अन्दर हुईं और उन में १० पाकिस्तानी नागरिक मारे गये थे। यह राज्य-सभा में उत्तर दिया गया था।

अभी पीछे भी उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में इसी प्रकार की एक चर्चा आई थी। दिल्ली में एक व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया था जो कि ६ बमों के साथ गिरफ्तार हुआ था। उसका नाम अब्दुल हमीद था। इस अब्दुल हमीद नामक व्यक्ति के सुराग देने पर उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में विशेष कर खुर्जा, हापुड़, सहारनपुर और बलन्दशहर में कुछ इस प्रकार के छापे मारे गये थे जिस में कि १५००० पौंड बारूद पकड़ा गया था। कुछ और इस प्रकार की विस्फोटक सामग्री वहां पर प्राप्त की गई।

काश्मीर के संबंध में भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस बात को कहा कि पाकिस्तानी लोग अवैध रूप से वहां पर अपने व्यक्तियों को भेजते हैं और जो काश्मीर की सीमाओं में प्रवेश कर इस प्रकार का उपद्रव पैदा करते हैं जिस के परिणाम भयंकर हो सकते हैं। यह एक प्रकार से बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के गृह-मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह ने अपनी विधान सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए २१ अगस्त को यह भी बताया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अवैध रूप से रहते हुए कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पकड़े गये हैं और जिन के विरुद्ध हम कार्यवाही भी कर रहे हैं।

लेकिन एक विशेष जानकारी मैं आप को देना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास देवबन्द से दारुल उलूम के कुछ मुसलमान विद्यार्थियों की ओर से छापा हुआ पत्रक आया है। सहारनपुर में एक स्थान पर है देवबंद जहां कि अरबी का एक बहुत बड़ा मदरसा है और जहां पर तमाम हिन्दुस्तान से और विदेशों से बहुत से छात्र पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं। वहां के कुछ विद्यार्थी मेरे पास आये और यह छपा हुआ पत्रक अपने साथ में लाये और उन्होंने रो रो कर अपनी करुण कथा सुनाई कि किस तरीके से पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अवैध रूप से भारतीय सीमाओं में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं और भारतवर्ष के विद्यालयों में उनको पढ़ने की भी सुविधा दी जाती है। जब हम शिकायत करते हैं तो वहां के जो अधिकारी हैं उलटे हम पर कार्यवाही करते हैं। यह सारा पत्रक मैं आपको समयाभाव के कारण पढ़कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूं लेकिन उसकी कुछ पंक्तियां आपकी जानकारी के लिए सुनाना चाहता हूं:—उन विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी ओर से लिखा है :—

"हम गरीब उल्वतन इखराज शुदा तुलबा आप लोगों को यह बताना चाहते हैं कि किस तरह यें नाजायज तौर से आने वाले पाकिस्तानियों का मदरसे में दाखला किया जाता है और उन्हें सारी सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं और मुल्क के वफादार हिन्दुस्तानी तुल्लबा को इन पाकिस्तानियों की मुखालफत करने पर मदरसे से बाहर निकाल फैंका जाता है। हम लोग मदरसा दारूलअलूम देवबन्द में कई कई साल से तालीम पा रहे थे और जिम्मेदारान मदरसा को पाकिस्तानियों की हिमायत करते हुए देख रहे थे, जमीर ने गवाही नदी कि मादरेवतन सरजमीने हिन्द के इस पाक मदरसे को पाकिस्तानियों का अड्डा बनते देख कर खामोश रहें। इसलिए हम लोगों ने मदरसे के जिम्मेदारों को इस बात की इत्तला दी कि मदरसे में लातादाद पाकिस्तानियों को दाखिल कर के इसकी अहमियत को न घटाया जाये। इस पर इन हजरात ने कोई गौर नहीं किया। इस के बाद हम ने मजबूर हो कर पाकिस्तानियों के खिलाफ हुकूमत में भी आवाज उठाई जिसके कि नतीजे पर बहुत से पाकिस्तानी यहां गिरफ्तार किये गये और कुछ को सजायें भी हुईं। नतीजे के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

तौर पर हम मुल्क व मदरसे के वफादार तुल्लबा को मवर्खा ४-७-६१ को मदरसे से बेदर्दी के साथ निकाल दिया । हमें अपने सामान को हिफाजत के साथ उठाने का मौका तक नहीं दिया गया । बल्कि हमारे दो एक साथियों को पिटवाया भी गया । अब हम लोगों को लावारिसों की तरह मुल्क की वफादारी करने पर मजहबी तालीम से भी हटा दिया गया ।"

इस प्रकार का यह पोस्टर है । आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जिन विद्यार्थियों ने सरकार को यह सूचना दी थी कि यह गैर-कानूनी तरीके से यहां पर आये हुए पाकिस्तानी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उनमें से जिनको हटाया गया उनमें दो पाकिस्तानी विद्यार्थी भी थे । अब सभापति महोदय, आप जानना चाहेंगे कि जब पाकिस्तानियों के विपरीत शिकयात थी तो पाकिस्तानी विद्यार्थियों को क्यों हटाया गया था । इसकी वजह यह है कि यह वे पाकिस्तानी विद्यार्थी जो कि पार पत्र ले कर भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आये थे और अवैध रूप से जो छात्र वहां थे उनके कारण समय-समय पर इनकी भी तलाशी और जानकारी ली जाती थी । उन्होंने बचने के लिए यह गवाही दी लेकिन उन छात्रों को भी इस आधार पर वहां से निकाला गया । मैं आपको यह सूचना के तौर पर बतला रहा हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में और भी बहुत से इसी प्रकार के मजहबी विद्यालय हैं ।

एक अन्तिम बात जिसको कि मैं कह कर इस छोटी सी चर्चा को समाप्त करना चाहता हूं वह चिन्तनीय स्थिति असम की है । असम में लाखों की संख्या में कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने प्रवेश किया और पिछली सन १९६१ को जनगणना में उन्होंने वहां मतदाता बनने का भी प्रयत्न किया । इन आवेदन कर्त्ताओं में अधिकांश पाकिस्तानी मुसलमान कामरूप, दारंग और नैगांव जिले में आ कर अधिक मात्रा में बसे हैं । अन्य जिलों से भी इस प्रकार के आवेदन पत्र आये हैं । यह हजारों आवेदन-पत्र जो आये हैं उनमें से २०००० नवगांव से हैं, १५००० कामरूप के बारपेटा सब-डिवीजन से आये हैं और १० हजार दारंग जिले के डलगांव निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से आये हैं । उन्होंने यह प्रयत्न किया है कि कुछ विशेष क्षेत्रों को इस प्रकार प्रभावित किया जाये जहां का कि निर्वाचन का परिणाम भी हमारे हाथों में आये । १९५७ के आम चुनावों के समय मतदाताओं की कुल संख्या ५३ लाख ६८ हजार १३१ थी और १९५१ की जनगणना के अनुसार उस समय वहां की आबादी ९० लाख ४३ हजार ७०७ थी । अब जो १९६१ की जनगणना हुई है उसके अनुसार असम की जनसंख्या १ करोड़ १८ लाख ६० हजार ५९ है । इसका यह अर्थ हुआ कि असम की जनसंख्या में दस साल में २८ लाख की वृद्धि हुई अर्थात ३५ फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है । देश के किसी भी भागमें इतनी मात्रा में वृद्धि नहीं हुई । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के १ लाख २० हजार शरणार्थियों को लेकर केवल २० लाख की वृद्धि हो सकती थी लेकिन यह वृद्धि हुई है २८ लाख की । इसके साफ प्रतीत होता है कि ८ लाख व्यक्ति अवैध रूप से पाकिस्तान से असम में प्रवेश कर गये हैं ।

मैं ऐसी बात इसलिए यहां कर रहा हूं कि भारतीय सीमाओं पर जब चारों ओर से सुरक्षा के लिए बड़ा भारी खतरा खड़ा हो गया है और विशेष रूप से जबकि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध अच्छा नहीं चल रहा है तो यह जितने भी अवैध रूप से पाकिस्तानी नागरिक प्रवेश कर रहे हैं या जो यहां पर वैध रूप से पारपत्र ले कर भारी मात्रा में रह रहे हैं और जिनकी संख्या आपने पीछे बताई भी कि ८४ हजार ८१३ है । अब आप स्वय अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हमारे सामने कैसी भयावह स्थिति है । अगर इस बात को

मैं मोटी सी भाषा में कहूं तो यही कह सकता हूं कि एक विभीषण अगर एक लंका में रह कर किसी समय भी उसके लिए खतरा बन सकता था तो फिर इतनी भारी मात्रा में, ८ लाख के लगभग पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का केवल एक प्रदेश के अन्दर निवास करना किसी समय भी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए संकट का कारण बन सकता है। यों भी यह जितनी घटनायें हो रही हैं यूं ही अचानक नहीं हो रही हैं बल्कि मेरा अपना निश्चित रूप से विश्वास है कि यह जितने भी पाकिस्तानी नागरिक यहां पर आ रहे हैं वह योजनाबद्ध सारा का सारा कार्य किया जा रहा है।

आपने जो भी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये हैं उनसे पता लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अराष्ट्रीय कार्यवाही करते हुए भी पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पकड़े गये हैं। यह लोक राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियों में भाग लेते हुए पकड़े गये हैं। उनमें १८८ इस प्रकार की भयंकर विस्फोटक घटनाएं हुईं और जिनमें पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का हाथ था और जब कि भारत सरकार इन सारी बातों को जानती है और इन सारी बातों को जानने के बाद भी जो इस प्रश्न को इतना साधारण समझ कर छोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बड़ी खतरे की घंटी है और इस पर गम्भीरता से ही कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir, may I put a question?

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members who want to put questions may put them. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, I do not bother about the religious affiliations of the people But when it comes to the fact of mass immigration of foreign nationals, particularly into my State of Assam, it is a matter of great concern and apprehension also.

Now, if your turn over the pages of our history during the recent decades, you would come across—and I can refer you to.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: The point is that in an half-an-hour discussion only the member who initiates the discussion makes a speech and the others put questions.

Shri Hem Barua: Then I do not want to speak.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I just wanted to put one question. This problem in Assam has been considered to be a very much bigger problem than the illegal migrants of Indian origin in Ceylon and, probably, the biggest problem of its kind in the world. In that case, what steps are Government thinking of taking?

Secondly, is the Government aware and what do they intend to do about certain news—and that has also been authenticated and Government has cognisance of it—that the Pakistan Government has been sending officials into Assam to go into our strategic military places? They did not inform our Government and they are doing this. What do we intend to do about action of this description which is endangering the border of India?

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): I just wanted to ask a question. My hon. friend has pointed out that a large number of Pakistani Muslims have migrated to Assam. I would like to know whether a large number of Hindu Pakistanis have also migrated to Assam or Bengal due to economic distress in recent months.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that even now Pakistani nationals are daily pouring into Indian soil of Assam? May I know whether any attempt is made to find out where these Pakistani nationals are going and how they are being settled on the soil of India and whether any attempt is being made to put a stop to this?

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

No Indian nationals are going to Pakistan; we know that. But Pakistani nationals are coming here and they are welcome here and settled here. I want to know whether any serious attempt has been made to stop this so far.

सेठ अचल सिंह (आगरा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आसाम और पाकिस्तान का जो बार्डर है, क्या वहां पर चैक-पोस्ट्स नहीं हैं । वहां पर क्या व्यवस्था है ?

Shri Hem Barua: I do not bother about the religious affiliations of foreign nations. I bother very much about migration. I want to know one thing. Some Muslims who had opted out for Pakistan during those years are finding it difficult to come back because there is the visa trouble. They are Indian nationals. In a moment of haste or hurry they opted out for Pakistan. They just want to come back. What do Government propose to do about them because they are facing a lot of visa trouble.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): May I know, just in continuation of this question, how many of the Indian nations who opted for Pakistan have expressed a desire to come back?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): The statement attached to the answer out of which this discussion is taking place does not give an idea as to how many of the 84,830 Pakistani nationals are illegal entrants; how many are actually holding passports and how many were actually here in India earlier, working and continuing to work, as for example, those who were working in the docks and ports in Calcutta. That is not clear from this statement. What is the number of those who are illegal entrants and of those who are here legally with proper visas, passports, etc.? That is not clear. We want to know that.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): My esteemed colleague, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, said jhst now that she has got information to the effect that Pakistani officials are visiting military placed in India. May I know the know the source of that information?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The sources of information are not always to be divulged. (*Interruption*).

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): My hon. friend who has brought forward this matter before us has depended partly upon the figures supplied by us in the course of answers to certain questions; secondly,—and this is more important—he has not accepted a part of those figures and has relied upon the so-called figures mentioned in certain newspapers. For example, as the House is aware, just now he made a reference to certain figures of Pakistani nationals having trespassed into India to the extent of 6,000, while the figures that we had given show that it is less than 200.

So far as the figures are concerned, we have made full enquiries and we have given the figures after a careful verification. The hon. Member, as I have stated, has drawn a very lurid picture, depending upon certain exaggerated reports that he had. I would like to reply to him on the four points that he has raised. One is, infiltration of Pakistani nationals into India. According to him, this number is alarming. Secondly, illegal stay of Pakistani nationals in India on a large scale. Thirdly, anti-national activities being indulged in by the Pakistani nationals in India; and fourthly, imminent danger to the security of India as a result of anti-national activities.

So far as the first question is concerned, I may point out that in respect of one State, namely, Assam, when certain figures were recently

published, they showed that the population had increased far beyond the normal increase. In some cases it was stated to be about 34 per cent. It is 34·30 per cent to be exact. That is the report that was given. Naturally, hon. Members are entitled to be exercised over such a large increase. The Government of India are making enquiries into this matter and are calling for the figures from the Registrar-General of Census, because he also has figures and he has to collate them and give them to us. That will show how many are here as compared to the former figure. There is one way in which this information can be found out. The number of Muslims in Assam in 1951 and the number of Muslims according to the figures for "religion" in 1961 will give us a very clear clue as to the number that has come, and after making the discount for a normal increase, we shall be in a position to know whether there has been such a large immigration, an unauthorised immigration, as the hon. Member and certain other hon. friends would have us believe. Therefore, inasmuch as this matter is pending enquiry, it will be very difficult for me either to confirm or to deny at this stage. There are certain possible ways and the increase in Assam in particular has been fairly large, on account of a number of circumstances. That also may be taken into account. To mention a few of these additional circumstances, expansion of tea gardens, intensification of production, expansion and intensification of oilfields, road system, railway system, railway colonies, enlargement of NEFA administration and the expansion of education and industries. Therefore, it is not unlikely—I speak naturally subject to correction and final verification—that people from other parts of India might also have gone there and not necessarily Pakistani nationals, though at this stage, I am not prepared to say that Pakistani nationals have not come at all, because in certain parts of India, they do often come and sometimes create problems also.

But fortunately, as the House is aware, we have got ample powers of proceeding against them under the amendments to the Foreigners Laws made by Parliament in 1957. Formerly we had no passport system or visa system at all and there was more or less free ingress and also egress so far as movement either way was concerned. But now Government have been taking very strong steps under the Act amended in 1957. Whenever it is found that there is any foreigner living in India unauthorised, he is arrested immediately and a proceeding is started against him by way of prosecution. In most of these cases, they are convicted and after conviction, steps are taken to deport them outside India.

These are the various steps that Government take in this respect. Therefore, I would point out to the mover of this motion that he need not be alarmed. Government are aware of the ingress of a number of persons here and there and Government have issued strict instructions so far as foreigners are concerned. Their activities are watched. Government find out whether their arrival in India and continued stay in India is governed either by passport, visa or in some cases even by permits. So, Government are aware of this problem and they take full steps in this direction.

I shall give some figures to the House. These figures would be available by the middle of September. We are expecting these figures and as soon as they are available, we shall be in a position to tell the House as to the extent of Pakistani immigration. According to the latest information, received from Assam, the number of unauthorised entrants arrested and prosecuted during the period 1st January, 1960 and 31st March, 1961 was only 2,860. The break-up of this figure under various heads and the action taken by the Government of Assam in this respect is also indicated. The Government of Assam are extremely vigilant in this matter and they take proper steps as are necessary.

[Shri Datar]

Regarding the various steps that we are taking in this respect, I would like to divulge only some, not all. But I would assure the House that the Government are fully aware of the implications of such arrivals and visits and Government would take whatever actions are necessary. I shall mention a few steps that can bear mention, *viz.*, increasing the number of border outposts and check-posts and strengthening the existing posts.

Then, there is construction of roads along or near the border to facilitate patrolling. Also, inasmuch as our border is very long—the House will understand that the border extends over thousands of miles; we have in the west and we have also in the east—the Government are fully aware of this problem and in co-ordination with the State Governments, Government are taking all necessary steps in this direction.

It is true that to a small extent at least you cannot completely stop this infiltration here and there, because there are common relatives across the border. That also is a human problem which has to be taken into account. In some cases they come into India on the basis of Pakistani passports and sometimes they easily infiltrate into India. In the latter case Government takes action, and in the other case also Government sees to it that their visit to India is shortened as early as possible. This is so far as the first question is concerned.

Then there is the question of illegal stay of Pakistani nationals in India on a large scale. In this connection I should like to give some figures to the House. It will be seen from the statement that the number of Pakistani nationals staying in India unauthorisedly as on 31st May, 1961 was only 7283.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Only?

Shri Datar: Only, according to the figures supplied by all the State Governments—it is not now only Assam, it is the whole of India. Adding the number of infiltrants who numbered 4563, this figure will come to 11,846. Out of these 11,846, 1936 have been already deported, 89 have been allowed to stay on a permanent basis, the stay of another 34 has been regularised and of the remaining 9787 persons 3599 are under orders of deportation. Now, as I have already pointed out, these orders of deportation follow convictions. After they have undergone either the sentence by way of imprisonment or they have paid the fines, naturally the order or deportation follows as a matter of course. Therefore, these persons are under orders of deportation or under prosecution. The cases of 2631 are under consideration of the State Governments, all the State Governments taken together.

The next point on which much was said by my hon. friend was the anti-national activities. What he wanted us to believe was this, that not only did they enter into India unauthorisedly but they further carried on anti-Indian activities. So far as that aspect of the question is concerned, I should like to give some figures. Pakistani nationals have come to adverse notice for having indulged in communal activities to a small extent. The number which has come to notice for indulging in anti-national activities is only 33 excluding those who had already been deported. The statement also gives the details of the activities of these 33 persons. The Government of U.P. have also intimated that no gun-powder has been seized from any Pakistani national as alleged by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in one of his earlier motions. As the number is small, my hon. friend will agree with me that the danger cannot be called 'imminent' at all. It is not that there is any policy of self-complacency. Government are not acting under any self-complacency, I would assure the hon. Member and the House. There are only a few cases of this type and due to vigilance this number has not

increased; the Government have also full powers to watch the action of those against whom there is some ground or foundation for suspicion. Then, if it is found that some action is necessary, immediately the State Governments take action. So far as these persons are concerned, I would point out that out of these 33 persons, 13 were undergoing sentences already, 6 have been since deported and 14 have been under prosecution. It will, therefore, be seen that the number of Pakistani nationals who were found indulging in anti-national activities was too small to constitute any danger to the security of the country. Apart from this, full legal powers are available to deal with such Pakistani nationals. Therefore, without taking any further time, I should like to assure the House that Government are fully aware of this problem. Though my hon. friend has put it, more or less on an exaggerated basis, still, Government, as I have stated, will not be governed by any idea of self-complacency; they will take action wherever it is necessary. Because, after all, internal security of India is as important, perhaps more important than even external security. Therefore, I would assure the hon. Members that all that is necessary is being done.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What about Deoband to whom he has referred?

Shri Datar: I have not got that particular information. I shall make enquiries into this matter and shall see to it that if any strong action is necessary, that action is certainly taken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If it is false, then also he should inform this House, because the statement should not go uncorrected.

Shri Datar: As soon as information is available, it will be done.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in Mikir hills, from where the refugees were driven out even with the help of the elephants, Muslims of Pakistan nationality are being settled. May I know whether he is aware of this fact? I hope the hon. Minister will make necessary investigation and let the House know what the latest situation is. I want to know whether the Government have been extremely vigilant about Pakistani nationals in India.

Shri Datar: They have got to be vigilant. I would request the hon. lady Member, as well as others, to give us any information that they have, after checking it up to the extent they can, so that we may look into this matter and take necessary action wherever it is found necessary.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister has not replied to one question. Would he tell us the number of Pakistani nationals now in this country on proper visas and passports who are employed?

Shri Datar: I have given some figures. I cannot offhand give all the figures.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: When you issue passports and visas to them, you must know this information.

Shri Datar: If a Pakistani national acquires Indian citizenship according to the Indian Citizenship Act, because he is here on a long-term basis, then you cannot turn him out all on a sudden.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know the number. I am not asking you to turn them out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The difficulty is that those Pakistani nationals who have settled here legally in employment for a long time are finding it difficult. As long as they have got employment, they have got legal passport, visa and all that sort of thing and they should not be harassed. Ultimately, at the stage of retirement, when they are trying to settle their provident fund and retirement benefits, it is said that they are Pakistani nationals.

Shri Datar: That is the opposite of what Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has stated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is so. There are two sides. We must see both.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister was telling about the building of roads and establishment of check-posts. What is the assistance that the Centre is going to give to the State Government?

Mr. Chairman: This is a matter of detail which need not be answered in this discussion.

17.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 7, 1961/Bhadra 16, 1883 (Saka).