

मंहगा बीज किसानों को दिया जाता है। क्या सस्ता बीज दिया जाएगा ताकि वे खरीद सकें और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें ताकि आपको बाहर से अन्न मंगाने की जरूरत न पड़े।

देश में बहुत सी भूमि बंजर पड़ी है। उस में से कितनी इस समय उपजाऊ बनाई गई है? बाकी जो है क्या उसके लिए सरकार ने कोई प्लान बनाया है कि उसको भी काश्त के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा और इसके लिया क्या कोई अवधि निश्चित की है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का जो हिस्सा इस प्रश्न से ताल्लुक रखता है उसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय दे दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बाहर से अनाज मंगाया जाता है। लेकिन जो किसान अनाज बेचते हैं उसको समय पर पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। यहां सरकार की ओर से जो बीज दिया जाता है, वह मंहगा होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह बार-बार दखल देना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप खुल कर इस तरह मंत्रियों को सपोर्ट क्यों कर रहे हैं?

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The terms of the latest agreement are much stiffer than the earlier agreement. For example, according to this agreement 60 per cent of the total value of the import has to be paid for in foreign currency instead of 40 per cent in the earlier agreement. Moreover, the proportion of the PL-480 counterpart funds set apart for the exclusive use of the American Embassy has been increased from 7 to 9 per cent. I would like to know from the Government why they have agreed to these disadvantageous proposals of the American Government, when the American Government itself is burdened with over-production of foodgrains. Does it mean

that this Government is more and more yielding to American pressure?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It will be wrong to say that the Government has signed this agreement as a result of pressure. In fact, I have indicated earlier the main reason why this agreement was entered into, namely that according to the P.L. 480 Law which was enacted in 1966 or so in USA it was indicated that year after year the terms would be more onerous. Next year the terms are going to be more onerous, and so this year we have signed this agreement.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Sir, Question 248 may be taken along with it.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question.

Migration of Refugees from East Pakistan to West Bengal

*243. SHRI R. BARUA ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU ;

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that refugees from East Pakistan, are continuously migrating to West Bengal since the year 1964;

(b) if so, the total number of refugees migrated to West Bengal since the year 1964;

(c) the total number of East Pakistan refugees migrated to Assam since the aforesaid year;

(d) whether the continuous migration of refugees is responsible for and the main cause for communal disturbances in India; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5,16,442 persons have migrated during the period 1.1.1964 to 31.10.1969.

(c) 2,00,755 persons have migrated during the period 1.1.1964 to 31.10.1969.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI R. BARUA : There are a large number of persons coming to Assam, which is practically disturbing the balance in that frontier State. There is also no further land available there to accommodate the people. How is it that the Government of India is pressurising our State to take in more people? What is the logic behind it?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We are not asking the State Government at present to absorb the refugees who are coming but they came there earlier to the transit camps from where we have to send them to places like Mana etc. We are not pressurising the Assam Government, but we are trying to find out if there is possibility of getting more land for the settlement of those who want to be there in Assam.

SHRI R. BARUA : Recently a Committee was formed to go to Assam and look into a question of refugees. This is an indirect way of pressurising, thereby creating tension in that area. What is the idea behind it?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In the Consultative Committee the Members suggested that they would like to go to Assam and discuss with the Assam Government the possibility of finding more land for resettlement. We have written to the Chief Minister of Assam about this. We are awaiting his reactions to this.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I know from the hon. Minister...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is a refugee from the Congress.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He has of course joined them recently. It is a fact that they refugees coming to West Bengal from East Pakistan say that they were driven out by being given trouble by the Pakistani Government, not only Pakistani nationals? Is it a fact that not only Hindus are coming but Muslims are coming in large numbers to West Bengal and Assam in lakhs and are infiltrating from there to Gujarat and other places? Is it not a fact that they are responsible for spreading communal troubles in those places? Is it not a fact that when the Assam Government wanted to send back this illegal Muslim population into Pakistan, the Central Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed asked that Government not to send them back but to regularise those illegal entrants?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : This deals with migration from East Bengal to West Bengal. Where is the question of Muslim infiltration?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Are those Muslims also refugees? There should be some relevance.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : That question is irrelevant.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why should they sit here then? They can join the Congress and sit there... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : If a point of order is raised, it is for me to decide. What am I sitting here for? It is perfectly relevant.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : About the first part of the question, it is true that refugees come away from East Pakistan due to feeling of insecurity and the difficult economic conditions there and their difficulties in getting redress against the majority community. So far as the second part of his question is concerned, we have no evidence to show that the communal riots in the country are due to refugees coming from other parts of the country. As for the third part of the question, the Muslims who come are not refugees; if they come they are infiltrators and it is for the Assam Government to deal with such persons.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about Fakharuddin Ahmed ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is absolutely wrong. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SWELL : I would like to know whether it is a fact that as a result of the political upheavals in Pakistan, and the uncertain conditions that prevail in that country, particularly the problem of population equation between East Pakistan and West Pakistan, there is today in Pakistan Governmental pressure on the people of Pakistan to leave their country and that the telltale sign of the human avalanche may from across the frontier is already provided in certain recent arrivals from East Pakistan. If the Government is aware of this, I would like to know whether they have any kind of machinery either to receive these refugees from East Pakistan or to combat the impending human avalanche.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I said, the reasons for the refugees coming from there, are the economic distress there, the conditions of insecurity and also the difficulties of the minorities to get redress against the majority community at the hands of the Government. So, partly I agree with the hon. Member that the conditions are not secure for those persons and therefore they have to come to this side.

About the machinery, we have the machinery. The Government's policy is not to encourage them to come in, but when they come in we have got the machinery to deal with them.

SHRI SWELL : For the benefit of the House, I seek your protection. Here is an impending human problem which is going to develop into a very huge problem for this country. It is the preliminary duty of the Government to anticipate problems and to gear up the machinery for meeting that problem. I want to know from the Minister whether there is any thinking in the Government to meet such an eventuality.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : May I know whether the Minister is aware

that for the refugees from East Pakistan who have come to my district, they are trying their best to rehabilitate themselves and that they have already cultivated the fallow lands, but the difficulty is the Assam Government is not giving the settlement to these refugees ? Will the Government come to their rescue and ask the Assam Government to give them the settlement ? They have been there for the last four to five years in my district, Cachar.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : For the Assam Government, there was a certain target of settling 12,000 families in that State. I must compliment the Assam Government that they have fulfilled that target. There are other persons in Camps in that State for whom we have arranged settlement outside ; we arranged for their movement and we wanted to take them outside ; but most of them refused to go. As is known to you and the hon. Members, the Dandakaranya project is one where we have done a very good job. But unfortunately, the families in transit Camp in Assam are not prepared to go outside Assam. The Assam Government has got no more land, as they say, and they have fulfilled the target of settling 12,000 families. Therefore, the Camp families are there in Assam against our advice and persuasion we cannot help them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the papers, it appears that many refugees have come from East Pakistan after the Dacca riots. I would like to know from the Minister whether this question has been taken up with the Pakistan Government, that there is insecurity in East Pakistan as far as the minorities are concerned, as our country is pledged to the security of the minorities here and every day we are discussing it here. May I know whether this question has been taken up with the Pakistan Government and if so, what is their reaction.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We are concerned with the rehabilitation of the refugees who have come. So far as this question is concerned he has to address this question to the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI S. M. Banerjee : It is good they are being sent to Mana camp but the influx

of refugees from East Pakistan is a big problem. I went to know whether it has been conveyed to the External Affairs Ministry. The Cabinet is one.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : True, but we are doing only a part of the work.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान से आनेवाले रिफ्यूजीज की समस्या कोई नई नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान सरकार के बीच में कई करार हो चुके हैं—नेहरू-नून एग््रीमेन्ट, नेहरू-लियाकत एग््रीमेन्ट दो विशेष हैं और उनके मुताबिक पाकिस्तान सरकार को वहां पर जो हिन्दू माइ-नोरिटीज, बुधिम्ड्स, हैं उनकी रक्षा करनी होगी और उसी तरह से हमें यहां मुस्लिम माइ-नोरिटीज की रक्षा करनी होगी। हमने रक्षा की है और इसका सुबूत है कि उनकी संख्या अब 3 करोड़ से 5 करोड़ हो गई है जब कि पाकिस्तान में उनकी रक्षा नहीं की गई है, उन की संख्या ढाई करोड़ से एक करोड़ रह गई है। आज भी वहां पर 10 परसेन्ट हिन्दू हैं, जिस तरह से 10 परसेन्ट मुसलमान यहां पर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने उन एग््रीमेन्ट्स के आधार पर पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई बातचीत की है कि उनको वही अधिकार दे, जो अधिकार हम यहां पर अपनी मुस्लिम माइनोरिटीज को देते हैं। अगर वह नहीं देते हैं तो इसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहां तक हमारे यहां पुनर्वास का प्रश्न है—उन की जो सम्पत्ति छूट गई है, उनके बैंक बैलेंस का—इन प्रश्नों पर हम उनसे बराबर बातचीत करते रहते हैं। लेकिन यह बात आप जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रति जो दृष्टिकोण है, वह बहुत सहानुभूति नहीं है। हमारा करार-नामा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में था...

श्री बलराज मधोक : नेहरू लियाकत एग््रीमेन्ट पूरे पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान की इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में भी हुआ था, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में नहीं हो पाया था। इसका कारण हाउस को मालूम है। फिर भी जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हम उन से बात करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक देखें, लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि जिस तरह हम ने उन के प्रति किया है, उतना हम उन से नहीं पा सके हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : वह तो नहीं मानते, लेकिन क्या आप कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : The figure of 2,07,000 only includes those refugees who have registered their names in the camps. There are thousands of refugees who have come on their own. They have not registered their names and they are encroaching the land. I wrote to Mr. Azad for the rehabilitation of certain refugees and he replied that those refugees have not registered and therefore Government of India cannot do anything. It means that the number of refugees who are there may go up to 3 lakhs. In view of the fact that the Government of Assam has fulfilled the target of rehabilitating 12,000 families, what steps is the Government of India going to take to take away those surplus refugees from Assam, so that there may be no tension there in future?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Our policy is that migrants who come with migration certificates are eligible for help, but we have given instructions to the State Governments that in cases where they find there are difficulties, those who have not registered should also be helped. About taking them away from Assam, as I said, after the Assam Government have fulfilled their quota, we ready to rehabilitate them have got a project to move them from

Assam. But unfortunately they are not prepared to move outside Assam. In this respect, we seek the help and corporation of hon. members and public workers to persuade them to go to the projects which we have prepared for them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The refugees, who are the unfortunate victims of sin that was committed by the leaders of India, namely, partition, they are neither here nor there; as the saying goes *na ghar ka, na ghat ka*. Assam says it has no place for them and West Bengal says it is saturated and it cannot accommodate any more refugees. According to the recommendation of the study team, Andaman will fulfil its quota of 75,000 East Bengal refugees for rehabilitation in Andamans. May I know whether the Government is going to fulfil that commitment by the Fourth Plan? Secondly, in view of the fact that Nehru-Liaqat and Nehru-Noon Pacts have lapsed and also in view of the fact that passport and visa systems have been introduced, thus restricting the free travel of the East Pakistan, refugees to East Pakistan, and also in view of the forcible occupation of properties and confiscation of properties of the minorities in East Pakistan by the East Pakistan Government, will the government reconsider the question of extending compensation to the refugees for the properties left behind in East Pakistan, as they have done in the case of refugees from West Pakistan?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have got proposals to settle refugees in Andamans and we are preparing plans. Some of the refugees have already gone to Andamans and others to some other parts of the country. We stand by our commitment that those who have come over to India from Pakistan are our charge and our responsibility and we want to rehabilitate them. We have plans and projects not only for Andamans but also other parts of the country. We are persuading them to come out of Assam because the Assam Government say that no more land is available for rehabilitating the refugees. But if the refugees do not come out of Assam we are helpless. The same is the position so far as West Bengal is concerned.

The second part of the question is

about extending compensation facilities to the refugees from East Pakistan. At present we have no such proposal.

Coming to migration certificates, our current policy is that there should be migration certificates for the refugees who are coming over to India. We have simplified the procedure and now there should be no difficulty to get a migration certificate for those who want it. The object of instituting the migration certificate is more to help the refugees than for anything else. Now, with its introduction government will be in a position to take notice of them. Otherwise, they cross, we cannot locate them and afterwards they are put to difficulties. So, we are doing it only in their interests.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, though I have put some direct questions the Minister has not replied to them. My first question was about the recommendation of the study team about rehabilitation of 75,000 refugees in Andamans. The refugees are willing to go there. I wanted to know categorically what quota they have decided to send during the Fourth Plan. He has avoided that question. Secondly, in view of the fact that the basic reason which was there for not extending the compensation facilities to the East Pakistan refugees is no longer there whether government will reconsider this question.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has answered that part of the question.

SHRI SHMAR GUHA : The study team was sent to Andamans by the government and after its return it has submitted its report.

As you know, Sir, we had been to Andamans recently and we know the position firsthand. During the Fourth Plan only 300 families are going to be sent to Andamans.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिये। देखिए एक घण्टा निकल गया, हमारी बेनेज से एक आदमी को भी बाप ने नहीं बुलाया।

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not called, do you think no one has been called? Will you please sit down? I am not prepared to listen to you.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : लेकिन आपको सुनना पड़ेगा श्रीमान् जी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, बैठ जाइए आप ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : आप इस तरह से करेगे तो काम चलना मुश्किल हो जायगा ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir you directed the Minister to answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to name him.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : हमारे राइट को आप नहीं ले सकते हैं। यह कोई तरीके की बात है? आपको इस कुर्सो पर इन्साफ के लिये बैठाया है...

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. If you do not sit down and if you insist in that, I will have to ask you to withdraw from the House. From your party Shrimati Chanda, Shri Barua, Shri Shastri and Shri Damani were called .. (Interruption)

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : लेकिन इन बेंच से कितनों को बुलाया है ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You cannot behave like that. You must respect the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : It has become a habit with him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से मैं एक बात कहना चाहत हूँ। कुछ दो दिन से इस सदन में अनावश्यक उत्तेजना पैदा हो जाती है। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय आप से कुछ गरम भाषा बोल रहे थे, अब श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा बोलने लगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि दोनों

पक्षों को बड़ी शांति के साथ और संयम के साथ व्यवहार करना चाहिए। आपके लिये यह स्वाभाविक है कि आप सब को मौका दें और यह आवश्यक भी है। लेकिन मौका न मिलने पर हम उत्तेजित हो जायें और किसी भी मर्यादा का पालन न करें तो यह अनुचित है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में शांति बनाए रखने में सब लोग आप को सहयोग दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं आप से अर्ज करूँ।

I had attended the Speakers' Conference in Canada in September and I was very particular in asking all the Speakers as to how many questions they were able to dispose of during the Question Hour. The Speaker of Australia told me that it was 25 and the Speaker of Great Britain told me that it was 30. No Speaker told me that it was less than 20 or 25. It was 25 in many cases and 20 in one or two cases. I asked them how they managed it. The British House of Commons Speaker told me that he gave a chance to the gentleman who asked the question and allowed one supplementary and in many cases one or at the most two other gentlemen to ask a question. Thus they always go up to 25 or 30. The House of Commons is much bigger House than ours; it has about 650 members. The same is the case with others. We may be a little bigger than Australia and Canada, but they also manage to do about the same number of questions.

We have received 20,000 questions this time out of which 30 are always printed. In spite of my best efforts, I admit my defeat, I have not been able to go beyond an average of five questions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is a minority government; hence the difficulty.

SHRI RABI RAY : We are a developing country.

MR. SPEAKER : Even a question where only a Member from Assam may be interested takes long. This question

related to Bengal and Assam and I thought that I might give more chance to people from Bengal and Assam. When there are questions relating to UP, I try to call Members from UP..... (Interruption) I always take care to see that the hon. Members who are more interested in the Question should be allowed. But if you think that it is a question of right party-wise, you have it. I propose that the average time that a Question should take should be 5 to 10 minutes. Usually, what happens is that the first two Questions take more than half an hour. Then, you resent saying, "What about other Questions? And you come to my chamber and ask, "What about my Question?" I have to incur many hon. Members' displeasure. I was much a more happier gentleman when I sat there. After I have come here, I am losing many good friends like Mr. Banerjee and others.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have no grouse against you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : On the very first day, I swore before God that I will discharge my duties honestly with malice towards none. And I will stick to it. When I hasten through a Question, it is because I want other Questions also to get time. If you are unhappy over it, I simply cannot help it. Now, the Question Hour is over.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The next Question was in my name. My chance is gone for no fault of mine.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on a point of personal explanation.

My name was mentioned. May I assure you I have no grouse against you? I rise in many seat but that has become a habit with me for 13 years. That is my physical exercise. Why should you mind it? You can ask me to sit down and I sit down. I shall never accuse you. I only try to catch your eye. I have no grouse against you.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes I have to dodge people to catch my eye. That is in your interest. I have a personal request to you. When you get up and speak, you

avoid raising your hand or fist or finger towards me. I hope you will not mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have now decided that henceforth I shall do so.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Sir, in view of the importance of this Question regarding migration of refugees from East Pakistan to West Bengal, you may kindly allow another opportunity...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : On this question of exodus of refugees from East Pakistan to West Bengal, I am allowing it later on. I have already admitted that. I hope you will get ample time. My friends from this side had no time to speak and, certainly, they will be given time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Selection of Correspondents Travelling with Prime Minister on her Domestic Tours

*241. **SHRI BHAJAHARI MAHATO :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau and the I. F. W. J. are consulted regarding the selection of news organisations and correspondents covering various domestic tours of the Prime Minister ;

(b) the number of newsmen who travelled only one way in the Prime Minister's plane and did not return with the party from their hometowns ;

(c) whether the Prime Minister's Secretariat is guided by the expert advice of the P.I.B. regarding the selection of papers and correspondents ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a), (c) and (d). The Press Information Bureau is in close