

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश कहीं का नहीं रहेगा। देश का तब क्या बनेगा, कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आप यह भी देखें कि क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि आई० जी० की और मामूली पुलिस वाले की तनखाह में फर्क कितना है, जो आफिसर हैं उनकी और इनकी सर्विस कंडिशन में फर्क कितना है, रूने के लिए जो इनको लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है, इन दोनों में फर्क कितना है, वे तो बंगलोज में रहते हैं और ये कहाँ रहते हैं क्या इसको आपने कभी देखा है और इसके बारे में सोचा है। बोलने चलने में फर्क कितना है, बच्चों की जो तालीम है, इसमें फर्क कितना है। इस वक्त आप देखें कि बच्चे स्कूलों में भरती हो रहे हैं। लेकिन हालत क्या है, किताबें कितनी मंहगी हैं और कितनी ज्यादा हैं। किताबों का वजन तो तेरह सेर होता है लेकिन बच्चे का वजन बारह सेर होता है। यह तो शिक्षा की हालत है।

इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि मेहरबानी करके उन लोगों को जो जेलों में बन्द हैं, आप छोड़ें उनके खिलाफ जो मुकदमे दायर हैं उनको वापिस लें। आप सोचें कि जब हम ने जबदस्त ग्रंथेज से लड़ाई लड़ी थी और उससे लड़ाई लड़ी थी जो कि साम्राज्यवाद का प्रतीक था और देश में जब आई० एन० ए० के सिपाहियों और अफसरों का ट्रायल हुआ था तो क्या उनको छोड़ा नहीं गया था, क्या वे छूटे नहीं थे? उसी आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के लोगों ने मान लो दो मिनट के लिए कि कुछ गलती को, उनसे कुछ कसूर हुआ, किताबी इज्जत उन्होंने ले डाला और चव्हाण साहब को कोठी के बाहर प्रदर्शन किया लेकिन आप उनको माफ कर दें। उनके बाल बच्चों का तो ख्याल करें। मैं तो सरदारी लाल से कहा था कि आई० जी० के पास जाओ और अपने आप को गिरफ्तार करा लो, तुम्हारी जरूर बेल हो जाएगी, लेकिन बेल नहीं हुई। मैं निवेदन

करता हूँ कि जिन प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों की बिना पर आप आप और हम यहां बैठे हैं, उन्हीं उसूलों की बिना पर आप उनकी तरफ भी देखें, और खाली अनुशासन के नाम से पुलिस के उन हुकमरानों की मदद करने की कोशिश न करें जो चाहते हैं कि इनको दबा जाय। जो उनके छोटे छोटे बच्चे हैं उनकी मुस्कुराहट को कायम रखने के लिए उनको आप छोड़ें ताकि वे बाहर आएँ और चव्हाण साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करें। आप हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के और हिन्दुस्तान के जम्हूरी उसूलों के प्रतीक हैं इन्हीं उसूलों की बिना पर मैं आपसे इनके प्रति सहानुभूति दिखाने की अपील करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

This House resolves that in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 6 of the Police-Force (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Rules, 1966, published in the Gazette of India by notification No. G.S.R. 1892, dated the 12th December, 1966 and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th April, 1967, be annulled.

"This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The motion was negatived.

17.53 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ATROCITIES ON BUDDHIST MINORITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Before we take up the Half-an-hour discussion, I would like to inform the House that a Calling Attention matter by Shri Samar Guha included in today's List of Business was not taken up after the Question Hour to-day as the mem-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ber was not present in the House when the item was reached and the Speaker called out his name. A few minutes later the Member came into the House and some Members requested the Speaker to take up the item since the Member had gone out of the House just for a minute or so. The Speaker, however, declined to go back to the business which had been passed over. A suggestion was then made that this item might be taken up at a later hour or date. The Speaker agreed to consider that. Thereafter the Member saw the Speaker and explained to him the reasons for his short absence. While reiterating his decision that the House should not go back to an item of business passed over and also that the business in the name of the absent Member will not be taken up out of place, the Speaker has as a special case agreed to permit this item to be taken up now.

Shri Samar Guha may now call the attention of the Minister.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): I call the attention of the External Affairs Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Atrocities on Buddhist minorities in East Pakistan, destruction of an ancient Buddhist Vihar of Rajanagar in Chittagong district and murder of its chief priest."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think you would have read the statement. It need not be read out by the Minister now. Let him lay it on the Table and then you may put your question.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have informed this House on a number of occasions of the unhappy lot of the religious

minorities in Pakistan. The Buddhist community in that country was no exception. The Hon'ble Members may be aware that as a result of communal riots in East Pakistan during January-February, 1964, quite a few thousand of the Chakma Buddhists who lived in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Pakistan crossed over into the Mizo Hills in India. More recently, in April, 1967, there were reports in the press of a communal riot in Cox Bazar sub-Division of the Chittagong District, in East Pakistan, in which the houses of the Buddhist locality were burnt down and a large number of Buddhists were killed. This incident was officially denied by the Pakistan authorities. However, the Government had reasons to believe that the newspaper reports were correct. A question on this subject was answered in this House on 10-7-1967.

As regards the reported murder of the 75-year old chief Buddhist priest of the Chakma community, on 5th July this year, the Government have come across a news-item published in the Morning News, Dacca, of 13-7-1967, according to which Chakma Raj Guru Ven. Dharmaratna Mahathero Binoy Disharad, a renowned Buddhist monk and High Priest of Rajanagar Rajvihar in the district of Chittagong, was assassinated by some dacoits at the Raj Vihar on the mid-night of July 5, 1967. The Government have not received any information regarding the reported destruction of an ancient Buddhist Vihar at Rajanagar. No reports of migration of Buddhists to India as a result of these incidents have been received.

I may mention here that under the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of 1950, the Government of Pakistan have solemnly agreed to ensure to the minorities throughout its territory complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, and full sense of security in respect of life, property and personal honour. It is a responsibility which the Government of Pakistan owes to its own nationals.

Shri Samar Guha: In the statement made by the External Affairs Minister he has stated quoting the Morning News, Dacca that the priest was assassinated by some dacoits. It is not correct. Secondly, it is stated that the government have not received any information regarding the reported destruction of the ancient Buddhist Vihar. It is also not correct. With your permission, I will place on the Table a paper called Jagaran....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever your information is, you put a question on the basis of that information. You are permitted to put a question. I will not allow the other documents to be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Samar Guha: The question is (a) whether with a view to work out two objectives of the Pindi Plan, firstly to make infiltration route of the Naga and Mizo hostiles to their training camps in the Chittagong Hill Tract area safe and secure and secondly to mischievously confuse the vigorous autonomy movement of the East Pak. people against Pindi domination by spreading communal passion atrocities on Buddhist minorities had been committed and recently intensified by Pro-Ayub elements to squeeze out the Chakma people totally from this strategic area of Hill Chittagong and (b) whether the Chakma community of the Chittagong Hill Tract Area which is situated adjacent to Assam and Tripura, constituted 97 per cent of the local population at the time of partition and whether nearly 37,000 Chakma have been squeezed out since partition....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be difficult for the Minister to follow so many questions and then answer them. I am unable to follow the question.

Shri Samar Guha: One man, one question... and (c) whether the Government of India will make an effort

to mobilise world opinion, particularly of the Buddhist countries at present, against politically motivated atrocities engineered by Pro-Ayub elements on the Buddhist and other minorities of East Pakistan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may answer one question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I take the last question which is a very important question: whether we mobilised world public opinion against what is happening in Pakistan. We have informed all the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia about what is happening to the Buddhist minority in Pakistan. By a curious irony Pakistan has decided to call an international Buddhist conference in Dacca in 1968. We have drawn the attention of the Buddhist countries that this is merely window dressing and we have pointed out to them how the Buddhist minority has been treated. As far as we are concerned, we have mobilised public opinion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.59 hrs.

SCARCITY OF SUGARCANE*

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, गन्ने की कीमत और चीनी की कमी से संबंधित अपनी चर्चा को प्रारम्भ करते हुए खाद्य मंत्री से आपके द्वारा मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को ले कर संसद में कई बार प्रश्नों के रूप में और कई बार चर्चाओं के रूप में यह बात सामने आई है लेकिन दुख है कि अभी तक इस का कोई सन्तोषजनक समाधान नहीं हो सका है। 1965-66 में इस देश में लगभग 32 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था। तब ऐसा लगता था कि देश चीनी के संबंध में आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा क्योंकि जहाँ एक भारतवर्ष में चीनी की खपत का संबंध है लगभग 28 लाख टन की ही हमारी आवश्यक-

*Half-an-hour discussion.