

16.22 1/2 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPATRIATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up the next item Resolution regarding 'Repatriation of illegal immigrants' by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat. Before we take up discussion on this Resolution, we have to fix the time. I will make a suggestion. Shall we fix two hours for discussion on this Resolution?

If it is not completed in two hours, then, we will think of extending it further. Now, it is fixed as two hours. Pro. Rasa Singh Rawat.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :--

"That this House expresses its grave concern over the large-scale illegal immigration of people from Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders during the last 25 years or more and resolves and urgent steps be taken to identify and repatriate all those illegal immigrants."

Sir, our country became independent on August 15, 1947 after waging a long struggle, undergoing tortures in death cells, sacrifices made by revolutionaries, and launching of Satyagrah by our national leaders. The constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950 and India was declared a Sovereign, Democratic Republic. After that, it was but natural for us to pay attention towards stability, freedom, security, unity, integrity, development and reconstruction of our country and efforts continued in this direction. However, the hands holding the reins of Government in this country proved so weak fragile and unworthy that our neighbouring countries from whom we had expected brotherly and friendly behaviour gradually stated taking hostile stance.

Sir, a war was fought between India and Pakistan in 1971, in which Pakistan had suffered a humiliating defeat and it broke into two parts viz. West Pakistan and East Pakistan. East Pakistan came to be known as Bangladesh. We thought Pakistan would take its lesson and would no longer pick up quarrel with us, would desist from interfering in our internal affairs and would come round in accepting our position regarding Kashmir. Likewise, we regarded Bangladesh also as our younger brother as we were responsible for its coming into being. Our soldiers too shed their blood in emergence of this nation. So, we had hoped that by virtue of the help rendered by our soldiers to that country, it would prove to be our real neighbour, our younger brother and a real companion. But alas, our dream was shattered before long.

"Har Samajh Baithe The Jisse Gala Apna Sajne Ko, Vey Hi Naag Ban Baithe Hamein Das Jane Ko."

Afterwards, when the power in Bangladesh, gradually came into the hands of the fundamentalist, minorities were subjected to atrocities there. Though, their exodus had started earlier, it has increased even more now. They started pushing these people towards India and as a result, the population swelled abruptly in North-Eastern States and it posed a great danger to the existence of the nation.

I have to say with heavy heart that those who are holding power either at the centre or in Assam or in any other State, are not concerned about the country or the society. They are only concerned about protecting their chairs and enlarging their vote banks. It has resulted in intruders from Pakistan and Bangladesh intruding and setting in India. They have managed ration cards for themselves. Greedy voters seekers have got them declared citizens of India and their names registered in the voters' lists. It has posed a serious problem to the country.

Bangladesh is a small country with an area of 1.44 lakh sq. k.m. Today, its population is 12 crore, which is likely to increase upto 25 crore in the next 25 years. It means that the density of population in Bangladesh is only 776 per square k.m. Bangladesh is also one of the poorest countries of the world and it is in the grip of Fundamentalists. Therefore, I shall present a picture of uninterrupted infiltration taking place in different States of North-Eastern region. I am sure the House shares my concern. The time has come when the Government of India as well as the people of India should become alert and take the things seriously. It will be a treason if we started taking important issues of national interest on party lines.

I beg the forgiveness of my colleagues sitting in this House -- be they members of the Congress(I), the Communist Party or the Janta Dal -- while saying that instead of attaching paramount importance to the national interests, they follow appeasement to the national strength their vote banks and that's why whenever the issue of foreign infiltrators is raised here, they start cursing BJP in the name of secularism and term it as a Communal party. We talk of national interest and say that foreign national should be extruded from India. Some of them have infiltrated into India from Pakistan. Pakistan is also hatching such conspiracy through ISI, Pakistani and Afghan nationals, inhabitants of Pakistan occupied Kashmir, Sudanese and nationals of other countries, who join groups of Kashmiri terrorists in the name of religion and at times of Quazis for getting Kashmir separted from India. Apart that Pakistani infiltrators cross

700 kilometre long border line along Rajasthan through the border along Gujrat as a thief, smugglers and robbers. At times infiltration is facilitated under the pretext of pushing out Bangladeshi nationals or the secret agents across the border rearing of deaf, dumb or mentally retarded persons. The agents of ISI and Pakistan are using Nepal as the conduct for infiltration and hatching various conspiracies. But the most dangerous threat is from North-East region.

The ex-Chief Minister of Delhi had also said that there are 2-3 lakhs Bangladeshis in Delhi only. When the investigation and identification campaign started, approximately one lakh Bangladeshis were identified in Mumbai and operation push back was started. At that stage the people who boasted of being secularists said that it was aimed against the Bengalis which was not the case. The Indian citizens belonging to West Bengal or Bengal could live anywhere. No action could be taken up against the citizens of India.

There are two types of people among the Bangala-desh from infiltrators whose names figure in voters' lists also. First category includes those whose religion was in danger following the partition of India and who believed in India as their mother, and were the progenies of Ram and Krishna and chanted Vande matram. They took part in the struggle for independence. They were driven out from their homeland when East or West Pakistan was born. It was our moral responsibility to get them rehabilitated here. They were called as Hindu refugees. They settled here. They were given all sorts of assistance. When the leaders accepted the partition of the country, the mass exodus took place from both the sides resulting in population exchange on the large scale. But those who came into India after 1971 belong to a particular community only, that is Muslims community. And their strength is multiplying by leaps and bounds.

I want to put forth here the data of the census of 1991, whereby becomes evident the extent to which situation has become explosive in the North - East. The average growth rate of population was 36.83 percent from 1981 to 1991 but the increase in the population of Muslim was 135.01 percent in Arunachal. The average growth rate in Bihar during 1981-1991 was 23.54 percent, but the overall growth rate of the Muslim population was 29.5 percent inside Manipur. *(Interruptions)* I want to prove that the population swelled up there largely because of the infiltration of Bangladeshis. Mr. Prime Minister had recently given a reply in Lok Sabha....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Sir, I am on a point of order. How can he say that about a particular community?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Menjeri) : Sir, I am on a point of order.*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order?

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED : I have no objection if the hon. Member is bringing out and presenting some figures. But while presenting the figure, he is pointing an accusing figures against a particular community. Why does he communalise it? I would like to ask him, what is the percentage of the minority community in Kerala? What is this? Can he go on saying like this in this country?*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, I am not talking on a political lines but what I mean to say is that the increase in population and growth rate of their population is so much higher.*(Interruptions)* Those who were instrumental in getting Ration Cards issued to Bangladeshi infiltrators and enlisting their names in voters list with a view to strengthen their vote banks are talking like this.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rawat, please restrict your speech only to the Resolution.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I am sticking to that only, Sir.

[Translation]

These are the figures in this regard. The average growth rate of population in Bihar is 23.54 percent, whereas the population of Muslims has increased at the rate of 29.5 percent. In Manipur the average growth rate was 29.29 percent., but the population of Muslims there has increased by 34.44 percent. The average growth rate of population was 32.86 percent in Meghalaya, whereas the Muslim population there has gone up by 48.34 percent.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, again I would say that it is not the question of Muslim population or non-Muslim population.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, they are also citizens of this country.*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think in the context of the Resolution, you may give the figures relating to the Bangladeshis-not in general terms, but about the Bangladeshis who are coming here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Population increased so much due to Bangladesh infiltrators and the composition of population underwent such a change. ... (Interruptions)

Only due to this demographic assault by these infiltrators, population there has registered this much high percentage of increase. This is what I want to say. It will be a matter of pride for us if our Muslims, Hindu and Christian Citizens register growth. The entire country is one from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and Gujarat to Nagaland we all 92 crore people constitute one country. But influx of Pakistani and Bangladeshi infiltrators causes rift and tension and demographic problem crops up. The activities of I.S.I. have increased. This gives impetus to separatist and anti-national tendencies and fillip to economic discontent. Even otherwise, the population of India has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Our country is an independent, and self estimate nation if any foreign national comes as a tourist on Visa, then they are welcome here. There goes a saying here in India.

'MEHAMAAN JO HAMARA HOTA HAI, VOH JAAN SE PYARA HOTA HAI' (Guests are dearer than life to us)

But such national who get mixed, into our population and create troubles later, should be extruded, irrespective of whether they are from Bangladesh or Pakistan. There should be a register for the identification of foreign nationals in which it should be recorded as to when they came to India and where they went and when they have to go back. This practice should be strictly complied with. The population has increased upto 32.86 percent in Meghalaya due to the influx of these Bangladeshi nationals.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order?

SHRI SHAHABUDDIN : The census figures that are being quoted do not refer to the categories of Bangladeshi or Pakistanis or Tibetans or Nepalese. They refer to Muslims, Hindus and Christians of this country and therefore, to quote these figures is moral to communalise the entire situation and to create hatred against certain communities and therefore, that should be ruled out of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can controvert those figures in your speech. Mr. Rawat, please stick up to the subject.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : If he has any figures about Pakistanis or Bangladeshis, let him quote and not about Hindus, Christians and Muslims... (Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I have taken these figures from authentic documents.

[Translation]

These figures are based on the 1990-91 census. In 1981, no census was held in Assam. Hence, I can not make comparison with the 1991 figures. However, it is presumed that one-third increase in the population in Assam has been due to infiltration of these Bangladeshis and Pakistanis.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, again there is an allegation that one-third of the Muslims living in Assam are Bangladeshis. This is an allegation and that should not be permitted on the Floor of the house.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can contradict these allegations. He has the right to speak.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Who is he to champion the cause of Bangladeshis? We should think of our national interest. With due respect to the honourable Members, I would request that all the foreign nationals should be repatriated. The infiltrators who are later identified as I.S.I. agents are posing a threat to the nation.....

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur) : I am on point of order. This matter does not relate to any community. It concerns Indians and foreign nationals. It is not in the national interest to target a particular community.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Therefore I have already said that he should refer to immigrants from Bangladesh and quote figures accordingly.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : But he is not doing so, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can then contradict them in your speech. What else can we do?

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : In Mizoram, the average increase in the population was 49.7 percent. But due to infiltration this stands at 105.08 per cent. In Nagaland, the average increase in population was 56.08

per cent., but due to infiltration from Bangladesh, it rose to 74.84 per cent. Similarly in Orissa, the average increase in population was 20.06 per cent, but due to infiltration from Bangladesh it becomes 36.03 per cent.

Sir, in Tripura...*(Interruptions)* I am talking of Eastern States, where Bangladeshis have been infiltrating ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, these are his figures. If you want to contradict them, you could do that when you speak on this subject. I have no ways of checking the figures here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, please listen to me and then give your views. In our census report there is no figure available on the basis of communities as to who are from Bangladesh and who are from Pakistan. Those figures are not available. The figures of the foreign immigrations may be available from the report of the Illegal Migrants Determination Tribunal (IMDT).

MR CHAIRMAN : He is giving figures according to his information. Whatever you have, you could also give them when you speak on the subject.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, the average increase in population in Tripura is 34.3 per cent. But due to infiltration, the population of a particular community has risen upto 41.84 per cent. The average rise in population in West Bengal is 24.73 per cent. But, due to infiltration, this has increased upto 36.79 per cent in the border districts. This shows the fast changing demographic profile of the eastern States due to infiltration. I would request my friends to rise above party lines in matters concerning important national issues. After a day or two Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birth anniversary will be celebrated. Once Netaji had said :

"Kadam Kadam Badhaye Ja, Khushi Ke Geet Gaye Ja,

Zindagi Hai Kaum Ki, Tu Kaum Par Lootaye Ja".

It is our duty to add to the glory of India. Due to infiltration, the countrymen should not feel disconcerted, nor develop any feeling of tension, enmity or treason. In the House, on several occasions, questions on this issue have been raised. My colleague has said that in this regard the Bhartiya Janata Yuva Morcha, a wing of our party, has submitted a memorandum signed by about fifty lakh people on 21st October, 1995. A delegation consisting of representatives of yuva Morcha has met the hon. President with a memorandum and apprised him of the increasing infiltration of the foreigners, particularly

of Bangladeshis and influx of the Chakmas of Chatgaon ranges to India from across the border. India has a dialogue with Bangladesh on this issue. Bangladesh agreed to take back the Chakma refugees. One group was repatriated. Still there are lakhs of refugees in Tripura. They are living in misery in the refugee camp in Arunachal Pradesh. That secularism and policy of appeasement is not applied uniformly is evident from the conditions prevailing in Bangladesh, Tripura, Assam, West Bengal and other eastern States. We should adopt a policy of, 'Justice to all and appeasement to none'. There are some people -- whom I do not want to name who helped the infiltrators to settle, gave them ration cards and their names were included in the voters' list. In Assam, the Assam Gana Parishad had come to power after a prolonged movement against the foreign nationals. The Central Government had cosequently entered into an agreement and given an assurance that after identification, all the foreigners will be repatriated be they Pakistanis or Bangladeshis. But this assurance was not fulfilled because of vote bank politics.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to name certain districts where this problem has assumed menacing proportions. As of now, there are 1.07 crore infiltrators in the country. I will not reveal my source. The figures supplied by the Home Ministry tell a different story. An ex-I.P.S. officer, Shri Baljeet Rai wrote a book, "Demographic Aggression Against India". He had served in Punjab, Delhi, Tripura, Nagaland and Bihar, before retiring as Director-General of police in Rajasthan. In the book he has sounded a warning to the people of the country, the Government, political leaders and the press, about the need to take effective steps to step the tide of infiltration immediately. He has mentioned that 1.5 crore Bangladeshi Muslims have settled in various parts of the country. I will name the districts. These are South 24 pargans, North 24 parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and West Dinajpore in West Bengal and Purnea, Katihar, Kishanganj and Araria in Bihar. Shri Shahabuddin is present here. This problem still exists in his constituency. In the past few days, several persons had demanded that these infiltrators be deported. Similarly, there are ten such districts in Assam i.e. Dhubri, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, nanari, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Nowgaon, Darang and Kamrup. Bodos and others are demanding that the infiltrators should be sent back. There is tension due to infiltrations in Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizrom, Tripura -- all eastern States. Hence, there is a persistent demand in these areas to identify all the post--1971 infiltrations and push them back across the border, without harassing the innocents. The Indo-Bangladesh border should be sealed.

Sir, the incidents of terrorism and infiltrations have declined in Punjab after the erection of barbed wire fencing and installation of electric flood-lights on Indo-

Pakistan border in Punjab. In view of this through you, I demand that arrangements should also be made for barbed wiring on the border in Poonch-Rajouri area in Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat to check infiltrations of Pakistanis and ISI agents. At the time of partition of the country, Bihari Muslims had gone to Pakistan in the name of religion. They are compelled to live in Bangladesh in camps. Earlier Pakistan was divided in two parts *i.e.* West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Atrocities are being committed on Muhajirs in Karachi. Pakistan has been refusing to rehabilitate Bihari Muslims and pushing them towards Indian border.

Sir, there are some mafia gangs operating in Assam, West Bengal and other eastern States who are giving shelter to those Bangladeshi and Pakistani infiltrators under a contract. These mafia gangs are giving them shelter by greasing the palms of the police and other people who have access to politicians. This is the reason that every now and then we read in newspapers that a number of Bangladeshi infiltrators have been caught on Attari border or on Barmer border in Rajasthan. I would like to know who helps them to reach there. It is a treachery against the country. The Government should take action against the people involved in such activities. Sir, a large number of infiltrators have settled here secretly. There are other infiltrators who are being settled here by experting pressure. Sir, through you, I would like to say that the Commissioner of Census and the department responsible for checking illegal entry of foreigners, have not done anything in the regard. Therefore, I would like to say that infiltration from Bangladesh and Pakistan should be stopped.

Sir, through you, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government towards another problem. The population of Hindus in Bangladesh has declined from 28 per cent to 10 per cent. Ms. Taslima has described their plight in her novel 'Lajja'. As a result of this novel, she was forced to leave Bangladesh and now she has taken shelter in foreign countries. Mamataji, you would come to know about the atrocities being committed on the people belonging to minority communities in Bangladesh, once you read this novel. Their population has declined to ten per cent and they are being driven out. Buddhists and other tribal people living in the hills of Chhatisgarh are also being driven out from there. Atrocities are being committed against these people to push them towards the north-eastern part of our country. I am distressed to say that the Government is not paying attention towards it. In the words of an Urdu poet, I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister :-

"Tu idhar-udhar ki na baat kar.

Yeh bata ki kafilakyon luta;

Mujhe rahjani ka gam nahin,

Teri rehbari ka sawal hai."

Sir, what is the responsibility of the Border Security Force and other enforcement departments constituted for this purpose? We have been hearing for a long time that barbed wiring is being put up on the Indo-Bangladesh border. I would like to know the detailed progress of this work so far. This matter should be inquired into as is related to the security, unity and integrity of the nation. Stern action should be taken against the Bangladeshi and Pakistani infiltrators and they should be repatriated from the country, otherwise seven sisters of the country which are parts of 'Poorvanchal' would become vulnerable for the nation and it will create a feeling of secession and give rise to many other problems. Sir, I would like to say that a survey should be conducted in this regard and standing instructions issued for prohibiting illegal stay of any immigrant. The instructions should be implemented because in spite of these instructions, thousands of such persons are still living here. I would like to quote the reply given by Shri P.M. Sayeed, who is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, about the number of illegal immigrants in Delhi. He has replied that the exact number of illegal immigrants in Delhi is not known because no survey has been conducted in this regard. When this survey will be conducted and by when this situation will be clear? There are standing instructions of the Government of India that the illegal immigrants or infiltrators should be sent back to their countries. But who will activate the machinery to implement the instructions? Who will take pain to know about the report regarding implementation of these instructions. We all know that as per our law, deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process but it should be followed.

"Kathni thothi jagat mein, karni uttam saar,

Keh Kabir karni Sabal, Utre bhav jal paar".

Therefore, through you, I would like to say :-

"Jo bhara nahi hai bhavon se,

bahati jisme resdhaar nahin,

Vah hridya nahi hai, Patthar hai,

jisme Swadesh ka pyer nahin."

These feelings of love, pride and dignity of the country motivate our conscience to unitedly find out the infiltrators living in our country. They all should be sent back to their respective countries. Proper arrangements should be made on the borders so that these infiltrators do not sneak into our territory again.

Sir, the figures given are totally misleading. For example, it has been stated that in 1990, there was only one infiltrator. In 1991, their number was 118. Similarly, the number of infiltrators was 1518 in 1992, 2136 in 1993 and 1663 in 1994. The latest figures are available till 22nd

November, 1994. It has been started in reply to another question dated 17th August 1995 the number of infiltrators in West Bengal during 1993 was 1713. It increased to 1954 during 1994 and in 1995, 863 cases of infiltration have been reported. I think that the latest figure is very low. In a temptation for their vote bank, the greedy people connive with these infiltrators and create hurdles in the process of inquiry and their deportation. The Government claimed that distance between two chowkis on the border would be reduced, the strength of Border Security Force would be increased, patrolling would be intensified on coastal borders. Roads would be constructed, barbed wire would be erected, arrangement for proper flood lights would be made and surveillance outposts would be constructed. I would like to know about the progress in this regard. The number of infiltrators deported the number of infiltrators whose whereabouts are not known, the number of those illegal immigrants who possess passport and visa but are involved in anti-India activities and hatching conspiracy against the country in connivance with anti-social elements should be found out. You will be surprised to know that the figures given by the Government keep on changing. On 30.5.95, while replying to a question raised by Shri Chitta Basu about the tendency of infiltration into India-Bangladesh border the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had told that their number was 37891 in 1992, 23559 in 1993, 16991 in 1994. As regards the number of infiltrators from Pakistan, it was 10994 in 1992, 4538 in 1993 and 4738 in 1994. The Late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi had said that only 15 paise trickles down to the poor out of Rs. 1 sent for them. We easily surmise the genuineness of these facts. This indication is enough for a wise person.

There is one more ridiculous point. The ISI of Pakistan has infiltrated the mentally retarded, deaf and dumb people into the country to test our security forces. A large number of them have been caught. Information about anti-national infiltrators has also been given. However, in reply to another question in Rajya Sabha the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had stated:--

17.00 hrs.

"The Government is very much aware of this fact that some Bangladeshi's have succeeded in infiltrating in some parts of India including Bihar. It is very difficult to ascertain the number of Bangladeshi nationals because they infiltrate surreptitiously and mingle among local inhabitants. Standing directive has been given to all the State Governments and the administrations of Union Territories for identifying such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants and ensuring their repatriation as well. Beside this, other remedial measures are being taken up such as intensifying patrolling by BSF strengthening its water wings, checking the infiltration of foreign nationals and making all the schemes effective".

17.01 hrs.

(SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*)

This is self-evident from it that the Government itself admits that foreign nationals from across Bangladesh and Pakistan are constantly infiltrating into India.

Just Now, our friend was saying that those figures are wrong. I want to tell him this fact appears as headlines of new-papers. All these things are categorically written therein. The time is short. I do not want to spell out all the things but definitely one thing I could tell you that vote are opening the gate of the country for these infiltrators. I want that it should be acknowledged as national problem, and national crisis and with this approach the Government should cooperate with the people and the nation is order to cope up. With this situation giving it utmost importance.

"Agar Nav Dubegi to Dubenge Sare;

Na Tum hi Bachoge, Na Sathi Tumhare."

Ninety two crore people are sitting aboard this boat named as nation. This is the crisis likely to loom large over all of us and over our nation as well. If a thorn pinches our foot-thumb, then our mind never finds to say that the body is very long and wide one, it has got crores of components, so what to do with what happens to our thumb. When the thorn pinches you, then it sends sensation throughout the body and pain is felt. your brain asks you to see as to what has happened. The thorn is removed and thrown away and then ointment is applied. This tranquillizes your body. These infiltrator should be checked irrespective of whether they are in border state of Eastern India or Western India or whichever part thereof. *(Interruptions)* Now the election is round the corner. Only the people like you says that the infiltrators do not figure in the voter's list. I am not referring you, while saying so. This House should maintain its propriety and cooperate with the Government in this identification drive of. Foreign nationals, we too will cooperate with the Government in this drive since they are threat for the security to our nation, they are threat for the security of our nation and therefore, efforts should be directed towards driving them out of our country.

I will like to speak about the strategy to flight this challenge in just two minutes. My proposal was :--

"This House expresses about deep concern over the way the immigrants from across the Indo-Pakistan and indo-Bangladesh Border have settles illegally in India the last more than 25 years and resolves its commitment that prompt steps be taken up for the identification and repatriation of three illegal immigrants".

My suggestion is that the enforcement agencies

should be activated. The distance between various border check-posts should be reduced. Approval should be given for the creation of additional number of battalions under the expansion scheme for BSF because the border is very large and the number of BSF personnel is not sufficient. Roads be provided across the border and fencing work should be completed expeditiously.

Flood light should be provided in the sensitive areas and Tower after every small distances should be erected on the line of Punjab border. Our security personnels withstand all difficulties whatever it is cold or hot storm or tempest. That is why we say "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan." We salute them. They are our sentinels and protect our border from the Watch Tower and that is why useful equipments like night vision devices, which are coming in the market should be made available to them. A national register should be maintained for Indian national citizens. We should talk to Bangladesh about their nationals and they should be given warning that Bangladeshi infiltrators would not be tolerated and all those Muhazzirs or Bihari who were pushed into India by Bangladesh and Pakistan will have to go back. They should be pressurised and asked that the law relating to foreign national would be strictly complied with. The Government should raise the issues of infiltrators who have come from Bangladesh and Pakistan, and anti national activities of ISI at UNO and other international fora so that the world could come to know of the threat looming large on Indian horizon.

Finally, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on my resolution. I hope and believe that the Government will act strictly to check the menace of foreign infiltrators keeping the national interest above all.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. Since Rawat jee has spoken in Hindi, I would also like to speak in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject that has been raised by Rawat jee for discussion here is very serious one but the confrontation that he has given rise to in the name of a particular community is not a good thing. The reason is that people from all religions and all walk of life had participated in the freedom struggle. You should understand the practical problems. Earlier India was a united country and Pakistan and Bangladesh seceded it later on. The language of those who come in from Bangladesh is the same as ours, their culture and tradition are the same. The language of those who are coming from Pakistan is the same as the people of Bihar, U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan. They have relations with

one another. You have mentioned about north-east region that Bangladeshi people are there in large number. In this regard I would say that it is not right. Those who stay in hilly areas do not have to pay income tax, whereas those from plain areas have to pay the same. Hindu and Muslim people live here. Therefore, the people of hilly areas have got relative advantage but those who come from outside, do not get the same. You should have a practical approach towards it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has mentioned about politics of vote. This is not right. We should say something about it in a polite manner. To make allegations against any country like this is not a good thing. Pakistan is our immediate neighbour. But I do not differ from you when you say that infiltration is taking place. It is a fact that infiltration and immigration are indeed taking place but who is responsible for this. First, Hindustan was one, then it got divided. Even now so many people are there, who do breakfast in West Bengal and take lunch in Bangladesh. When flood created havoc, there so many people took shelter in Bangladesh. During the flood situation in South Dinazpur, the residents of this area were not getting a place to live in. They did not have food-stuffs. At that time they went to live with their relatives in Bangladesh. Such are our cultural relations. Some people stay in Bangladesh and some others live in Western Bengal. Relations and terrorist activities are two different things. So far as terrorist activities are concerned, Government should take a rigid stand to check them but in case of relations nobody can break them. We have Banka sub-division in our State from where we can see Bangladesh. Only one boat is being plied there. From our side we ply our own boat and from the other side Bangladesh is playing their own boat. No one can interfere in this arrangement we have INDT rules so why do not they identify foreigners under these rules. They say that the number of minorities and Muslims has increased to a great extent in Assam, and the politics of vote is being followed there. Are you not aware of the fact that a large number of Muslims were burnt by them in Calcutta? Perhaps you have forgotten that. Have you forgotten the behaviour they have done with Bengalis in Mumbai? I do not want to narrate that. Thousands of persons were killed in communal riot there in a single day. I do not want to say all these things but since Rawatji has raised this issue, therefore, I want to say something on this subject. You should think over it from emotional point of view also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we can comment on foreigners but cannot say anything about a particular community. The Members of Opposition say as to why a person belonging to West Bengal lives in Benaras? In Maharashtra minority communities have been tortured a lot after the new Government come to power there.

Labourers had been beaten and forced to leave Mumbai and even entire Maharashtra. They had no cloth to wear. I have seen them. They have also written letters to me. They ask as to what is their fault if they speak in Bengali? They say that they cannot even put on Bengali saree out of the fear of Shiv Sena and B.J.P.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Nothing has been said as such. I have said only about foreign people.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad) : Say with responsibility, whatever you say.....(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Whatever I am stating, I am stating it with authentic city....(Interruptions) When you have said so, then please listen to me also.

[English]

I have received so many letters from Maharashtra. Ladies have written letters to me. Ten thousand Bengalis are staying in a place. I do not know whether they are Hindus or Muslims or Christians or Sikhs. But they are Bengali-speaking people. They are not even able to wear sarees.

[Translation]

If they put on sarees, people will come to know that they are Bengalis. I want to say that I also live in Bengal but in our cosmopolitan such things are not seen.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : I have not mentioned about Bengalis. I have only mentioned about the Bangladeshi and Pakistani intruders....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get your chance.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please, listen to me. You do not want to listen. This Resolution has been moved by the Member of your Party and if you do not want us to speak on this Resolution then you should withdraw it. Nobody will speak on it. Sir, I would like to say that they should see as to how many persons from Bihar, U.P. Rajasthan and Mumbai live in our State.

[English]

You are from the North-Eastern Region. You know that there is no medical university and there are no facilities for medical treatment. You have to go from Bengal. Siliguri is the gateway. You know how we behave with the people who come from different States. That is our system, that is our culture.

According to Indira Gandhi-Mujibur Rahman Agreement who ever had come up to March 1971 is eligible for Indian citizenship. That is according to the Agreement.

[Translation]

This agreement was signed for this purpose only. Whatever they say on the issue of foreigners, I would say that they do not know that an agreement was signed between the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shri Liyakat. According to that agreement, people could come in our country who desired so. Later, an another agreement was signed between Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shekh Mujibur Rahman in March 1971 whereby the people who had come in our country by that time were Indian citizens not Bangladeshi or Pakistani citizens.

[English]

According to Indira Gandhi--Mujibur Rahman Agreement who ever had come up to March 1971 is eligible for Indian citizenship. That is according to the Agreement.

[Translation]

I say it with pride that Indiraji made sacrifices for the country and 25 years have passed by since the Bangladeshi liberation war was fought. Neither Indiraji nor Sheikh Mujibur-Rahman is alive today. Those who talk of treason today do not talk about the people who laid their lives and said:

"Pyasi Zamin Thi Lahu Sara Diya, Mujh Par Vatan Ka Karz Tha Maine Chuka Diya."

They are not talking about the people who sacrificed their lives at the altar of country's independence in recompense for the debt they owed to their motherland. They are only talking about the politics of vote and the politics of religion. I could have agreed with them if their resolution spoke of foreigners alone. But in the garb of foreigners, they are playing the politics of religion by earmarking Muslims -- Bengali Muslims. While referring to the Indian citizen you claim "Saare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara." and say 'Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara'. At that time you cannot express your aversion to a Muslim or a Bengali. We should uphold the dignity of our country. Therefore it is our duty to pay respect to a every community Equal opportunity for every citizen and special opportunity for the minorities is guaranteed in our Constitution under Article 21. For this.

[English]

The Government has decided this about the minorities. There is a Minorities Commission. This is what the Government have decided.

[Translation]

Looking from human point of view, does it behove us to chase away with batons in hand the immigrants who have fled their country in distress and repatriate them without providing food, clothing and shelter. It happened in Delhi also in contravention to humane attitude. Such incidents involving India, Bangladesh, Pakistan.

[English]

You know that Shri Rajiv Gandhi formed the SAARC. India is a Member of the SAARC, Pakistan is a Member and Bangladesh is a Member. They can sit together and decide. They can set up a comprehensive plan for action so that this problem can be solved.

[Translation]

This problem cannot be solved by beating or killing people or setting property afire. There is the problem of transborder smuggling. Some portions of border in Punjab have been sealed but at many places the border is not sealed. The Government cannot seal every part of border because it involves a huge amount of money to do so. The B.S.F. is doing a good job there by the force along with the local anti-social elements and the mafia gangs operating there is involved in transborder smuggling. Therefore, we are duty bound to check smuggling. Salt, a trivial commodity is abundantly available in Bengal. Gandhiji had launched Salt Movement. The same salt and other commodities like rice, potatoes etc. are being smuggled into Bangladesh whereas these commodities are in short supply in our State. Thus, the problem is of a different nature here. This gives rise to unemployment in our country. It is the responsibility of the State Government to implement Immigration and Repatriation Act passed by the Central Government. A dangerous situation can arise at any stage if the Central Government does not monitor these developments.

For example, the I.S.I. agents are spread throughout Kashmir but what can we do if they are living there in somebody's house as his relatives. This aspect should be deliberated upon.... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : The hon. Member from the treasury benches is saying it very seriously as to what can we do if the terrorists, the I.S.I. agents are living in Kashmir as the relatives of the local residents? It is being said by the Member of the party?... (Interruptions) then, why are you people in the Government..... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please try to understand first what I am saying. I am saying that the Government should take strict action against ISI but how can the Government get information about the ISI agents residing in someone's house in the garb of relatives and

speaking our own language. Therefore, the Government should have strict vigilance and besides sealing the border, we should always be on the alert since infiltration on a large scale has taken place there. A person has his name included in the electoral rolls of Bangladesh as well as of our State. There are some persons who are in the possessions of ration cards in Bangladesh as well as in our State also. Some have ration cards in Pakistan and in our border area also. It is so at many places but attention should be paid towards these facts. We should not play politics in it.

I, therefore, have expressed a practical view. If I do not remain MP tomorrow and visit your house and request for a cup of tea, would you then turn down my request saying that you are a Bengali and I am a Rajasthani? It is not possible because on the basis of tradition, culture and language we have an affinity with each other. Therefore, we should adopt a different attitude to solve this problem. I would like to request the Government that.

[English]

They should set up a High Powered Committee so that they can go into the details. These illegal immigrants should not come out because our population is very high and our unemployment is increasing day-by-day. It should not destroy our security and our integrity also. But, at the same time, we should see that we should not divide our country that we are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. We are all the same. We are all on the same boat. That is why I would like to request the hon. Member, through you, Sir, to withdraw this Resolution.

As far as the text of this Resolution about illegal immigrants is concerned, the Government has to take some action. But I do not think that in the name of illegal migrants, they should beat the people in Assam and in Meghalaya.

Sir, I know you are from Meghalaya. I know a story. One aged man went to Meghalaya. Then I got a ring from there. They said : Mamata, I am a Bengali. That is why I have been beaten severely'. Then I took up the matter with the Meghalaya Government and they took the action.

What is the condition of the minorities of Dimapur in Nagaland? I went there so many times. I know what is the situation there; what behaviour they are getting. However, I convey my thanks to Shri Hiteswar Saikia because it is due to him the minorities are safe in Assam. Assamese people are safe and minorities are also safe because we want to see that all people should stay together, sit together, eat together and live together so that we can be proud of our country, but we should not divide our country.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I thank the hon. Member for bringing up this subject in the form of a Resolution. I would like to assure him that we all share his concern. I would also like to add that I support all the measures that he has suggested for sealing the borders because I personally believe that no country can keep its doors open for all times and, therefore, there is a limit. We cannot accept infiltration as a matter of principle. However, I would like to add here that considering the nature of the terrain, considering the artificial division of our sub-continent, it is practically impossible for any Government, with all the power at its command, to completely seal the border against any possibility of infiltration. Therefore, I would request him not to exaggerate the situation, not to present a picture before the country as if the country is absolutely doomed because of this influx on infiltration, as if there is a conspiracy at large to set at naught our nationhood.

I would also like to request him not to say that he alone or his party alone possesses the monopoly of patriotism, that all those who function in the Government, all those who guard our borders, all those who work in the political system and all of us are impervious to this problem. No, we are not. We are alive to this problem and, as I said, we share his concern. But I would request him not to communalise the situation, not to present a picture as if he suspects the nationality of every single person who does not share his religion. This is the problem.

I would first like to deal with this question by saying that there are three types of foreign immigrants. There are, of course, the people who come on visas and passports and overstay for some reason or the other. Again this is a very limited problem because if you consider the total number of people who have entered the country since the passport and visa system came into force, the total up-to-date cumulative figure, if my memory is right, is of the order of about 30,000 or 40,000 over a period of nearly forty years. Considering a person who was twenty years old when he came in, he might have died in between. Therefore while I am against overstay. I am for fretting out these overstay cases, let us not magnify the problems. The problem may be of a few thousand people and surely it should be possible for the police to find out what has happened to them. Let us not present it as if this overstay was a major problem for our country.

The second category is of the refugees. I fully endorse the view given by Mamataji that our country has a tradition of providing refuge to all those who seek

refuge and asylum in our country out of a either political or religious persecution. Therefore, we cannot categorise them exactly in the same manner. But again the law must apply. They must be regularised. We cannot leave them as they are. I shall come later to how to regularise them in a moment.

The third category is of those people whom our friend calls infiltrators -- people who do not possess passports, people who have not entered on visas. Perhaps they have entered our country in search of livelihood. I have seen in Assam, for example, road gangs working during one season in Assam and everybody knows that they are working. The next season they go back and again they come in and again they go back. There is a certain pattern of intercourse wherever you create an artificial border. There are people across the border who have the same kinship, who have the same culture who have social relationship, who have economic relationship. If I am not wrong, the West Bengal--Bangladesh border sometimes passes through the same village. Sometimes the houses are on one side and the fields are on the other. Sometimes the same house is divided, one door is on the Indian side and one door is on the other side. Therefore, there is one suggestion I have to make here at this point that on any such border, you can create a certain regulated regime for interaction within a certain limited zone, just as we have created on the Burma border, that people living on both sides, people who belong to the same tribe, who are kins to each other, can, just on an identity card, travel across the border, but, of course सुबह आये, शाम को गये. They come in the morning and try go in the afternoon. There is a heat. They participate in the bazaar activities; sell their wares and buy things and go away. This sort of human treatment must also be considered.

Now, for the level of infiltration my friend has been quoting the census figures. It has been said that there are lies, bigger lies and statistics. Sometime you can prove anything by statistics. You take a basic population of 10,000. Now, because of some economic development the population grows by another 10,000. 'Look, there is 100 per cent increase in the population'. This is absurd. You have to take the whole region; you have to take a big enough denominator a big enough sample in order to establish whether there has been a unusual level of rise in the population. Therefore, these population data alone are not enough.

You mentioned Kishanganj. I come from Kishanganj. I represent Kishanganj. For ten years I have represented Kishanganj constituency in this Parliament. During those ten years, to my knowledge, the local administration caught hold of two youths on the suspicion of being Bangladeshi infiltrators. I investigated that problem. I went to their village and I found an old man with a long, white beard who has been Nana, Dada, Chacha and

Mama of everybody living in that village. He was weeping. He said : 'The police have taken away my grandsons'. How can the grandfather who has been in that area for ages, for 50 long years, be considered a citizen and his grandsons become foreigners? It is a stupid situation.

There was one honest Collector in my area who, when the Government asked him to find out how many foreigners are there, asked for a report from the Revenue Department, from the Forest Department, from the Police Department, from the B.S.F. -- because they have a base in my constituency. What was their report? They got a zero report. He sent a zero report to the Government.

And, of course, I must say that some people raised their eyebrows on Kishanganj. There are friends who say that in Kishanganj alone seventeen lakh infiltrators have entered. Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi, the then President of the B.J.P. came to my constituency and made a public speech and alleged that seventeen lakh foreigners had infiltrated into Kishanganj district.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, the names of those who cannot be the members of the House should not be mentioned.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I am speaking of the President of the B.J.P.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : But you took the name of a person who cannot contradict and who is not a Member of this House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I am quoting. I am telling you what I wrote to him. I wrote to him next and I said : 'The entire population of my district is less than 17 lakhs. How can that population conceal an infiltration of 17 lakhs and if you have some special information, will you please give it to me, block by block, Panchayat by Panchayat, so that I can caution the administration, and get them to ferret them out and throw them out.' I received no reply. I sent a reminder. Therefore, this problem tends to be exaggerated.

The population data which tell something. There is an overall average rate of increase of population. It varies from State to State. In the same State it varies from District to District. Several conclusions can be drawn from it. I will not be shying away from drawing those conclusions.

But I would like the hon. Mover to consider that if the unusual rise of population in Bihar or in Bengal can

be attributed to infiltration, what can it be attributed to in the case of Karnataka or what can it be attributed to in the case of Kerala? Is it by infiltration? Therefore, one has to go into the deeper reasons.

Mamataji will bear me out. I remember the report of census of 1911. In 1911 itself it was said so. I am saying this because my learned colleague has raised this issue of a higher rate of growth of the Muslims and he has attributed the higher rate of growth of infiltration. That is his logic. All I am trying to point out is, Mr. Chairman, that right back in 1911, the then Census Superintendent said that the Muslim rate of growth of population in the then Bengal Presidency was higher than that of the Hindus and the reason he attributed to was the Hindu widows do not get remarried and the Hindu divorcees do not remarried.

Therefore the period of fertilisation is reduced and therefore the rate of growth of population is less. There are many other reasons that we know. The differential rate of growth of population among different communities is attributable to educational reasons to economic reasons, to social reasons. For example, we now know about the phenomenon of foeticide, selective foeticide when they kill off female foetus. We know about the phenomenon of female infanticide when you kill away or do not nourish or allow female infants to die young. There is a phenomenon in some communities of early marriage which adds to the rate of growth. It is a positive factor. But there is the question of bride burning. It is a negative factor. You reduce the number of available females in a given social sample. You have the question, as I said, of widow remarriage, of divorcee remarriage. You have the question of, I am sorry that I have to point it out, the institution of devdasis. So, in a social system in which you take away the number of available females, it will reduce the rate of growth and to that extent, a differential will be created. This is a social phenomenon. Let us try to understand it in sociological term. There is also the question of polygamy. Now polygamy, Mr. Chairman, cannot lead to higher rate of growth if the number of females in a given sample remain constant. But there is another aspect of the matter that sometimes in societies which practice polygamy, you have a situation of early marriage, as I pointed out earlier. Then, in the case of early marriage, of course, it can lead to a higher rate of growth.

Sir, I would like my hon. friend to answer a simple question Infiltration is said to be rampant in Assam. Let us take the census of 1921, 1931, 1951, 1961, 1971. How is it that the proportion of Muslim in Assam has remained at about 23 to 25 per cent? Mathematically there can be only two things. Either there is no infiltration at all and it is all natural growth and therefore the relevant proportion of different communities remain the

same or it is a situation in which four people are entering, of whom one is Muslim and three are non-Muslims. It is possible. Then, alone the proportion of different communities will remain constant. But in Assam, the finger is always pointed at the Muslim, at the Bengali, at any person who speaks Bengali, any person who is dressed in a *lungi* any person who wears a *ganji*, a *bānian*, any person who chews a *paan*. They say they all are Bangladeshi. In actual practice those who allege this phenomenon, those who exaggerate this phenomenon always communalise it. They do not make a distinction between the Bengali speaking population of India and the supposed Bangladeshi. This is my grievance.

I agree with you if there is a Bangladeshi, ferret him out, throw him out. I am not saying make him your *mehman*. We do not run a dharamshala, a guest house, a sarai. Now I give you the example of the Indo-Burma border. I have been requesting, Mr. Chairman, this Government, the successive Governments, for the last 10 years that in the border districts immediately introduce an identity card system so that at least we know who are the present residents of this area today, so that tomorrow if somebody else comes, the police can immediately ask him, alright, where is your identity card? If he cannot produce the identity card, they would then have a reason to suspect that he has come from outside. I do not know why this is not done. It can be done easily. Within a certain zone, any district which falls within a certain distance of the border or all border districts should be subjected to immediate system of introduction of identity cards.

Now, I would like to make an interesting point. I concede that there are some infiltrators because no border can be sealed. Once I saw, Sir, quite amusing to recall a long line of camel passing thought Kishanganj on national highway number 31.

I was surprised and I said : "What is going to happen to these camels? Where are they going? There is no use for these camels coming all the way from Rajasthan. They quietly told me: "We are going into Bangladesh" It is a reverse traffic. Why? It is because the elite of Bangladesh, at the time of *Id-e-Qurban*, make it a show of slaughtering camels. All right. I mentioned this to the hon. Minister at a meeting. I asked : How do these camels pass through our border outposts? If camels can pass through border outposts, what about human beings?" So, surely some infiltration is taking place both ways. My question is: "How are we going to detect it? That is where my difference with the hon. mover of the Resolution arises.

Sir, I say that there is only one method. In our country which is wedded to a constitutional system, which is committed to the rule of law, it cannot be that my friend

will look at someone and say that so and so is a foreigner. Only because particular political party points its finger to me and says that this is a foreigner, he cannot become so only and because the police or the executive point a finger at somebody, it cannot be that he is a foreigner. No, I will not accept that. I will only accept the rule of law which means it must be done by the due process of law.

Sir, I will have to remind the hon. mover of the Resolution that there was time when we all belonged to the same political party, the Janata Party. Back, in 1979, the first Resolution was passed on the question of infiltration by the National Executive of the Janata Party. I wrote that Resolution and it was approved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is now the leader of his party and the Leader of the Opposition. In that Resolution, it was said that identification must be made in accordance with the law, with the due process of law. At that time, he believed in the rule of law. Now he believes that if you says so, a political party says so, a political activist says so, a citizen can turn into a foreigner. How can that be? If you suspect an individual, if you have got a *prime facie* case, bring it before an appropriate judicial authority and prove the case. Once you prove the case, his name can be struck off the electoral rolls if he is already in the rolls or if it is possible to deport him to his country of origin -- it may not always be possible -- then he can be deported.

The trouble is, we have no Deportation Treaty either with Bangladesh or with Pakistan. What we have is an informal system called 'push back.' I have asked a question in this House practically every quarter asking as to what is the level of people whom you have apprehended at the border and thrown them back and the answer has been that it was in terms of thousands, 10,000 or 20,000 in this sector or that sector. Now, I say that maybe, you detect one man and apprehend one man, but you are not label to detect 10 persons, assuming that it can be a ratio of 1:10. But even then, the figure will run into so many lakhs. It cannot, possibly, run into crores as my friend is trying to point out. Therefore, I would beg of him, please do not make it a political issue, please do not make it a party issue, please do not make it a communal issue. It is a national issue. Let us deal with it in accordance with our national legal system.

What is our national legal system? We have got an Act for the detection of migrants by tribunals. That applied to Assam. In fact, the law that we pass applies to the whole country. I would say that whenever you suspect that there is a large concentration of foreign nationals who have illegally entered our country, then ask the Government to establish a tribunal there so that all the cases, of suspects can go before that tribunal and

can be decided fairly, equitably and justly in accordance with the law and if the law finds someone to be a foreign national, at least I am sure Shri Chitta Basu or myself will not object to his or her being thrown out away. I am sure Mamataji also will not object to his or her being thrown out.

Sir, there is also another very interesting ruling. My friend spoke about Bombay. The Bombay case came before the Supreme Court, in connection with the deletion of names of foreigners from the electoral roll. You cannot delete the name of a person unless you prove him to be a foreigner. That is what the Supreme Court has said. The Supreme Court made a very clear ruling. The Supreme Court said that basically there are two types of cases. One is, the people, whose names are already there in the electoral roll.

Unless the State proves after a show cause and after giving the evidence before the authority and after giving the accused a chance to prove the evidence his name cannot be deleted. So, the onus lies on the State. In the other case when a stranger appears and says, include my name in the rolls, then the responsibility for proving his citizenship lies on that applicant. For example, if I go from Gaya to Bombay, set up a new household and apply for inclusion of my name in the rolls, then according to the Supreme Court ruling it is for me to prove that I am an Indian national. I could say that I was enrolled earlier in Gaya and that I was born there. Therefore, I have a right to be enrolled anywhere else. So, this is a very clear ruling and if things are done according to this ruling, there shall be no complaint or grievance. I think, this is one of the landmark judgments of the present Supreme Court which should be utilised in detecting and identifying the foreigners throughout the country.

Sir, there is also one law which says, 'any person who has born in India has a claim to Indian citizenship'. Even if the parents have come illegally and the child has born on the soil of India, he has a right to Indian citizenship. Please try to remember this. This is our law. This is our Constitutional principle. Therefore, how can we ignore that right of somebody who has born on the soil of India but he was born of parents who had earlier entered our country illegally.

I said that I cannot give this right to decide to the police or National Status to the Magistracy or to the Executive, in general, because I have a fear that in many places they act in an arbitrary manner. They are affected by the political climate and by the social environment. They are sometimes pestered and pressurised by the local political activists. For example, the AASU has no right to say that so and so is a foreigner. However that if

the local people, if the neighbourhood complain that he is a newcomer in the locality please check him and find out whether there is a *prima facie* reason. A local resident may complain but not as a member of political group, as a member of a political campaign.

Sir, I just mentioned that deportation is not always possible for the simple reason that we do not have deportation treaties. Then, the system of push block cannot really work very effectively. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government that there should be formal talks with Bangladesh on this question. As far as Pakistan is concerned, I think, the problem is of much lesser dimension. In any case, we have sealed that border.

Towards the end I would make one small point and I hope my friends will take that argument in the spirit in which I am making it. Despite the partition of our subcontinent, I believe in the unity of the subcontinent. I believe in the Akhanda Bharat which has been created by God between the icy peaks of the Himalayas and the blue waters of the Indian Ocean. Man has drawn lines across it many times in the history but those lines have not stood the test of time. They have not survived through the ages. Therefore, it behoves us as the biggest State in this area to share the joys and the sorrows of the entire subcontinent. Act as the Karta of the great family of the South Asia and remember assuming that this area was not divided what shall we do with the extra population of Bangladesh? Shall we kill them? Shall we say that every second Bengali child shall be put to death? Can we say that? That would be inhuman. Let us not forget that one day we may again be the citizen of a country. Of course, I am not pleading for the doors to be opened. I am only common, speaking for a humane treatment. I am speaking for friendly treatment. For the sake of the future don't treat them as enemies.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Sir, I am on a point of order. Firstly, the hon. Member is a very Senior Member and time and again he is raising his finger towards this side which is not fair on his part. The entire country is viewing this thing on TV. It is not good to harass some one time and again. You bring it to the notice of Mr. Chairman.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole country knows who is the mover and to which party he belongs to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

Therefore, my conclusion is there are certain differentials in the rate of growth of different

communities. They should be analysed in a scientific manner State by State and district by district. Let us have a special regime for the border districts in terms of identity cards, in terms of a small zone of free movement across the border. Let us seal the border wherever it is possible and, at the same time, let us remember that the long-term destiny of this sub-continent is the unity of the sub-continent, the creation of one country. In this entire area to which all of us belong, we have got a common culture and a common history.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) :

Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat. The spirit of the Resolution is repatriation of illegal immigrants. The Resolution is very simple. The purpose of the Resolution is to repatriate or in the words of other Members, throw out or push out any illegal immigrants who have entered the territory of India through illegal means, irregular routes, particularly from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

I need not go in length about those arguments as regards the terms and population of those immigrants. I have no authority of citing the number of persons or population or the standard of the people who crossed over to our territory from Bangladesh or Pakistan. I leave this matter. Fortunately, for my State Manipur, we have our hon. Minister of State, who is looking after Home Affairs, Prof. M. Kamson. He knows very well the problems created in the State of Manipur by these immigrants.

Before speaking about Manipur, I would like to mention about other States also. It is a fact that problems are created in the State of Assam, particularly by these foreigners. The people there, mostly the student community in Assam belonging to All Assam Students Union, are very organised people. They have raised this issue of foreigners. Their Organisation launched a very strong agitation and it was a big problem, a national problem, for this country. Somehow, it was solved. But I cannot say that it is solved, it is still a burning problem for the State of Assam. I believe that the coming elections of State Assembly and Lok Sabha will be fought on this issue, the foreigners issue or immigrants issue in Assam.

It is my consideration that it will be favourable to the AGP because the Party is fighting in favour of deporting these foreigners. The question that arises is how to identify the foreigners there. It is a problem. I also agree with members about the difficulties of identifying the foreigners in Assam as well as in Manipur and in other places like Mizoram, Meghalaya etc. So, the problem is how to identify the foreigners, which year will be taken as cut-off year etc. So, problem are there. But the question is how to solve the problem. The problem

should not be allowed to continue for a long time because it affects the interests of the country. We have to find out a solution how to solve the problems created by these unauthorised persons who have crossed over to the territory of India. You may call it by any name. So, my concern is about Manipur. Manipur also has the problem of the foreigners' issue. The All Manipur Students Union has been taking up this issue. It has been a problem for the State Administration in taking up the issue and solving the problems. On this, I repeat again that the hon. Minister of State Prof. Kamson knows very well. So, he will deal with it properly. I shall leave it to him. But only what I would like to mention is that there is a problem in Manipur also. I may not agree with the members on the strength of the population of these immigrants cited by Prof. Rawat. But still I can say that there are foreigners who have come from Bangladesh. The hill tracts are very convenient for them to cross over to the territory of Manipur. It is also a fact that these immigrants have now settled in the area called Jiribam, an Assembly Constituency in Manipur. It has now been mentioned that it is flooded with immigrants from Bangladesh. So, it is a matter to be solved quickly. Otherwise, it will increase the problems in the State. So, Sir, I would like to propose that in respect of this area of Jiribam in Manipur, it will be easy to identify all those immigrants or what we call them as foreigners. So, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to take it up soon earnestly so that the problems in Manipur can be solved rather honestly.

Lastly, I shall leave it to the hon. Minister and also to the Government to find out the corrections of a current of rumour spreading in that area. It has spread throughout the southern sister States in the North-East.

18.00 hrs.

These include Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal and even Sikkim. The rumour is that the foreigners are proposing to have a sovereign country with these seven sister States plus Bangladesh. This rumour is current nowadays. It has to be found out. It becomes very difficult for the Government to tackle it. It is, therefore, placed before the House to find out how far it is correct. With these few words, I support this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time allowed for the Private Members' Business is over.

Now we shall take up the discussion on the Motion relating to 'Hawala case'.

18.03 hrs.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*)*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Sir, I want to get a point, covered in proceeding expunged.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED : This cannot be taken up now.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion please.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Sir, please give me one second's time. I want to get the point, covered in the proceeding, expunged. Sir, no mention has been made of any special community. I had merely said that whether the infiltrators are Pakistani or Bangladeshi, how should they be deported? Prof. Rasa Singh ji did not mention any special community. The Government should try to implement the suggestions offered by him.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): The House is being misled...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Please listen, my friend. We have not mentioned any community. I have said that be it West Bengal, Tripura, Karnataka, Kerala or any other State of the country. I have not mentioned any community in particular....*(Interruptions)* I just want to say that I have not put allegation on any particular community. I want, the allegations made on me, get expunged.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The hon. Member should not mislead the House. When Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat was delivering his speech.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : I did not speak about any particular community.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We can verify the record and if anything unparliamentary or anything derogatory is found, it will be removed.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : That is what I wanted. Nothing like that should go on record.

18.04 hrs.

* MOTION RE : EXPRESSION OF DISSATISFACTION AT GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO ANSWER CHARGES RELATING TO THE HAWALA CASE AND TO ALLEGATIONS ABOUT ILLEGAL PAY OFFS TO SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri V.S. Rao to speak.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a few questions to put forth. I request the Government that while giving the reply, they should give reply to the questions which I am putting forth.

Why were Jains not arrested or interrogated in May 1991 when their premises were raided and the CBI go hold of their diaries and note-books? In spite of the fact that the entries in the diaries and the note-books coincided, why have the CBI not arrested Jains? Why did the CBI not catch hold of or seized nearly Rs. 52 lakhs, Vikas Patras of worth Rs. 10 lakh and twenty thousand dollars of foreign exchange.

From the diaries, from the notings of the Jains it was amply clear that nearly Rs. 52 crore have come from abroad and the monies were paid to different persons and bureaucrats. Why the Economic Offences Department under the Ministry of Offences has not taken any action for FERA violation as well as under COFEPOSA? I want the answer from the hon. Minister.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister under whose control this CBI is there, was aware of the persons who have received this money as per these diaries. And, some of these persons whose names were there in the diary, were again inducted into the cabinet. Pretty, knowing well that some persons who have received funds, huge monies from the Jains, why these persons were inducted into the Cabinet? How the Hawala tainted persons were inducted into the Cabinet? I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

Sir, you are aware that under the Prevention of Corruption Act, both the persons -- who gives the money and who receives the money -- are liable for punishment. Well, the Jains themselves admitted that for getting the favours, for getting some contracts or getting some projects on behalf of some foreign companies, they have paid monies to some politicians in the higher echelon as well as the bureaucrats. They got the contracts, they got the award of the projects for that favour done. It is clearly bribing, trying to bribe the public servants. Under this Preventions of Corruptions Act, why action was not taken