

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** (a) to (c). No land was acquired for Hashimara Airfield in 1956. About 276 acres of land were, however, acquired between 1964 and 1967. Some of those lands belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Out of Rs. 4.28 lakhs awarded as compensation for the acquisition, Rs. 4.21 lakhs have been disbursed. The balance of compensation of Rs. 7,000/- could not be disbursed owing to disputes in the title of the land involved.

12-25 HRS.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**PAKISTAN'S REFUSAL TO ALLOW INDIAN POLICEMEN TO ENTER THE INDIAN ENCLAVES WITHIN ITS TERRITORIES**

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:-

Pakistan's refusal to allow Indian policemen to enter the Indian enclaves within its territory.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):** At a Conference of the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan held in Dacca on the 9th and 10th April, 1965, it was decided *inter alia* that officials of both countries should travel to and from the enclaves on regular passports and that visas for such visits should be issued. In pursuance of this decision, an Indian Police party was posted at Kotabhajni, one of the Indian enclaves in East Pakistan in August, 1965. Similarly, the East Pakistan Government posted a police party in their enclave at Dahagram.

In the days following the 1965-conflict, the Indian party returned to the Indian side, but the Pakistani party was not able to do likewise and continues to remain in Dahagram.

In August, 1966, the Pakistan Government requested transit facilities for the

replacement of their police party in Dahagram. After consulting the State Government of West Bengal, this request was agreed to on condition that the West Bengal Government would be allowed similar transit facilities for a police party to be posted in the Indian enclave of Salbari. The Pakistan Government have agreed to this, but the details have yet to be worked out between the Governments of West Bengal and East Pakistan.

As police parties of either country have to transit the territory of the other in order to gain access to their enclaves, any arrangement for posting police parties can come about only on the basis of reciprocity. This, as already explained, has been accepted by the Government of Pakistan.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** Hundreds of our citizens are left completely at the mercy of the Pakistani force in these enclaves. When the 1965 conflict was there we withdrew from the Indian enclaves but the Minister himself says in the statement that he has made that Pakistan was not able to leave Dahagram. Were they not able to leave or did they sit tight whereas we withdrew? Then, he says that when permission was sought to replace the Pakistani policemen in Dahagram, we sought reciprocal arrangements for Salbari. Did we actually have policemen there whom we wanted to replace or did we want to post new policemen at that place? I also want to know whether at these places from where we withdrew we have ever posted any policemen after 1965. Are our policemen there in these enclaves at present?

Then I would also like to know from him as to why it is that the exchange of the 123 Indian enclaves, which was to be done under the Nehru-Noon Agreement about a decade ago, with 74 enclaves of Pakistan did not take place as yet. I want to know from the Government what came in the way of that.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** Taking the last question first, the exchange did not take place because Pakistan objected that unless the Berubari thing was settled they would not proceed with the exchange of these enclaves.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** Berubari came much later; the agreement was concluded much earlier. What were you doing all these years?

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT:** The exchange was to be as a result of the Nehru-Noon Pact but subsequently this arose. That was the difficulty. That is the present position about the exchange.

As to whether the police party sat tight or was not allowed, the fact is that they were not allowed to move out.

Then, he asked whether there are our police parties anywhere in our enclaves. Even before, we had a police party only in Kotabhajni. There was no police party in any other enclave.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** Why not? Pakistan has whereas we have 'nt.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** They have to go through Pakistan territory, unless Pakistan Government allows, they cannot go. Even in Dahagram, the police party cannot come out unless we allow it. That is the exchange on the basis of reciprocity. The hon. Member should realise that earlier also there was only in one place, in Dahagram, that Pakistan had a police party and we had a police party in Kotabhajni. After 1965 conflict, our police party came away. Their Police party could not go to Pakistan. Now, because they want to change the police party, they have entered into discussion with us and as a result they have agreed to that on the basis of reciprocity. They will be allowed to change the police party provided they agree to our police party going to Salbari.

**SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai):** Pakistan has violated the reciprocal basis for posting of policemen by the respective Governments, India and Pakistan, in these enclaves and, according to the agreement, 132 enclaves, belonging to us, should go to Pakistan and 74 enclaves, belonging to them, should come to us. The reciprocal agreement was that the police parties will be posted by the respective countries. We do not have our police force in our enclaves. Even in Dahagram the biggest of the enclaves, it has been occupied by Pakistani police force and our police force is not allowed to the enclaves that belong to us. This is what is happening. On the top of that, the latest information is that Pakistan is rebuilding her war potential which is a grave threat to India's security. These things are happening. In the context of

all that, may I know what steps Government propose to take to safeguard Indian interests in these particular areas against Pakistani vandalism? Then the Tashkent Agreement stipulates that the outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan should be settled through peaceful negotiations. Now, here is a clear violation of the Tashkent Agreement by Pakistan. Has this fact been brought to the notice of the Soviet leaders or not?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** The hon. Member has brought in other extraneous matter, although an important matter, in our Indo-Pakistan relationship. But this question relates to the enclaves. This matter has been covered under the Nehru-Noon Agreement. The figure that the hon. Member has given is not correct. May I correct him. The net result is that there are 123 Indian enclaves in Pakistan and 74 Pakistani enclaves in India. As I said, they are to be exchanged. It has been agreed. The difficulty is because Pakistan is raising the question about Berubari. It has been agreed to and, peacefully, it has to be demarcated and exchanged. As far as the threat to our security is concerned, certainly, the Government is alive to it and we will defend our security in any place and in this place also with all the might that we have.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Papers to be laid.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** The Government cannot send a police force even according to the agreement. How are they alive? They are dead.

12:34 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
BIHAR STATE UNIVERSITIES (UNIVERSITY OF  
BIHAR, BHAGALPUR AND RANCHI) AND  
MAGAD UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत  
शा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डॉ० त्रिगूण  
सेन की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल  
पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) बिहार राज्य के सम्बन्ध में  
राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिनांक 29 जून,  
1968 को जारी की गई उद्-  
घोषणा के खण्ड (ग) (चार)