

बांधे ग्राम चुनावां में लोक सभा के स्थानों
के लिये पड़े मत

7501. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुत्तम चन्व कछवाय :

श्री जि० व० सिंह :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या विधि मंत्री 18 जुलाई, 1967 के अतार्कित प्रश्न संख्या 5922 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांधे ग्राम चुनावां में लोक सभा के स्थानों के लिये डाले गये मतों की संख्या के धार में निर्वाचन आयोग में क्या तय जानकारी प्राप्त हो जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि निर्वाचन आयोग ने जानकारी दे दी है तो उसका प्यारा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उरमंत्रि (श्री० दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) आश्रित जानकारी 15 अगस्त 1967 मध्य उपलब्ध न होगी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

Shipping Service between Mainland and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

7502. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire 1000 ton vessels for an all-weather shipping service between Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and the mainland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPORTED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF STAFF OF INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN HOTELS IN KARACHI AND OTHER CITIES OF PAKISTAN

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): 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:

The reported display of photographs of the staff of the Indian High Commission in hotels and eating houses in Karachi, Islamabad and Dacca by the Pakistani Foreign office and the shadowing of the Indian diplomatic personnel there.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): On July 24, 1967, the press published a news-item stating that the Pakistan Foreign Office recently distributed copies of photographs of the Indian personnel of the Indian High Commission posted in Karachi, Islamabad and Dacca, to eating-houses, hotels, cinema houses and other important public places in Pakistan. The news-item further added that whenever any member of the High Commission visits an eating-house or hotel, he is shadowed closely.

On the same day as the publication of the news-item, the Government asked our Missions in Pakistan to report on the authenticity of the news item. Our Mission have since reported that they are not aware of any such distribution of photographs by the Pakistan Foreign Office.

As regards the question of the Indian diplomatic personnel being shadowed in Pakistan, it is a fact that the members of our Missions in Pakistan have been subjected to strict surveillance and harassment. This has hampered their functioning and has also made their social life unpleasant to a great extent. This mat-

ter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan on a number of occasions, who have repeatedly assured us that the Members of our Missions will be extended the usual facilities and courtesies. In spite of these assurances, however, some of the difficulties continue to exist. We are persisting in our efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to take further necessary steps with a view to provide to our diplomatic staff the normal courtesies and facilities, as Pakistan has agreed to do under the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I wish to submit that the Tashkent Declaration cannot be introduced as the general equation factor in all our relations with Pakistan; in effect, that means seeking the help of the Soviet Union to solve our difficulties. We have a bilateral relationship with Pakistan. We find evidence of growing hostility of Pakistan towards India. Maybe, this has something to do with the internal difficulty in Pakistan—the growing revolt in East Pakistan and the dissension among the Sindhis, Punjabis, Pukhtoons and others. The whole pattern of events in our relationship with Pakistan suggests an escalation of their hostile intentions towards us and in practice they are wanting to make the functioning of our diplomats there difficult an impossible. I would submit, therefore, that our High Commissioner there cannot be expected to function properly. As the Minister says in his statement, they do not have enough information to find out or verify the statement.

Their policy is of playing down the growing threat from Pakistan. In effect, this House and the people of India are being kept in the dark and are being made to feel complacent. Then one day we shall wake up and find the grim reality. I am not suggesting any obsession with Pakistan, that we make Pakistan an object of our animus; on the other hand, I suggest that it is possible to undertake constructive and firm diplomacy by which Pakistan accepts our legitimate

functioning irrespective of any difficulties that there are.

Therefore may I know what exactly is the policy of the Government of India in view of the rather contradictory attitude of the various decision making agencies of the Government? Will the hon. Minister assure us that reciprocal action will be taken in order to ensure that Pakistan learns of our firmness and allows our diplomats in Pakistan to function with honour which this country deserves?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I wish to assure my hon. friend that there is no attempt on the part of Government to play down the present unfortunate relationship between India and Pakistan. We are all conscious of the increasing hostility of Pakistan as also the press, the radio and various other factors.

As far as this particular question is concerned, we are considering the suggestion made by the hon. friend, namely, that we should have reciprocity; for whatever action they take there should be reciprocal action towards Pakistan. But I should make it clear to this House that we are not trying to mislead the public. Statements have been made here pointing out the relation between Pakistan and China and the increasing hostility shown in their radio broadcasts, in the press reporting and so on.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Tashkent should not be imported into every situation. Would the hon. Minister kindly give an assurance on that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have signed the Tashkent Declaration. Our signature is appended to that document; so is that of Pakistan. We are loyal to that Declaration and we expect Pakistan also to be loyal to that. So far there is no response from Pakistan . . . (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज):
प्रध्वज महोदय, मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था
चाहता हूँ। तामकन्द समझौते मबाल का

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इसमें इमलिये नहीं आना चाहिये कि दो देशों के संबंध में हमेशा हर हालत में यह चीज होनी चाहिए। जहाँ पर मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं "कमिलिटीज", जैसा कि उनके बयान में है :

"We are persisting in our efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to take further necessary steps with a view to provide to our diplomatic staff the normal courtesies and facilities."

यहाँ पर उनका बयान खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। यहाँ पर ताशकन्द डिक्लरेशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मान लीजिये किसी और देश के साथ ऐसी बात हो, कोई दो देश हो सकते हैं.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : तापी एक हाथ से नहीं बजती, दोनों हाथों से बजती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोई दो देश हों.....

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree with the hon. Member...

Mr. Speaker: He need not reply. I am hearing it because he calls it a point of order.

श्री मधु तिमये (मुंघेर) : जुबानि का यह हिस्सा निकाल दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या उन्होंने वह निकाल दिया?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किन्हीं देशों के संबंध में दोनों के कूटनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कौन बरत व होना चाहिये, इसका ताशकन्द से कोई संबंध है ही नहीं। मान लीजिए पाकिस्तान न होकर किसी और

देश से संबंध का सवाल होता, इंग्लिस्तान होता.....

Mr. Speaker: How can there be a point of order?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्वाइंट यह है कि वह इरेलेवंट है; जिसको असंगत कहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Now and then, it can be irrelevant. You cannot help it. But there cannot be a point of order. He may kindly resume his seat.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप खुद देखिये न। इरेलेवंट चीज के संबंध में नं० 41.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप कहते हैं कि कमी कमी इरेलेवंट बोल सकते हैं। आप मंत्री महोदय को यह अधिकार दे रहे हैं।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि हमारे कूटनीतिकों के साथ पाकिस्तान ने जो घृणित व्यवहार किया है उसके लिये उन्होंने कौन सा कदम उठाया है, (2) क्या यह सोचा गया है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों सम्मिलित रूप से सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में हमला कर रहे हैं और (3) क्या हम इसके लिये तैयार हैं; वह तीन प्रश्न हैं जिनका जवाब आना चाहिये।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The action taken by the Government is ..

Shri Pilo Mody (Godhra): On a point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Not on call Attention Notice.

Shri Pilo Mody: It arises from what the Minister has said.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The action taken by the Government is a strong

protest to Pakistan with regard to the way our diplomats have been treated.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे तीनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मैंने विरोध पत्र दिया है, या भारत सरकार ने विरोध पत्र फाइल किया है। लेकिन उसका कोई भी उत्तर उनके पास से नहीं आता है। पाकिस्तान अपने प्रोटेस्ट नोट में कहता है कि :

"The High Commission emphatically reiterates that action of Indian authorities is in flagrant violation of Vienna Convention."

इसके लिये वह लोग सारी बातें कहते हैं। उन को जो प्रोगेण्डा मेशिन है वह सारी बातें हमारे खिलाफ कहता है। जब हम मदन में पूछा जाता है तब भी गलत बातें कही जाती हैं। कोई मही उत्तर नहीं आता है।

Mr. Speaker: Is there anything more to add?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is nothing more to add. I have said what action we have taken. Pakistan makts false charges against us; we have pointed out that the charges are false. My hon. friend tells me that Pakistan says we have been violating the Vienna Convention. We have not done it. We have said so. Far from our doing it, it is Pakistan that is doing it.

श्री सीताराम कंसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारा दिन प्रति दिन शत्रुतापूर्ण व्यवहार बढ़ता जा रहा है, और इस संबंध में एक बार उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट भी दिया था कि हमारे अभी तक 77 हिन्दुस्तानी पाकिस्तान में डिटेनमेंट में हैं, वे अभी छूटे नहीं हैं। ऐसी

स्थिति में पाकिस्तान के जो हार्ड कमिश्नर हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं उन्होंने जो चीन के फार्मर फुस्ट सेक्रेटरी थे उन के फेयरवेल पार्टी में भाग लिया, क्या यह अनफॉइली व्यवहार नहीं था? दूसरे जो नक्सलबाड़ी में एक पाकिस्तानी मेजर, जिस का नाम मुझे मालूम नहीं है, जो विद्रोह करा रहा है, इन सारी बातों को मद्दे नजर रख कर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कौन सा स्टेप उठाने जा रही है जिस से हमारी शत्रुता कम हो और सद्भावना बढ़े?

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे दोस्तों ने पूछा कि ताशकन्द की चर्चा क्यों हुई। मैं विशेषकर टा. लोहिया से कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने आदर्शमय चीजें भी रहती हैं, नैतिक चीजें भी होती हैं और ताशकन्द भी हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान की सद्भावना का प्रतीक है, (व्यवधान) उस को लेकर हम चलते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ जो शत्रुतापूर्ण व्यवहार बढ़ता जा रहा है उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान, मिलटरी का इंडियन मेस में खाने का प्रबन्ध है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am painfully conscious of the fact that the hostility of Pakistan against us has been increasing. It is contrary to the Tashkent Declaration. It was asked what we, on our part, are doing to improve our relations. We have done everything possible, but we cannot shake hands with one who does not clasp our hand. If you extend your hand, it must be clasped by the other side. Unfortunately our experience is that, although we have extended our hand and have kept it extended, it has not been clasped by the other side.