

कार की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है;
और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जहां जिस प्रकार का काम हो उसकी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, कुछ विभागों में जिन कर्मचारियों को रात में झूटी देनी पड़ती है उनके लिये स्थायी प्रबन्ध के तौर पर सरकारी वाहन उपलब्ध किया जाता है । दूसरे विभागों में, काम के सामान्य घंटों के अलावा समय में काम करने वाले अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त समय का भत्ते के रूप में मुआवजा दिया जाता है । कुछ परिस्थितियों में सवारी खर्चा भी दिया जाता है । लेकिन, जब कर्मचारियों को रात में बहुत देर तक काम करना पड़ता है और जब परिवहन का अन्य कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होता है तो ऐसी विषम हालत में स्टाफ-कार के प्रयोग पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । लेकिन ऐसे मामलों में स्टाफ-कार देना उसके उपलब्ध होने पर तथा अन्य प्रशासनिक कारणों पर, जैसे ड्राइवर के अतिरिक्त समय-भत्ते पर होने वाले व्यय आदि पर भी निर्भर करती है ।

FOOD ADULTERATION CASES

4268. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of food adulteration cases that have been detected by Government during the period from 1965 to 1967 State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases challaned and convicted ?

L17LSS/68--8

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information for the years 1965 and 1966 is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-492/68]. The information for the year 1967 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PAKISTANI CLAIM TO TERRITORY ON RANGPUR-COOCH BEHAR BORDER

SHRI K. N. TIWARI (Bettiah) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

The reported Pakistani claim on Indian territory on the Rangpur-Cooch Behar border.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Government have seen newspaper reports of the Radio Pakistan broadcast on 8th March 1968 to the effect that India was in illegal possession of what it called a "sizable chunk" of Pakistani territory near Rangpur District in the Chilahati Sector.

Presumably, the reference is to an area of about 512 acres in Chilahati village. The position about this area was explained in the House by the then Prime Minister on 29th November 1963. It was pointed out on that occasion, and I quote:—

"The West Bengal Government had themselves intimated to us in 1957 that 512 acres of Chilahati village of Debiganj Thana were adversely held territory".

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

In the same statement, it was also pointed out that, I quote again :—

"This question of the status of the Chilahati village and of the area of 512 acres of this village adversely held by West Bengal Government since the Partition, has no connection with the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the boundary dispute concerning Berubari. The demarcation, so far as Chilahati area is concerned, follows the Radcliffe Award, which states that the international boundary in this region 'shall then continue along the Northern corner of the Thana Debiganj'."

The boundary in this region has not yet been demarcated and the area has been in our possession.

In 1964, some residents of Berubari and the adjacent areas of Chilahati, filed a petition in the Calcutta High Court contending that the area in question was not the North-east corner of Debiganj Thana, but was really a part of Jalpaiguri Thana and was thus a part of India. The Calcutta High Court rejected this contention. On appeal, the High Court Judgement was upheld by the Supreme Court in August 1965.

The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and East Pakistan had agreed to undertake demarcation in the Chilahati area. The work was expected to commence in November last year but no progress could be made since the East Pakistani representative unilaterally withdrew his field staff. There has been no further progress in the matter since.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी जो सरहदें हैं, उन पर डिमार्केशन अभी तक कम्प्लीट क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ? दूसरे—जब इस इलाके के बारे में डिस्प्यूट है और हिन्दुस्तान इसके लिये तैयार है कि उसका डिमार्केशन किया जाय और पाकिस्तान वहाँ से भाग गया, वह उसका डिमार्केशन नहीं करना

चाहता, उसके बाद मामले को तय करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अभी तो कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है । कुछ जगहें ऐसी हैं, जिनके विशेष कारण हैं, जैसे मीजो हिल्स के पास की जगह है, जिनका डिमार्केशन नहीं हो सकता है । इसके बारे में कुछ बातचीत बीच में हुई थी, लेकिन ...

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Is it not demarcated on the ground according to the Radcliffe award ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : The Calling Attention is regarding the reported Pakistani claim on Indian territory on the Rangpur-Cooch Bihar border. But the statement laid by the hon. Prime Minister is something else. I want to know whether at least a part of the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact: it is said about the Dabiganj Thana and Chilahati,—even on the basis of the statement, that while the matter is still under consideration of the Supreme Court and that no part of the Indian territory can be given to any other nation without giving proper compensation to the citizens of those particular areas, I cannot understand how the Government of India or the Government of West Bengal can come to an agreement for transferring this boundary by this conference of the Director of Land Records and others. That is one aspect.

The whole thing has been suppressed by the Government and by the hon. Prime Minister. Here is a big report. I come from that constituency. I know this particular area. There is a big report published on the 13th March in *Basumat*, a Calcutta paper. It has been said that on the entire Rangpur-Cooch-Bihar district border area Pakistan has concentrated a large number of troops and high tension is running in those areas. Not only that.

MR. SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : There is one interesting report. Allow me to say that. It says that Pakistanis are supplying arms as freely as possible to the Pak nationals in the border areas. I will make it short. It is very important. They are sending infiltrators to the Indian border under the guidance of one Iftikar Ali Khan, a Pathan leader who provoked the whole situation in 1965 in the western sector. What happened is, in view of the high tension, on the 26th February, last, there was a border conference between the two sector commanders of India and Pakistan and this border conference failed in their mission. They could not come to an amicable settlement to minimise and lessen the high tension. And at the end of the conference the Pakistan sector commander demanded . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to your question; otherwise, I will have to call other Members.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I am coming to the question. He demanded that a vast area of Indian territory in the border of Rangpur-Cooch-Bihar, known as Tistanadi-Payasthi of the Tista delta that is the main problem—should go to Pakistan. Thereby these Pakistan officials are creating another ground for border clashes. I am placing all these facts before the House, and I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government have any specific policy to stop all such baseless and unfounded claims of Pakistan. May I know whether this particular area Tista Nadir Payosthi or Tista alluvial land or Tista Delta was ever claimed by the Pakistani official during the Radcliffe Award or the Bagge Award or in any other high-power conference held between India and Pakistan? Lastly, may I know what steps Government propose to take to restore confidence in the minds of the people in the local area and to defend our territory from any possible and immediate attack by Pakistan?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir, the question, as you have rightly remarked yourself, is not at all clear.

MR. SPEAKER : She may say whether it was in the Radcliffe or in any other award.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : One point he raised was about this being in the court. It is the Berubari question that is in the court and not the Chilahati question. Chilahati comes within the Radcliffe Award.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the Tista Delta?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Newspaper reports of unusual concentration of Pakistani forces have not been corroborated by our own reports. I am told that whenever tension arises, the area Commanders of the two sides meet and talk the matter over and also take action under the ground rules to bring down tension.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The last conference held at Tinbigha on 26th February between the sector commanders of India and Pakistan failed and the Pakistani sector commander demanded large areas of Indian territory.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This is just what Pakistan Radio has said. We have not got any information.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि आज यह तीसरी मर्तबा हम मुन रहे हैं। मैं यहां यह साफ कर दूं—मैं नहीं चाहता कि पाकिस्तान से हम युद्ध करें, हमारी युद्ध की भावना नहीं है, लेकिन पहली मर्तबा बेरुबाड़ी, फिर लाठी-टोला, दूमाबाड़ी, उसके बाद कच्छ और कच्छ के बाद अब चीलाहाटी का एरिया हम पाकिस्तान को नज़राना देने वाले हैं। इसलिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या बाकई इन तमाम एरियाज के डिमार्केशन के नाम से या बंगाल गवर्नमेंट या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के यह कह देने से कि ये एरियाज डिमार्कटेड नहीं है, पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों फायदा उठा रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में डिमार्केशन के काम को जारी रख कर, क्या हमारी

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार हैं कि अयूब साहब से बातचीत कर के हमेशा के लिये इस मामले को तय करें और अगर वह तय नहीं करना चाहते तो बार्मी के जोर से या लोगों के मनोबल के जोर से अपनी घरती की हिफाजत कर सकें, क्या कोई ऐसी योजना सरकार की है ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, this Calling Attention relates to a very limited question regarding Chilahati. It has nothing to do with the other questions which the hon. Member has mentioned. He has also tried to mislead the House by saying that this is a new issue. This is not a new issue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, she has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question and a much bigger issue. He wants to know whether a meeting will be fixed regarding this issue. I do not know whether the Prime Minister will be able to say off hand.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not at all averse to meeting President Ayub Khan and discussing matters with him. In each matter we have to see what useful results will come about. If the proper atmosphere exists we will certainly do whatever is necessary.

श्री बलराज मधो— (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : प्रधान मंत्री महोदया, हर समय अलग-अलग ईशू को लेकर चलती हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो नया क्लेम पाकिस्तान का है, यह नया क्लेम नहीं है—इट इज ए पार्ट ऑफ दी मेम पैटर्न—किंग्डी थी क्षेत्र को जिसको वह अपने लिये सामग्रिक दृष्टि से या आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण समझता है, उस पर दावा करता है और दावा करने के बाद गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया कहती है कि वह डिस्प्यूटेड एरिया है, डिमार्केशन नहीं हुआ है, उसके बाद वे फोर्जे भेज देते हैं और उस पर वज्रा कर लेते हैं। इस सवाल जो दावे किये जाते हैं और पाकिस्तान जो ऐसी जुर्रत करने पर तुला हुआ है उस के पीछे जैसे अभी शेख

अब्दुल्ला ने काश्मीर में कहा है कि अगर मेरी बात नहीं मानी गई तो 1965 की पुनरावृत्ति होगी—यह बात आज सेपेज में नोटिस में आई है—इन हालात में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ताकिस्तान इस प्रकार के क्लेम कर रहा है और युद्ध का वातावरण पैदा कर के देश के ऊपर एक नये आक्रमण की पृष्ठभूमि तैयार कर रहा है तो हमारा ऐसा कितना इलाका है, वेस्टर्न वाइंडर में, और ईस्टर्न टैरिटरी में, जो कि पाकिस्तान के एडवर्स आक्यूपेशन में है।

दूसरे क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि बहुत सारे क्षेत्र जो भारत के हैं और जो भारत को मिलने चाहियें जैसे करीमगंज के 10 थाने, थरपारकर का इलाका, नगरपारकर का इलाका जो कि भारत का है, जिस आधार पर पार्टीशन हुआ वह भारत का है तो क्या उनके ऊपर भारत सरकार ने अपना दावा किया है और अगर दावा नहीं किया है तो क्या भारत सरकार थरपारकर, नगरपारकर और यह करीमगंज के दस थानों पर दावा करने वाली है ताकि हम अपना क्लेम मंजूर करवायें ? अगर आज वे हमारे क्लेम को नहीं मानें तो कल को हम उनसे उसे मनवा सकेंगे।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो लोग यहां पर इन्फिल्ट्रेट कर रहे हैं, काश्मीर के अन्दर डुमाबाड़ी के इलाके में या चिलाहाटी के इलाके में, और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि शेख अब्दुल्ला इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं तो उन पर कोई रोक लगाई जायेगी ताकि 1965 के हालात की पुनरावृत्ति न हो ताकि प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह न कहना पड़े कि बी थार सरपराइज्ड, बी थार एमेज्ड, बी नंबर नियु। में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन तथ्यों के प्रकाश में शेख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ तर्पवाही की जायेगी, क्या करीमगंज के ऊपर, थरपारकर और नगरपारकर इत्यादि जो इलाके एडवर्स कब्जे में हैं, उनको वापिस लेने के लिए

कार्यवाही की जायेगी ? वह मेरे तीन प्रश्न हैं इन का उत्तर दिया जाय ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, it will be a....

SHRI SHEO NARAIN rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is answering. I think Mr. Sheo Narain can wait.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, it will be a long statement if I were to give all these areas which are in adverse possession either of Pakistan or of India. I am told that a list of the areas which are in the adverse possession of Pakistan was supplied to the House in answer to Starred Question No. 1484 on 31st July 1967. If necessary, the hon. Members could look it up.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): You can put it on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What is the point of putting it on the Table of the House? It was supplied to the House and it is there.

We have laid claim to some of those areas which we think are ours. Some hon. Members have referred to areas like Nagarparkar which are not ours. Obviously we cannot lay any claim to them.

With regard to Sheikh Abdullah's statement, I have only seen what has appeared in the newspapers. He has made some statements which are unfortunate to say the least. But I do not think that we should get provoked by them. If Pakistan is going to behave as it behaved in 1965, I can assure this hon. House that we will meet it in a much stronger way. (*Interruptions*). The question raised here is a limited question. It was raised earlier also in 1963 and at that time we had accepted the position—both the Central Government and the West Bengal Government—that these 512 acres with which we are concerned just now is an adversely held territory.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She has once spoken like Lakshmi Bai.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): Sir, almost every week, some foreign power or other, hostile or friendly, lays unjustified, irresponsible and illegal claims to our territory. There is a Malayalam proverb which says, 'Rivers burn, earth quakes and territories vanish when sinners rule'. Sir, in this country, Ganga burns, Koyna quakes and Kutch vanishes when Indraj rules.

With this background to my question, Pakistan has always adopted a set pattern in grabbing our territory. First comes the radio broadcast, then they create border incidents which are followed by naked aggression and western pressurisation. During the first aggression in Kashmir, Indian Army was within a stone-throw of victory when Britain pressurised us to withdraw our troops. Again when Pakistan committed the aggression in Kutch, then also Britain poked her nose.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member come to the question?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: During the last aggression, our brave boys were at the doors of Lahore. Again Western pressurisation compelled us to withdraw our troops. This nightmare has been continuing for a long time and India's image is distorted and India is played up before the world as a weak country. I would like to ask the Prime Minister whether the Government of India has the courage and spine to go before the world and declare categorically and unequivocally that India's frontiers are not mobile and cannot be played with, that India's frontiers are permanent and we are not going to negotiate over our frontiers and unless Pakistan returns the territory of Kashmir which it has illegally grabbed from us, India will take drastic steps.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question to be answered. He has not asked about Cooch Bihar though he has asked so many other questions.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Sir, I want a categorical declaration regarding our firm stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, that question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about Pakistan and Kashmir. How can I expect the Minister to answer such a general question? Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली शहर में 400 कांग्रेसमैन गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, टियरगैम फंकी जा रही है और यह सब

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री इशहाक साम्भली (अमरोहा)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ते अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा होकर आई हैं और यह बेहतर होगा कि वहां पर

MR. SPEAKER: He must sit down. I would not allow him to continue like this. It is not proper. Let him resume his seat. Nothing that he says will be recorded.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : * * *

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a discussion. You cannot have a discussion on that subject every third or fourth day and then everyday stand up in the seat and raise it. Does he want to create the same trouble which is in Calcutta in this Parliament also? I do not know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the Home Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I can understand his raising it once in a way. But every day if he gets up and creates the same trouble, it is not proper. Does he want to whip up communal frenzy? I will not permit it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is the moral responsibility of the Central Government. Let him make an inquiry into what is happening there.

MR. SPEAKER : I have passed on to the next subject.

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES & SALT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 409 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1968.
- (ii) G.S.R. 413 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (iii) G.S.R. 414 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (iv) G.S.R. 415 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (v) G.S.R. 416 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (vi) G.S.R. 417 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (vii) G.S.R. 418 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (viii) G.S.R. 419 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (ix) G.S.R. 420 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (x) G.S.R. 421 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.
- (xi) G.S.R. 422 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.