

[Shri Swaran Singh]

this area and they adopted the same international practice.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the other one? He has not replied whether he radioed a message to our Prime Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member said that no prior information had been given. I have already said in the statement that we were informed that he will be one of the passengers in the P.I.A. aircraft and it is a fact that he did send a message of greetings when he was overflying the country.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्द पाक एयर एग्रीमेंट के कारण कोई ऐसी कानूनी रुकावट है कि हम पाकिस्तान के विमान में चाऊ-एन-लाई की उड़ान को मना नहीं कर सकते थे, और पाक सरकार से यह अनुरोध नहीं कर सकते थे कि क्योंकि चीन से हमारी दुश्मनी का रिश्ता है इसलिए उनको अपने विमान में हमारे आकाश में मत उड़ाइये ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ऐसा कोई इंटरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट नहीं है और न ऐसी प्रेक्टिस है। इसलिए हमें ऐसे मामले में इंटरनेशनल प्रेक्टिस को मानना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमिये (मुंगेर): चाऊ-एन-लाई रूमानिया जाने के लिए पाकिस्तान के विमान से भारत की हवा में से भुजरे हैं। उनके लिए मास्को से सीधा और नजदीक का रास्ता था। लेकिन हमारी नाक काटने के लिए और दुनिया को यह दिखाने के लिए कि भारत की भूमि को हथियाने के बाद भी हमारी यह ताकत है कि उनकी हवा में से हम जा सकते हैं, और भारत की सरकार हमारा कुछ भी नहीं बिगाड़ सकती, उन्होंने सन्देशा भी दिया।

इसके अलावा विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा कि भविष्य के लिए हम ने उन से कहा है कि

भंगर कभी कोई चीन के बड़े नेता इस तरह जायेंगे तो उनकी इजाजत की जरूरत होगी। इसी तरह न कहा है, मैं ने ठीक सुना है ? मैं ने जो सुना है वह यही है कि उन्होंने भविष्य के लिए कहा है।

तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या भविष्य में चीनी सरकार के जो नेता हैं, उनको विदेश यात्रा के लिए भारत की जो हवा है, भारत का जो आसमान है, उसका इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलेगी, यह साफ तौर से मंत्री महोदय कहने के लिए तैयार हैं ? क्योंकि जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है चीन ने कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एग्रीमेंट इस के बारे में नहीं माना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मामला पाकिस्तान का है और यह देखने का है कि पाकिस्तान के हवाई जहाज ने यह जो उड़ान भरी यह ठीक थी या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमिये : क्या ऐसे हवाई जहाजों से हमारे दुश्मनों को भी ले जा सकते हैं ? मैं ने कानून देख लिया है। चीन ने कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून हवाई जहाजों की उड़ान के बारे में नहीं माना है। मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दें। आखिर इस तरह से हम कब तक अपनी नाक कटने देंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन के प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

(ii) PAKISTAN RIFLES FIRING ON WEST BENGAL BORDER—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of External Affairs may make his statement in reply to yesterday's calling-attention-notice in regard to the firing on the Cooch-Bihar border.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): On 22nd March I made a statement before this House in which I announced the acceptance

by Pakistan of the 4-point proposal that had been made by the Government of India on 20th March, to deal with the situation arising from firing by the East Pakistan Rifles on the Cooch-Bihar border. The acceptance of the Government of Pakistan of our 4-point proposal, was conveyed to the Foreign Secretary by the Pakistan High Commissioner on the afternoon of 22nd March. Our first proposal to which effect was to be given immediately, was that there should be stoppage of firing on the border without any loss of time. It was made clear that once firing had stopped and the cease-fire had become effective, an announcement would be made for a conference between the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan, at which details for maintaining tranquility on the border and for ensuring the return of such residents of Dahagram as had left the enclave, would be worked out. It had been agreed that the Commandant of the East Pakistan Rifles would approach the Commandant of the West Bengal Border Police immediately, to effect a cease-fire, on which action would be taken by our Deputy High Commission at Dacca to issue visas etc. to a party of Pakistan officials who intended to transit through Indian territory to proceed to Dahagram.

2. From our side there was no ambiguity about this understanding. Unfortunately, the Government of Pakistan delayed giving instructions to the Commandant of the East Pakistan Rifles to make contact with the Commandant of the West Bengal Border Police, to effect a cease-fire. As the House is aware, firing has continued on the Cooch-Bihar border since 17th March and the agreement of 22nd March did not put an end to the firing as it should have done. Indeed, later day reports from the West Bengal Government indicated that not only had the firing not stopped but that its intensity and extent had increased. Intermittent firing by Pak forces continued on the 22nd and 23rd March in Jikabari, Tinbigha, Bagdokra, Kharkharia and Permekliganj.

The East Pakistan Rifles made use of light machine guns, mortars and grenades. For some time thereafter, firing was subdued but from the night of 24th March, it again became more intense in the Tinbigha area. There was again some relief on the 25th March but on the 26th Tinbigha, Bagdokra and Kharkharia sectors were again scenes of firing by the East Pakistan Rifles, who later extended their activities to satirpul and Fulkadabri. On the 27th March, the Pakistan forces continued to fire and upto the 28th March firing was intense and continuous at Kharkharia, Bagdokra, Jikabari and Tinbigha.

The West Bengal Border Police naturally returned the firing in self defence and thus foiled all attempts by the East Pakistan Rifles to dislodge our order posts. Encroachment on Indian territory by personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles was effectively prevented through the action of the West Bengal Border Police who gave a good account of themselves in a trying situation.

3. The intensification of firing surprised the Government of India as much as the Government of West Bengal. We had been led to believe that the delay in the non-implementation of the agreement of 22nd March, was not due to any substantive decision by the Government of Pakistan not to honour this agreement, but to the temporary absence from Dacca of high official of the East Pakistan Government who, we were told, were away to Rawalpindi to attend the inauguration ceremonies of the Pakistan President. The impression was conveyed to us that as soon as senior officials of the East Pakistan Government returned to Dacca, there would be no difficulty in implementing the agreement of 22nd March and an immediate cease-fire would be ordered. As an earnest of their intention to abide by the agreement of 22nd March, a group of East Pakistan officials put in visa applications with our Deputy High Commission at Dacca on 24th March. Our Deputy High Commissioner stressed that before facilitating

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the transit of a party of East Pakistan officials through Indian territory by granting them visas etc., an announcement about the cease-fire should be made and indication given of the date of a conference between the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan. The question of granting visas and of working out arrangements for the return of such inhabitants of Dahagram as had left the enclave, could only be taken up after the cease-fire had become effective and an announcement of an agreed date for the conference between the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan had been made.

4. By 25th March it had become clear that difficulties were being created in Dacca due to which implementation of the agreement of 22nd March was being impeded. From what we could make out here of the local difficulties in Dacca, we came to the conclusion that an argument had developed in Dacca as to whether visas could be given to Pakistani officials desirous of proceeding to Dahagram, even before a cease-fire had been fixed or announced.

5. To break the deadlock and to put an end to the wanton firing which is causing unnecessary tension and harassment to the civilian population, discussions have taken place with the Pakistan High Commissioner here. It has been agreed that the important thing is for the cease-fire to come into operation at the earliest possible time. Steps would accordingly immediately be taken to fix a time by mutual agreement. Transit visas would be issued by that time, and they would of course become effective from a practical point of view, only when the firing stopped. It was also agreed that negotiations should take place without delay to fix an early date and time for the Chief Secretaries' Conference. That conference would consider the question of future transit facilities to enclave residents on both sides of the border as well as other matters connected with reducing tension.

6. It is essential, in order to put an end to the unfortunate situation which has been thrust upon us, and to pave the way for the restoration of normal conditions in the area, for an early announcement to be made of the coming into force of the cease-fire and of the Chief Secretaries' Conference. It was mutually agreed that this could be facilitated by the two High Commissioners themselves proceeding to Dacca to work out the arrangements after necessary consultation.

7. The Pakistan High Commissioner has already left for Dacca and our High Commissioner is on his way to the East Pakistan capital. It is expected that the presence of the two High Commissioners at Dacca would greatly help in the implementation of the decisions taken on the 22nd and 29th March, to end firing and tension on the Cooch-Bihar border and to prepare the ground for the Chief Secretaries' Conference. While in Dacca, the two High Commissioners could also usefully discuss the recent firing on the borders of Assam and Tripura, with a view to effecting a cease-fire there as well. We hope that with these arrangements, an end will be in sight to the extremely regrettable and wholly unnecessary conflict which has been created along these sectors of our border with East Pakistan. I would like to say, in conclusion, that there is no reason at all for such situation to arise, given the minimum of goodwill and good faith and the modicum of restraint. These are matters which can and should be settled around the conference table and not by resort to force, as that only exacerbates the situation and creates tension and excitement, and causes much harm and suffering to the inhabitants of the area.

Mr. Speaker: We have been able to prevent any encroachment upon our land?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is correct. I have clarified that in my statement.

Mr. Speaker: There is no cause for an adjournment motion. I allow the call attention notice.

are trying to spoil the atmosphere. After all, it is a friendly country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पाकिस्तान की ओर से हमारी सीमा पर जो आक्रमण हो रहा है, उस को रोकने के लिए, जिस प्रकार के हथियार उस के सैनिक उपयोग कर रहे हैं, क्या उसी प्रकार के हथियारों का उपयोग करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक हम बर्दाश्त करेंगे इस अन्याय और अत्याचार को ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ठाकुर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह ये दो दो हाथ श्री कपूर सिंह से कर के आपस में फ़ैसला कर लें ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं ने अपने इस बयान में साफ़ किया है कि वेस्ट बंगाल की बार्डर पुलिस ने हमारे इस इलाके की बहुत अच्छे ढंग से हिफ़ाजत की है और जिस किस्म के हथियारों की उन को जरूरत होगी, वे कुदरती तौर पर उन को मिलेंगे ।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): This intensification of firing on the eastern border by the Pakistani forces in flagrant violation of the earlier agreement, to which the hon. Minister has just made a reference, assumes a new dimension when we take cognizance of the fact that right now the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, is in Pakistan and is every day parroting the same anti-Indian slogans at every press conference and at every public rally. Coupled with this, if he takes note of the fact that the Pakistani newspapers have been talking of teaching a lesson to India, is he quite sure that these are localised affairs, and something—once again we want to express our anxiety—bigger is not in the offing?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जैसे हथियार पाकिस्तान के सैनिक इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, हमारे आदमी भी वैसे ही हथियार इस्तेमाल करेंगे ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यही नहीं, बल्कि हम उन से भी अच्छे हथियार इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जिस से हमारी पूरी हिफ़ाजत हो ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Whereas we should take note of all these developments, including the collusion between China and Pakistan on this occasion,—in fact, that is something which has been there for quite some time—at the same time we have to take all possible steps to safeguard our integrity and to defend our country, and that is our most important task these days.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब करेंगे ? वे रोखाना हम पर हमला कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि सरकार क्यों इन वारदातों को रोकना चाहती है । पाकिस्तान अपने जोरों पर तुला हुआ है और हम अपमान बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । तो फिर दो दो हाथ क्यों नहीं हो जाते ? कौन सा मौका आयेगा दो हाथ करने का ?

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from the massive military build up by Pakistan, as also the clearing of jungles for a Pakistani air field, as also the digging of new trenches on the Pakistan-West Bengal border, may I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Pakistani radio broadcast on the 28th March, 1965, accusing India of continuing firing on Pakistani positions, and accusing India of failure to implement the undertaking to maintain peacefully

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): What is this business of दो हाथ करने का being mentioned in the House. We

[Shri Hem Barua]

the *status quo* in Dahagram—these are the exact words of the broadcast—and if so....

Mr. Speaker: That is enough.

Shri Hem Barua: I have not finished.

Mr. Speaker: That conveys the whole thing.

Shri Swaran Singh: He has mentioned that there was a radio broadcast from Pakistan in which they have accused the Government of India of not implementing the terms of the agreement and of continuing the firing. I have made it clear that so long as Pakistani firing continues, we have to defend ourselves and we will continue the firing. So, there is no apology needed on that score, so long as Pakistan does not desist from aggressive designs there. On the other issue, we have not done anything which might be construed as our failure to implement the agreement. We are quite clear that the failure on this issue has been clearly on the side of Pakistan.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May I know whether the Government has examined the question whether the presence of Mr. Chou En-lai in Dacca added to these aggressive designs of Pakistan on the eastern front?

Shri Swaran Singh: Let the hon. Member form his own opinion. I think it will not be quite correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He was present in Dacca

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that there is any information in our possession to connect the two.

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah (Jhalawar): On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order that the seat of the Prime Minister be occupied by any other Member of the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Minister and the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, it is quite clear that the Pakistani troops are using 2" and 3" mortars. Generally, mortars are used for occupying a particular territory for advancing, and not for terrorising only. I would like to know whether instructions have been issued to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, who is eager to meet this threat and replete this aggression, to use whatever arms and ammunitions are used by Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already answered that, and I would request the hon. Members not to ask questions about the type of ammunition that might be used by our forces. That is something which is not done. I have already clarified the position that we will use whatever has to be used in order to defend our territory. Questions as to the particular ammunition or the type of weapon, I think, should be left to the experts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not asking that.

Shri Swaran Singh: He need not discuss that here.

श्री हुकरामन्द कछवाय : अब तक उन हथियारों का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he insist on asking whether instructions have been issued?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, I do not. I am only insisting on one thing—whether he is aware that mortars are used only for advance purposes.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that no encroachment has been made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. I want a clarification. I would only say that there is a rumour in Pakistan, which has been spread by Pakistani agency, that our people

have occupied Dahagram, and have started communal riots on the minorities. It should be made clear that we have not committed that.

Shri Daji (Indore): Has the Government any knowledge, or means to get the knowledge, whether the border forces on the Pakistani side are only police personnel or heavy military personnel?

Shri Swaran Singh: In this engagement which is going on, there is no information that up till now any regular army of Pakistan has been used.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I understood the hon. Minister to say that this non-implementation of the cease-fire agreement was not a result of any substantive decision by the Pakistan Government. On the other hand we find that Pakistan radio broadcasts, and also press statements made by the Pakistan Foreign Office, state that India's insistence on the four-point plan for the settlement of this dispute has been advanced only to confuse issues. The whole tactics of Pakistan is to get the visas passed first, and then order cease-fire. Have we not unwittingly entered into that sort of arrangement and suffered humiliation?

Shri Swaran Singh: It will be absolutely wrong to suggest that we have suffered any humiliation, and I will beg of Members to view it in the proper perspective. In this particular case, it is true, as was mentioned by Shri Hem Barua, that the Pakistan radio broadcast, which he has mentioned, said that India had not implemented certain terms.

That was a wrong allegation and the hon. Member is correct when he says that this might have been used as a means to confuse the people. The best answer is not to get confused and be clear in our minds. We should know what we are doing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): There had been repeated reports in the Press that our officials have picked up a number of mortars which were known to be standardised SEATO weapons and SEATO is an organisation with which Britain and the United States are very closely related. May I know if the Government has verified this report and is contemplating some steps in this regard?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to check this information because at the moment I am not in a position to say yes or no to this question; I have not got the requisite information.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): This firing is continuing for a considerable period of time now and from the statement of the hon. Minister of External Affairs it appears that the cease-fire agreement could not be implemented because the Pakistan Government could not contact the police forces in the front. It is being explained by the Government that there is no intention on the part of the Pakistan Government to continue this firing. How far is it correct? I want to know this.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think the hon. Member may have got an incorrect impression. I did say that they were unable to get into touch with them. I have made it clear and our charge is that they have not implemented these agreements. That is why we are trying to clinch the issue. The two High Commissioners are there now to see that the agreement is implemented.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : शीत महाल की हिन्दुस्तानी एनक्लेव हिन्दुस्तान की जो पाकिस्तान में है, उस पर अभी हिन्दुस्तान का अधिकार है या नहीं है ? वहां से आने वालों के लिए क्या फैसिलिटी आज उपलब्ध है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: One of the points that is going to be discussed

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at the Chief Secretaries' Conference is the reciprocal arrangements on the basis of mutuality for the use of enclaves in the territories of the two countries. In reply to an earlier question some days ago I said that those were Indian territories; those Indian enclaves within Pakistan territory are Indian territory and they are in our domain.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): I want to know one thing. He has not made any statement regarding the Cachar border, Latitila Dhunabari sector. Will he kindly make a statement about Pakistani firing on that border?

Shri Swaran Singh: The calling attention notice did not specifically cover this. But I have said that the two High Commissioners will discuss this also in their talks.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, may I make a short submission with your permission? About four or five days back..

Mr. Speaker: He has not told me what he wants to say. If this procedure is adopted, it will create difficulties. He may convey to me what he wants to say. Papers to be laid.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 21 (11) 64 -PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th January, 1965 making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section 3 of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4088/65].

AUDIT REPORT OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report on the Annual Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1963-64. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4089/65].

Mr. Speaker: Secretary to report three messages.... (Interruptions.) Order, order. Let him report the messages.

12.43 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

“(1) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965, which was passed by