

know what has happened to the Report of the Monopoly Commission. Why is it being delayed.

Lastly, I would say that even now it is not too late for the hon. Minister to go into the entire question again and take such steps as are in consonance with our accepted policy of Socialism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): When will this discussion continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be taken up on some other day.

14.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

(ii) **REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF PAKISTAN ARMY IN BARMER SECTOR OF RAJASTHAN**

श्री हुकम चन्ध कडवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दखिल-बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की झोर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ; झोर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बतलाव दें :—

“राजस्थान के बाड़मेर क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानी सेना का भारी तोपों और टैंकों के साथ जमाव”

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the time of the cease-fire, India had occupied 150 sq. miles of area of Pakistan beyond the border of Rajasthan, around Gadra. Pakistan had occupied Munabao in Indian territory. Immediately with the announcement of the cease-fire, however, Pakistan made desperate efforts to make intrusions into Rajasthan so as to be able to lay claim to occupation of Indian territory in this area, to offset the loss of face caused

by Indian occupation of large areas in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. As hon. Members are aware, the border between Rajasthan and West Pakistan is uninhabited desert area with dispersed, small hamlets here and there. The intrusions by Pakistan, after the cease-fire, resulted in occupation of a number of isolated posts and hamlets and this was made possible because, unlike the Punjab etc., Rajasthan is sparsely populated. Though Pakistan thus reached a number of isolated points, our troops have all along been patrolling right up to the border, i.e. apart from the actual points physically occupied by Pakistan the rest of the area has always been under our control.

As has been made clear by our Prime Minister, the cease-fire agreement cannot stand in the way of our troops regaining territory treacherously occupied after the cease-fire came into effect. A number of Pakistani intrusions have been cleared by us. Pakistan which made the intrusions in order to save some loss of face about the results of the Indo-Pakistan hostilities, has lately stepped up its efforts to encroach into certain areas here and there.

A sizeable Pakistani build-up, consisting of infantry, tanks and artillery has come to notice on the Pakistani side, opposite the Barmer sector. Pakistan has also moved up troops against a few of our positions. During the last 48 hours there have been some patrol clashes in the Tanot region.

It is difficult to guess the motives of Pakistan in starting these activities. Probably, as Gen. Murambio is arriving shortly in this country, it is trying to encroach into our areas. It is probably trying to obstruct our patrols to go forward right up to the border, so as to substantiate its claims to occupation of a compact area and thus be in a better bargaining position for withdrawal negotiations. Probably, maybe, it also is building up a case

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

pending the meeting between the Pakistan President and our Prime Minister.

What is clear to us, however, is that Pakistan cannot be allowed to get away with the gains which it tries to make in violation of the cease-fire and we will have to deal with the Pakistani intrusions and attacks in the manner appropriate to the operational situation.

श्री हुकम खन्दा कछवाय : युद्धबन्दी के बाद पाकिस्तान ने भारत की जितनी भूमि कब्जे में ले ली है और कुछ चौकियों पर भी उसने कब्जा किया है, समाचारपत्रों को देखने के बाद मालूम होता है कि उसके अन्दर हमने कई चौकियों को उनसे छीन लिया है और कुछ जमीन भी छीनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के इरादों को जानने के बाद सरकार कौनसा कठोर रुढ़म उठाना चाहती है जिन से उसके इरादे असफल हो सकें।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as I see from the information that I have, they were nearly in occupation of 22 to 23 places immediately after the cease-fire, when they tried to come in. They have been driven out from nearly 9 to 10 places in the last few weeks; and the present situation is as I have said in my statement. The policy of dealing with them also is indicated in my statement.

श्री बड़े : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने हाउस में कहा कि 20 या 22 चौकियों पर उनका कब्जा है और वह लोग टैंक्स बगैरह साथे हैं और अपना आक्रमण शुरू कर दिया है। यह सारी बातें क्या सरकार ने यू० एन० प्रान्जर्वंस के नोटिस में ला दी हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, of course, all this information is with the UN Observers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe, Sir, that behind the stepping up of the aggres-

sive moves by Pakistan, simultaneously with the aggressive moves by China on the northern frontier, there is an insidious design to sabotage or queer the pitch for the Tashkent meet later this year—I mean later this month, and has the Soviet Government been kept in close touch with what is happening with regard to Pakistan and India? Has the American Government agreed not to replace the arms that Pakistan lost in this war and not to supply fresh arms during this period?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the assessment that we have of what they are doing is concerned, I have indicated it in my statement itself; I have given some indication.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The latest.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: And naturally, Sir, we are keeping the friendly countries informed about the situation as it develops.

About the latter part of the question, I do not think that the U.S.A. will give any aid immediately of that type. That is my impression, and my impression seems to be correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any statement from them?

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Ever since the cease-fire was announced, the developments on the Rajasthan border with Pakistan have been shrouded in a deepening mystery which is beginning to cause concern and alarm. But we have refrained from asking questions because we thought that our armed forces will be able to take steps. I am glad that the Defence Minister today has taken into consideration the several possible motives behind Pakistan's move.

May I nonetheless ask him: (a) in the first place, whether in view of the superior armour once again marshalled by the enemy, the Indian forces

are equally well equipped—of course Patton tanks we cannot have, unless we are agreeable to use some of them which we have captured in the Punjab—; and (b) may I know how the Government....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question.

Shri Nath Pal: May I request you, Sir, there will not be much occasion as the House is about to disperse. And I assure you, we deliberately refrained from asking questions for two long months, and therefore you should extend a little latitude and indulgence today.

May I know if he is aware perhaps that Pakistan and her friends, open and secret, are propping up the claim that as much as 2,000 to 2,500 sq. miles of Indian territory is in the occupation of the enemy? You said that they took twenty-two or twenty-three posts. How far is this claim correct, and what is the area that is under the occupation of the enemy today; and how quickly, leaving aside the UN Observers who seems to be sitting like a Buddha statue, your armed forces are going to discharge their duty to throw them out—which is not of the UN but of the Defence Minister and which we have so far done very well? Regarding this I would like something very concrete to be told before we disperse.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the claim of Pakistan is concerned, it is fantastic, we cannot accept it. As I said in my statement, except for Munabao where they were before the cease-fire—we have accepted that particular position, up to that particular point—otherwise we are not going to accept the occupation of any inch of territory. Of course, they are there and we are trying to make them vacate those areas. But, as I have said, since yesterday some areas in the Tanot region are under attack; and, maybe, possibly the fighting is on, I do not know, at present. These things will continue, it seems.

As regards preparations on that side, I think we are also prepared. But, naturally, we will have to take the whole situation and the entire border in question. It is not merely a question of one sector or another sector. If we have the intention of breaking the cease-fire it is a different matter; but, naturally, we don't want to give anybody a reason to feel that we are breaking the cease-fire. We want to stand by the agreement.

श्री मधु लिमबे : धरती प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री ने कहा कि जब युद्धबन्दी की घोषणा हुई तब पाकिस्तान ने भागे बढ़ कर कुछ चौकियों पर कब्जा किया। अब एक सफाई तो मैं इस बात की चाहता हूँ कि युद्धबन्दी की घोषणा और युद्धबन्दी का जारी होना, दोनों में फर्क है, पहले ही वह कुछ घंटों का ही हो सकता है। तो क्या उस समय हमारी लापरवाही के कारण हमारी चौकियाँ खाली थीं और उस अवधि में पाकिस्तान भागे बढ़ा, और क्यों उन चौकियों के ग्राम पंचायत के सात सरपंच स्वच्छता से पाकिस्तान चले गये या जबरदस्ती उठाये गये हैं? जो 13 चौकियाँ पाकिस्तान के हाथ में हैं उन पर कब्जा करने के लिये, क्योंकि 10 पर तो कब्जा कर लिया है बाकी 12, 13 रह जाती हैं जो, उनके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: So far as the action to be taken about the 13 places is concerned, I just cannot indicate what we want to do, how and when we can do that. We shall have to leave it to the persons in charge of operations.

श्री मधु लिमबे : नहीं, मेरे कहने का मतलब था कि बाद में सेना हटाने का कगार होगा क्या, उसके पहले उनको इन चौकियों में निकाल दिया जायगा या नहीं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given the intention of the policy, i.e., we have not accepted their claim. We are going to pursue our policy in that particular matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब भाना चाहिए । अध्यक्ष महोदय, युद्धबन्दी का एलान श्रीर युद्धबन्दी का जारी होना... (अध्यक्षान) यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इसकी मेरे पास जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री ने पुलिस को सीमा से वापस बुला लिया था और लापरवाही की वजह से यह चौकियां पाकिस्तान के हाथ चली गईं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : श्री मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पाकिस्तान ने काफी सैनिक एकट्ठा कर रखे हैं और भारतीय क्षेत्र से भी उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम सतर्क हैं । लेकिन जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है भारत के सैनिक कमाण्डर ने बाड़मेर क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण किया और रेगिस्तान होने के नाते जो सैनिक वहां सीमा पर हैं उन्हें पीने के पानी का अभाव महसूस हो रहा है, दूसरी बात जो सामान वहां पर जा रहा है वह जीप के द्वारा जा रहा है क्योंकि रेगिस्तान के अन्दर काफी बालू है और जिसकी वजह से सामान भी समुचित मात्रा में नहीं पहुंच रहा है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जबकि पाकिस्तानियों ने काफी सेना को एकट्ठा कर रखा है तो सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I just cannot go into the different steps that we are taking in this matter. Naturally there are difficulties about water supply and communications because the area is a desert area; it has its own difficulties and we shall have to face them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Without commenting on the gross carelessness that was shown when the war with Pakistan was fought, I would like to say that, on the very day this trouble started, five big units of the Territorial Army were disembodied and were exactly asked to go away on the 26th August. Without commenting on it, I should say that I am pained to

say this because Pakistan could then invade Jodhpur; the only unit that we had to meet this menace, namely, the anti-aircraft unit, the 126th unit of the Territorial Army, was disembodied on that day and we were deprived of their services. Yet, I would like to know the exact position, for, our Minister has just now admitted in the last but one sentence that it is true that the troops of Pakistan are concentrated on our border and he has drawn certain inferences that those troop concentrations are for particular purposes. I would like to tell him that his inferences are mere day dreams and he must realise that Pakistan is going to mount a very big invasion over us. Will the Government, therefore, reconsider the position that is facing it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. member has given many suggestions and has also made many criticisms. I reject all his criticisms and I shall consider all his suggestions.

Shri Daji: The Minister has given us some idea of the new moves. But is it correct to say from what appears in the report that the move is not like cease-fire violations here and there or small intrusions, but is almost a massive armed attack on the Rajasthan Desert and if so, are the Government aware of the situation and will adequately meet it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is certainly a ceasefire violation, a ceasefire violation with strength—I would put it that way. We are aware of the manner in which they are doing it; we are in a position to face it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Indrajit Gupta.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Will the hon. Minister give a picture of the counter-move made by us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South-West): In reply to an earlier question just now, the hon. Minister has said that it is possible that, in view of the impending arrival of the General who has been appointed by the United Nations, Pakistan may be trying to encroach further in order to establish some sort of a *de facto* occupation of as much territory as possible before he arrives. If that is so—there must be good grounds for such apprehensions because the Minister himself has said it—may I know whether we, on our side, are depending more on refuting Pakistan's claims of actual occupation or we are depending more on submitting complaints to the U.N. Observers and trusting that they will support our view or we are depending more on our ability to push them back by force of arms.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are depending on the latter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संबंध में राजस्थान की जनता को दो विशेष शिकायतें हैं। एक तो यह कि मुरादा की दृष्टि से जितनी काश्मीर और पंजाब क्षेत्र में तैयारियां थीं उतनी अच्छी तैयारी राजस्थान क्षेत्र में नहीं रही है और दूसरे वहां जाकर यह पता लगा कि बाइमेर क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में वहां के नागरिकों की ओर से और शायद सैनिक अधिकारियों की ओर से भी घाप को सुझाव दिया गया कि पाकिस्तान से लगता हुप्रा करीब-करीब 16 मील का हिस्सा हमारा रिक्त करा लिया जाय और उसको सेना के अधिकार में दिया जाय, संरक्षण मंत्री से इन दोनों बातों के संबंध में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया जानते हुए क्या मैं यह भी जान सकता हूं कि अभी जो घाप ने यह कहा कि इतनी चौकियों से उनको हटा लिया है और इतनी अभी उनके अधिकार में हैं तो कुल ऐक्चुअल एरिया कितना है, वह कितने वर्गमील में अभी भी बँटे हुए हैं जो युद्ध विराम के बाद भी जारी है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is exactly the point I am making. The hon. member should try to grasp that point. They are sitting at 13 places now and their efforts are to try to link up the areas which we are refusing; that is why our patrols are going to the international border. Therefore, my claim is—it is a statement of fact—that they are only in the places where they were; they are not under occupation of any other area.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : राजस्थान की जो उपेक्षा रही है, वह घब नहीं रहेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly; I should have replied to that part of the question. The hon. member has justification to criticise me on that point.

Naturally looking to the Pakistan's activities in the operations as they developed in the Punjab and Kashmir, we have to take more precautionary measures in the other areas. But, under the circumstances, we cannot take care of every inch of the land, even if we want to do that. Certain things did happen and we have learnt our lessons from them.

श्री जगदब सिंह सिद्धासी (मज्जर) : यह घाप को ध्यान है कि इधर हमारे क्षेत्र की ओर रेत के बड़े-बड़े टीले हैं जिन में बड़ी कठिनाई से जाया जा सकता है, बड़े-बड़े माघन वहां हथियार बनैरह लेकर नहीं जा सकते और पाकिस्तान की ओर की जो सीमा है, उस पार के भाग में वह साधन उनको सुलभ हैं, तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए घाप ने अपनी पूरी शक्ति इस बात के लिए केन्द्रित की है कि यदि वह आक्रमण करें तो घाप उनको पूरी शक्ति से निचोड़ पायेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are some of the suggestions.