

Shri K. N. Pande: Action should be taken against whoever is responsible for that, because it is a serious problem.

We have to look at the condition of the agricultural workers. Even if we invest Rs. 100 crores or 200 crores in the agricultural sector it will not give us the desired results because ours is not a country where we can produce more by mechanisation or by having more of tube-wells and tractors. Production can be increased only by those who work in the fields. Unless they are provided with proper facilities, unless they are given increased wages and other amenities how can we expect them to produce more? The importance of this problem was realised by the Congress Working Committee and so in the Durgapur session they decided that some positive steps should be taken to improve the condition of the agricultural workers. But what has been done? Only the other day, the question of minimum wages was raised in this House and the hon. Labour Minister was pleased to state that we at the Centre are concerned only with the passing of the legislation and its implementation rests with the State Governments and so it is for the State Governments to see that the agricultural workers are given proper wages.

As is known to every Member, in some of the States an agricultural worker gets 62 paise per day. Suppose he has got three or four children, how can he make both ends meet with this meagre wage, especially at a time when the prices are going up at a fast rate? So, in my opinion, instead of shifting the responsibility to the States the time has come when the Central Labour Ministry has to take upon itself the responsibility of seeing that the Minimum Wages Act is properly implemented in all the States. The Central Labour Ministry should see to it that every agricultural worker gets not less than Rs. 2 per day. In Punjab they are already getting more than Rs. 2 per day: so also, in West Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra in the sugar-

cane farms. So, in other States why should the people get a free licence to exploit these poor workers? If you want the agricultural production to increase, you have to give help to these agricultural workers and the only way in which the Central Labour Ministry can give help is by exercising its influence or power to see that the Minimum Wages Act is implemented on a uniform basis throughout the whole country.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri K. N. Pande: I will take a little more time.

Mr. Speaker: Then he will resume his seat just now. We will have to take up some other item now. He can continue his speech later. Now, the Home Minister.

17-34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION ON
KUTCH-SIND BORDER

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बयान के पहले मैं एक अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो सदन में मन्त्री लोग बयान देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ अखबार वालों को मन्त्रालय के प्रवक्ता लोग भी कहते हैं, और बाद में ऐसा होता है कि अखबार में छपी खबरों को फिर मन्त्री लोग सदन में दुहराते हैं। अभी कच्छ के बारे में 3 मार्च, 7 अप्रैल और 9 अप्रैल, इन तीन दिनों में बयान हुए हैं मन्त्री लोगों के, सदन में, लेकिन कल अखबार में फिर विदेश मन्त्रालय के एक प्रवक्ता ने जो कहा था वह छपा है। यह छपा है कि कंजरकोट पर 3 मार्च को पाकिस्तान का कब्जा हो गया था, फिर डिंग पर 15 तारीख को कब्जा हो गया, और फिर यह भी कहा है कि शनिवार को जब हिन्दुरतान पुलिस वहां पेट्रोल करने गयी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री लोग अपने बयान में कभी सफाई से सदन में बोलते नहीं हैं, और बहुत सी बातों को छुपा देते हैं। फिर आगे जा कर हम को भ्रष्टचारों से वह खबर लेनी पड़ती है। तो मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मन्त्री लोग कुछ छुपाएँ नहीं अपने बयान ठीक ढंग से सदन के सामने रखें ताकि हमको सारी चीजों की जानकारी हो सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा, बैठ जाइए।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I made a statement in the House on the afternoon of April 9, and briefly recounted events on the Kutch-Sind border in the area of Kanjarkot, culminating in the attack on one of our border posts by Pakistan Forces earlier that day.

According to information received subsequent to that statement, an attack on our border post at Sardar commenced at 03:40 A.M. on April 9, with heavy mortar and MMG fire, followed by artillery fire from 25 pounder guns under cover of which two battalions of the Pakistan regular army belonging to 51 Infantry Brigade advanced towards the post. Our CRP (Central Reserve Police) Unit stationed at Sardar put up a fierce resistance as a result of which the Pakistan battalions had to withdraw leaving 34 dead on the field including two officers and four prisoners in our hands. We lost four policemen dead, 5 were wounded and 19 men including the Deputy Commandant of the CRP are missing at present.

Apprehending a further attack later in the evening and as the Sardar post was subjected to intermittent artillery fire which became heavy in the afternoon, the police withdrew to our Vigokot post, 4 miles south-east of Sardar. The Vigokot post was also shelled by Pakistan artillery in the afternoon.

The Chief of the Army Staff was instructed on April 9, to take over

operational control of the border and Army units moved into Vigokot the same evening. This is commendable promptitude considering the distances and the nature of the terrain. Army patrols re-occupied Sardar post on April 10 and some Pakistani documents and equipment were recovered from the neighbourhood of the post.

From the interrogation of the prisoners taken in the engagement and the examination of the documents recovered it appears that the plan of the assault on our border post by the Pakistan Army was drawn up in the second week of March and movement of troops began thereafter. Orders for the attack were apparently given on April 7 and the attack was launched in the early hours of April 9. The second phase of the plan, namely, consolidation of Sardar post was foiled by the brave resistance put up by our border police.

I would like to pay a tribute to the gallantry of the police force at the Sardar post which for over 12 hours heroically defended themselves against such heavy odds and repulsed the attacks by two battalions of Pakistani army. The House will, I am sure, wish me to send our condolences to the families of those who were killed in this action. Government would make suitable provision for giving relief and financial assistance to the bereaved and the injured.

Apart from the precautions that have already been taken for the security of the border, we lodged on April 10, a strong protest with the Pakistan Government against the use of regular army units for attacking our border police post and the unprovoked aggression on our territory leading to loss of life and property to our nationals. Adequate compensation for the loss caused, as well as immediate withdrawal of all forces from our territory leading to loss of life and property to our nationals. Adequate compensation for the loss caused, as well as immediate withdrawal of all forces from our territory, have been demanded.

Simultaneously, Members of the Security Council and Governments of friendly nations have been addressed with a view to acquainting them with the grave happening which have dangerous possibilities if Pakistan persists in its present aggressive posture in the Kutch-Sind border area.

There was no incident on 10th and 11th April, 1965. This morning there has been an exchange of fire between the Pakistan forces and our men in the neighbourhood of Sardar post and intermittent shelling has taken place. Our forces are alert and the situation is well under control.

The Government's policy in this matter is clear. We are taking every step to protect the integrity of our frontier. On the 10th April our High Commissioner in Karachi was told by the Pakistan Government that there should be a meeting between the two Governments first at the official and thereafter at the Ministers' level. The House will recall that this was the proposal made in our notes of the 18th February and 11th March to the Pakistan Government. We wish that Pakistan had accepted our proposal before mounting an attack by the Pakistan Army on our border force. However, we are prepared for these talks and we are communicating this to the Pakistan Government.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): The hon. Minister often refer to the terrain. I would like to know that since 1956, when the incident in Chhadbet took place, why have they not been able to have good border roads so that they could be used for patrolling purposes all the year round?

Shri Nanda: Some construction and improvement of roads was done but this part has not been fully covered. I may inform the hon. Members that, when I visited the area, I looked into the whole matter. Some investigations for the construction of roads have been made and the rest are going to be completed before it becomes impossible due to the monsoon to move in that area.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, Pakistan have built two posts in this area—some months back and it is only recently that it seems our Government have come to know about the existence of these Pakistani posts and at the same time our Government was depending too much on the floods to drive away these armed Pakistani intruders. In that connection, may I know, since our police force is meant for the problem of law and order inside the country and not for international disputes and international aggression and all that, why is it that the strategic border which is vulnerable also, was left to the policemen—some of them have died and we express our condolences to the bereaved families—and why is it that the Government straightway did not give this border to the defence forces to defend it?

Sir, my argument is this....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him.

Shri Nanda: In the first place, to say that some months back those places were occupied is not correct at all. I gave the information that it was only a recent occurrence and even then it was not occupation in that sense. They were standing posts, that is, people were coming and going. These are the facts.

Shri Hem Barua: It comes to the same thing.

Shri Nanda: There is a distinction between that. Let us understand it because it has a meaning and a bearing. As soon as they were there immediately all further action on our part was taken. Previously also, we had taken certain precautions with regard to Vigokot.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied the other aspect of the question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He has not replied that.

Mr. Speaker: Is it in pursuance of some international agreement that we

[Mr. Speaker]

have to employ this border police at these borders? His question was: Why did we not post military straightway in the first instance?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; this is not done like that. We have the border reserve police. This is intended for these purposes. It is not only here. Then there is the backing of the army and it is a proper division of labour. Therefore, I think, this is the right thing. Wherever the police can be useful, we do employ police.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इसके ऊपर एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मन्त्री महोदय सवाल का इस ढंग से जवाब नहीं देते जिससे कि साफ बात सदन की समझ में आ जाय। सवाल तो सिर्फ इस बात का है कि जब 9 तारीख को आपने बयान दिया था तो उस वक्त दिमाग में यह बिल्कुल साफ हो गया था कि पाकिस्तान वालों की मुकम्मिल शरारत है और हमें हर किस्म से हिफाजत करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। उस के बाद जो कार्यवाही हुई उसमें अपनी कमजोरी को या अपनी शलती को छिपाने के लिए सरकार ने गोलमाल जवाब दिया है। 9 तारीख को फिर पुलिस का वहां पर रखने का कोई सवाल नहीं रह जाता था। जब कंजरकोट और सरदार पोस्ट पर पाकिस्तानियों का अटैक हुआ और पाकिस्तान का एक तरह से उस पर कब्जा हो चला था तो पुलिस के वहां पर रहने का क्या अर्थ था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह व्यवस्था का क्या सवाल है ? अलबत्ता माननीय सदस्य का यह सवाल समझा जा सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी : मन्त्री महोदय का जवाब मुकम्मिल नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे एक सवाल पूछने का उन्हें मौका देना था इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय इसका जवाब दे द।

श्री नन्दा : माननीय सदस्य वह बात शलत कह रहे हैं। वहां उस वक्त मिलेटरी का कोई सवाल नहीं था। यह जो 9 तारीख का जिक्र कर रहे हैं तो उस वक्त सब इन्तजाम सोंच लिया गया था और उसको अमल में लाने में कोई भी देर नहीं हुई और न ही कोई कमजोरी हमारी तरफ से उस बारे में दिखलाई गई।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि युद्ध की परिस्थिति में और इस हालत में क्या फर्क है और सरकार इसको बोर्डर डिस्प्यूट कह कर कब तक टालती रहेगी और कब तक इस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान के लोग पिटते रहेंगे और वहां से हमारे अल्पसंख्यक लोगों को निकालते रहेंगे ? सरकार इस स्थिति को युद्ध की स्थिति घोषित करके उसके द्वारा इसका सामना क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? सरकार बतलाये कि आज की स्थिति में और युद्ध की स्थिति में क्या फर्क है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is nothing to answer.

Shri Nanda: Am I expected to answer it?—In the first place, I may appeal to the House and say that action is in progress there at the moment.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Therefore, you need not give any answer?

Shri Nanda: All the information that I have and I can give I am giving. Anything else that we are called upon to give, certainly we will do that. But the question of war etc. does not arise. We are taking all the action required; whatever is required to be done is being done. What is the use of asking us to call it a war, this or that? There is a border dispute also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am prepared to appreciate that it is necessary for us to exercise great forbearance in our relations with Pakistan, for various historical reasons. At the same time, it

does appear as if, by manufacturing all kinds of incidents in different parts of our border; there is a deliberate attempt on the part of Pakistan to escalate a situation into something which may be a little too difficult for us. That being the situation—and that is what I guess from the statement by the Home Minister—I would like Government to come before Parliament, to present the facts in its possession, to give us some idea, as far as it is possible for him to do so, of the kind of preparations which we have got all over the place and, at the same time, to tell the world what is our version of this matter. My experience is that Pakistan succeeds in putting us in the dock, so to say, by giving a wrong version of these events, while we express our forbearance, sometime; playing into the game which Pakistan plays against us.

Therefore, it is necessary for Government and Parliament to share confidences to as much an extent as is possible so that Parliament can give Government the sanction to go ahead.

I am glad that the Home Minister has told us that the Security Council has been informed and that friendly countries have also been told about this kind of depredation of our borders. I notice also that the word 'aggression' is used in a part of his statement in regard to this latest action of Pakistan's.

This sort of thing might go too far and we might be caught napping. For that purpose, I would like Government to have a discussion here in this House so that knowing the delicacy and difficulty of the situation and being confident also about our responsibility in this matter, Parliament can express itself and strengthen the hands of Government in pursuance of the right policy and the righteous defence of the integrity of our border.

Mr. Speaker: It is only a sugges-

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 3 मार्च को जलकोटा के पास पहला हमला हुआ तो उसके बाद में यह जब विदित हो गया कि वह मशीनगनों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं तो वहां पर अपनी मिलेटरी को क्यों नहीं भेजा गया ? जलकोटा फोर्ट अपने कब्जे में अभी भी है या उसे हमने छोड़ दिया है ?

श्री नन्दा : कोई किला नहीं है। जो कुछ भी हमारे कब्जे में था वह अभी भी है और वह किसी अन्य के पास नहीं है। जैसा मैंने अभी पहले कहा हमारी पुलिस ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपना फर्ज अदा किया और जैसे ही हमने ज़रूरी समझा फौरन आर्मी वहां पर भूब कर गयी और उन्होंने अपना काम किया। विगो-कोट और सरदार पोस्ट हमारे पास हैं।

Shri Bade: I want to know about the Kanjarkot fort which has fallen. वह पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है या हमारे कब्जे में है ?

Shri Nanda: There is no fort, and nothing has fallen. Kanjarkot is not a fort at all. What he means to say, as he has said it, is about Vigokot and Sardar posts. They are both in our hands. There is no fort anywhere there.

Shri Khadiikar (Khed): In the past, we have more or less been dealing with aggression on the border so far as India and Pakistan are concerned and the tactics of hit and run go on. Duplicity with impudence is practised. But never were they ready, nor did they take initiative, for talks. For the first time they have indicated on this occasion their inclination for talks. Would it not be better now, because formerly a meeting between the two Home Ministers was to take place and it was postponed, for us to decide once and for all that we will not initiate talks unless over-all discussion regarding the border intrusions and the occasional aggressions that are being practised by Pakistan are stop-

[Shri Khadilkar]

ped and all points of dispute are discussed?

Shri Nanda: This is again a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: That might be considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The plan for aggression was drawn up in the second week of March according to the statement of the hon. Home Minister, and the actual aggression took place on 9th April, 1965. May I know if our intelligence services are so poor, so resourceless and so inadequate as not to forewarn us about what Pakistan is going to do, what Pakistan is aiming at and what Pakistan intends to do? What I mean to say is this.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. The question has come now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The intelligence service requires to be strengthened so that we can forestall them.

Shri Nanda: I share the concern of the hon. Member and also of Shri Mukerjee about the situation. This information we were able to obtain because of these developments, of our bringing these people, and they gave that information. It may not be possible for us to know immediately secret orders inside there, but we should certainly have to maintain our intelligence to the utmost level, particularly in view of these developments.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): In a section of the press there was some reference to the construction of a road by Pakistanis on that border. Is the Minister sure, or can he assure the House, that the construction of that road was not in our territory?

Shri Nanda: There was no construction of a road. There was a track between two posts.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know what types of American arms were used by Pakistanis on this front?

Shri Nanda: We have mentioned the types. That there were those 25-pounders has been mentioned; that there was artillery has also been mentioned. There was some American equipment.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether our Government has protested to the American Government, because on a previous occasion the late Prime Minister gave us an assurance

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the late Prime Minister gave us an assurance here that if Pakistan used American weapons, we would protest, and the American Ambassador in Delhi had also given him an assurance?

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. I have called another Member.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We have notably six border points to guard against Pakistan, on the Rajasthan side, Gujarat side, Assam side, Bengal side and Punjab side, the prince of it all being in Kashmir. What I want to ask the hon. Defence Minister is—I had also given notice—this: are we sufficiently armed on these points? Can we afford after 17 long years to tolerate any more this hatred which has come from Pakistan with the connivance and direct encouragement of China? Are we also arming the population of these areas? We cannot leave this population helpless in a state of panic. Are we sending...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That should be enough.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are we sending families of retired service men to settle there?

Mr. Speaker: No, not so many questions.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will finish.

Mr. Speaker: No, I will not allow. Three or four questions have been put. I will not allow any more.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will finish in one minute.

This is a rehearsal of a bigger show, a double-pronged attack that is to come from Pakistan and China. Lastly, have we taken the initiative to write to America? We must take initiative to inform Americans without fear or hesitancy about the equipment being used on the Gujarat side which had been found, as the hon. Defence Minister stated in the morning.

Mr. Speaker: Suggestions need not be answered; only questions may be answered.

Shri Nanda: We are taking into account the possibilities. But I cannot give him what steps are being taken.

Shri Ranga: Sir, what did he say about the last question, whether he has protested to America or not?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): May I know whether Pakistan is playing this game because we have all along been on the defensive and she has the initiative to strike wherever she likes? Shall we not now reverse this policy by making effective retaliation at points where their posts are weak and pay Pakistan back in her own coin?

Mr. Speaker: That also is a suggestion.

३० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखा-वाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहूँ

भी नहीं, शायद, या शायद हलके कहूँ, अगर प्रधान मन्त्री जी एक बात यहां साफ़ कर दें कि कंजरकोट का—अब मैं अपने शब्द बदल देता हूँ, क्योंकि नन्दा जी ने किले से इंकार किया है—जो किला या गढ़ी या खंडहर है, या ऐसा कोई भी शब्द आप रख लीजिए, क्योंकि रेडियो और कुछ मन्त्रियों के बयान से यह बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि कंजरकोट में कोई न कोई इमारत है, उसके ऊपर फिर से कब्जा करने के पहले यह चालू लड़ाई की गोली बारी खत्म नहीं होगी। अगर प्रधान मन्त्री जी यह साफ़ कर दें, तो आगे का सवाल मैं शायद पूछूंगा भी नहीं, या हल्के पूछूंगा। वह सिर्फ़ इतनी बात बता दें कि कंजरकोट किले के खण्डहर के ऊपर फिर से हिन्दुस्तानियों का कब्जा होने के पहले इस चालू झगड़े में गोला-बारी हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से खत्म नहीं होगी। अगर वह यह बता दें, तो उसके बाद मैं आगे बढ़ूँ—या जैसी प्रधान मन्त्री जी की इच्छा हो।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जहां तक कंजरकोट की बात है, हमारा पक्का इरादा है कि उनका स्टैंडिंग पोस्ट हम वहां नहीं रहने देंगे। यह ठीक है कि उस को हटाने में हम अपना समय, अपनी और जरूरत, सब बातों को ध्यान करके ही उधर कार्यवाही करेंगे। इस बीच में अगर कोई बातचीत होती है और इसको बन्द करने की बात कही जाती है, तो उसमें यह शर्त होगी कि कंजरकोट खाली किया जाये। वैसे हम बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

३० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the statement of the hon. Home Minister it is clear that American arms have been used by Pakistan and those who

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

had been arrested also gave it out during the interrogation. I think he has also given out this fact. May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the American Government that the arms given to Pakistanis are being used against India and that it is against all the assurances given to the late lamented Prime Minister? I would like to know whether Mr. Chester Bowles met our Prime Minister recently, yesterday or the day before, and whether it has been made clear to him also to convey to his Government that the Indian Government and the Indian people feel very sore about it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is quite clear that what Pakistan has done—we consider it wrong on their part to have used the United States arms. As stated this morning by the Defence Minister, it is to be taken with them: it will be taken up immediately (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. This morning the hon. Defence Minister stated . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very important, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It may be important. Have I called him? He should not begin to talk unless I have called him.

18 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a discrepancy.

Mr. Speaker: But why should he stand up when I have not called him? I shall call him afterwards. But he cannot start just shooting off words like that. I shall give him an opportunity.

Shri Bade: It is very important.

Mr. Speaker: It will lose its importance after one question has been put?

Shri Bade: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then he should wait.

श्री श्री ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : पाकिस्तान की फौज बराबर हमारी सीमा पर हमले करती रहती है और उनकी फौज का मुकाबला हमारे सिपाहियों को करना पड़ता है। उनकी फौज जो है वह कोई एक बयक तो नहीं आ जाती। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी फौज का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारी तर्फ से अपनी सीमा पर सिपाहियों के अलावा फौज की क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

Shri Nanda: I have answered it earlier.

Shri Ranga: We could not follow it.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he has already answered it earlier. This is not a new thing; otherwise, I would have brought it to his notice.

Shri Bade: Just now the Prime Minister said that Kanjarkot is not in our possession, and that we shall take all steps to take possession of it. But, when I put the question, the Home Minister said that Kanjarkot is in our possession.

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Shri Bade: I want to know the correct position. (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He only contradicted that there was no quila. 'Kot' is usually meant for quila, but it was said that there is no quila.

Shri Ranga: He told us so a week ago.

Shri Bade: I want to know whether Kanjarkot is in our possession or not and whether we are fighting and fighting is going on near that post or no. I want to know whether that fact is real or true or not. (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He wants to know about the actual position of Kanjarkot.

Shri Nanda: I made a statement. I said that at two points the Pakistani Rangers are there. They had their standing posts. That position has not been altered. But their further aggression on Sardar Post and Vigokot Post has been repulsed, and we have got Sardar Post and Vigokot Post.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं लोगों को बारी-बारी से बुलाता हूँ। सब को एक साथ तो नहीं बुला सकता।

Shri Hem Barua: This morning, when the question was put whether our Government has complained to the U.S. Government about the use of American arms by Pakistan, our hon. Defence Minister said "I think we have protested". These are his words. Now, the hon. Prime Minister says that "we will protest." In between these two statements—one made by the Defence Minister this morning and the other made by the Prime Minister just now may I know which one is the correct statement?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I think what I have said is correct and what the Prime Minister said is also correct. I said about the equipment found on the Kashmir cease-fire line and also about the equipment found on this side. About the equipment found on the Kashmir cease-fire line, we have lodged a complaint.

Shri Hem Barua: About the Kashmir cease-fire line equipment, we know. The equipment was found there, and he made a statement on the floor of the House that Pakistan is using American arms there. What I wanted to know now is about the use of American arms by Pakistan in this

particular area. Why should he try to throw dust into our eyes?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Evidence was known to us only yesterday. This morning also I mentioned about this. I also mentioned about the evidence in respect of the Kashmir cease-fire line. This also, I mentioned. When I said "I think we have", it had reference to that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने दो स्थानों पर अपनी चौकियां बना ली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन चौकियों के अन्तर्गत हमारी कितनी जमीन पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में चली गयी है। और क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र में तेल है, इस वास्ते पाकिस्तान जबरदस्ती उस क्षेत्र पर कब्जा करना चाहता है ?

श्री नन्दा : इसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के पास हमारा कितना एरिया चला गया है, और क्या वहाँ तेल है जिसकी वजह से पाकिस्तान की इस इलाके पर कब्जा करने में दिलचस्पी है।

श्री नन्दा : कितना एरिया है, मैं नहीं बतला सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या वहाँ तेल है ?

श्री नन्दा : हो सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया कि हमारी कितनी जमीन उनके पास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि वह नहीं बता सकते।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह नहीं बता सकते तो कौन बताएगा। वह अभी वहाँ का दौरा करके आए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे ज्यादा और या पूछ सकता हूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह तो मेरे प्रश्न को टाल रहे हैं।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आज जो बात मिनिस्टर साहिबान यहां बोल रहे हैं उसका असर सिर्फ यहीं नहीं हो रहा है परन्तु मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा हो चुकी है कि यह सरकार हमको बचाने में असमर्थ है। पहले हमने नेहरू जी से पूछा था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि उस समय तक पाकिस्तान के चार हजार हमले हमारे ऊपर हो चुके थे, और अब इस बीच में दो हजार और हमले हो चुके हैं। तो 6 हजार हमले होने के बाद आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल क्या पूछना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : मैं सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कुछ करना चाहते हैं या महज दुनिया के सामने अपनी सफाई देते हैं कि वह हमारे ऊपर हमला कर रहे हैं और हम पिटे जा रहे हैं इत्मीनान के साथ में।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइए। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि जो सवाल मैं पूछता हूँ उसका उत्तर नहीं आता, पाकिस्तान में हमारी कितनी जमीन हड़पी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि मेरे पास पूरे रकबे की तादाद नहीं है, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ? आप बार-बार उठ कर इंटरप्ट करते हैं। बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा उत्तर दिलवा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। मैं दूसरे को बुला रहा हूँ, आप दरम्यान में खड़े होकर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है कि हमारी कितनी जमीन उनके पास है। इसका उत्तर दिलवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद खयाल कीजिए कि आपने सवाल किया और उसका जवाब आ गया। वह कहते हैं कि मेरे पास पूरा एरिया नहीं है। अब मैं उन से जबरदस्ती कैसे यह निकलवा सकता हूँ कि उस जमीन का रकबा क्या है। जो इनफारमेशन उनके पास है उन्होंने दे दी। आप बार-बार खड़े होकर रुकावट न डालें। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के पास हमारी कितनी जमीन है। आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइए। हम को कैसे जानकारी मिलेगी ?

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल का सवाल है।

Shri Ranga: Earlier that question was put, but he could not follow the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He put the question how much was the area that had been taken. The Minister answered that he could not tell the exact area.

Shri Ranga: He could not follow that.

Mr. Speaker: He followed that all right.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पेपर में आया है कि हमारी 12 हजार एकड़ जमीन उनके कब्जे में चली गयी है। क्या यह सही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। मैंने बार-बार कहा है, आप उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Before 15th August 1947 between Kutch State and the Sind border, there was a custom road from Ramki Bazaar to Nagarparker. I welcome the Prime Minister's statement that no infiltration of Pakistanis will be tolerated, but will Government take the same stand in the ministers' conference that the original border between Sind and Kutch State will be maintained?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. This is our stand. In order that there may be no wrong impression left, I may point out that in an earlier statement made by the External Affairs Minister, the same position was clearly stated that there is a post at about 1300 yards and another at 2000 yards. There is nothing in between. I am asked to say about the area. There is no question of area, except the area of may be a few square yards or

whatever it is at that point of Kanjar-kot and the other port. There is the post and nothing else. I cannot say if there is any area in their possession, except that area which hon. members can understand from the statement of the two posts being there.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have been rising to put a question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I had given opportunities to all those who have been standing.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 14, 1965/Chaitra 24, 1887 (Saka)