

no difference between the Chinese and Indians. Rather they claim that ethnologically they are nearer to the Chinese than to the Indians. In that context, may I know what steps Government have taken to win over these people, who have been kept segregated in the isolated areas called the inner line? May I know whether the Government is going to remove this inner line?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the hon. member has put the same question in different words. My answer is the same.

Security of Kutch Borders

*723. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have accepted the responsibility of security of the Kutch Borders due to the Award of Kutch Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken for the security of the borders of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government of India assumed direct responsibility for the security of the Kutch border much before the announcement of the Kutch Award.

(b) Adequate steps have been taken to ensure the security of the Gujarat-Pak border.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: We are very much aware of the fact that at the time of discussion of the Kutch Award in this very House the Prime Minister assured us that the waters of the Narmada would be sprinkled in the desert of Kutch and that sturdy farmers would be settled there so that whatever was the loss of our security would be made good and that way Gujarat would be assured of security from the invasion of Pakistan. May I know from the hon. Minister whether steps have been taken to see that the Narmada waters are sprinkled in the desert of Kutch and sturdy farmers are settled there so that security is assured?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About the Narmada irrigation project I do not think I should make any statement here. I think, nobody else is required to confirm it if the Prime Minister has said that.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: At the time of discussion of the matter it came up that Pakistan wanted to take this territory because there was the possibility of exploration of natural gas and oil there. Suppose, we lose this territory and, at the same time, do not want to allow them to take advantage of oil and natural gas there, we should explore that possibility much quicker than what they could do in Gujarat State. Have you taken any steps to do that? Then, about the encirclement of Kutch by good roads in order to see that the army could be taken there as quickly as possible, have you prepared a plan for seeing that roads encircling the Kutch border are prepared?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The legitimate part of the question is the last part. We have taken steps for the development of roads so that security measures can be taken. Some roads have already been completed and some projects are under consideration. Necessary steps have been taken about the protection of the border.

About the exploration of oil, if the hon. Member wants me to take note of it and convey it to the Ministry concerned, certainly I will do it; but I cannot answer it in a satisfactory manner.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will you convey it? We are very much concerned about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will convey your concern and my concern.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: In view of the situation created by the Kutch Award, may I know from the Government whether Government have considered the construction of border roads and a coastal highway in Gujarat to meet any eventuality in future to the Kutch security?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say about all the roads but some roads, which are necessary from the security point of view, have been considered in consultation with the Gujarat Government and they are looking into the matter.

श्री मधु लिवरे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि कच्छ की रियासत जब भारत में विनीत हुई थीर बाद में उस

को एक केंद्र शासित इलाका, पाटंसी इलाका बनाया गया तो यह कारण दिया गया था कि कच्छ की सुरक्षा तथा विकास यह अकेले कच्छ राज्य कर नहीं पायेगा और इस के लिए केंद्रीय शासन में उस को लेना चाहिए। यदि इस बात को मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों उद्देश्यों को हासिल करने के लिए जिस रियासत को केंद्र के तहत लिया गया था उस में इन दोनों उद्देश्यों को लेकर आज तक क्या काम हुआ है? उसी के साथ क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि अभी अभी कच्छ में एक जन परिषद आयोजित की गई थी और उस ने कई प्राध्यापकों की मदद से अपनी सिफारिशें और प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं, तो क्या सरकार के पास वे प्रस्ताव पहुंचे हैं और सरकार उन पर गौर फरमा रही है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the latter part is concerned, I have read about this conference but I have not yet received the resolution as such. They have sent it possibly and it must be on the way. I shall certainly see that. About the First part, I do not know about any specific agreement; I will require notice for that. When the *riyasat* was made over to the Indian administration, for the first time it became a separate State. Then it was merged in the then Bombay State in 1956. I can tell from my own experience, because I happened to be the Chief Minister of that State then. We had taken quite a number of steps at that time to protect it. If the hon. Member remembers, at that time there was the incident in Chhad Bet and the army had taken certain action; the police also had taken certain action. I remember to have gone there as the Chief Minister of the State and seen the arrangements made there.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I had been to Kutch in the troublesome days. Near Khavda, and other areas also, there has been defence forces. May I know from the Home Minister whether, besides Khavda, S.R.P. is also looking

after Kanjarkot and Chhad Bet areas in Kutch?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I require notice for it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the fact that the other side of the Rann of Kutch which is a flat territory has been awarded to Pakistan from which Pakistan can operate, and also because the Rann of Kutch area is uninhabitable and there is no activity for about 6 or 7 months in a year though there are certain elevated points where some activity can be done, and in view of the fact that the territory on the other side of the Rann of Kutch was given away to Pakistan, by the Kutch Award, on the ground that there was evidence of Pakistani activity—Pakistani cattle used to go and graze there—and also because of the fact that some of the people living in the area are under the influence of the Pir of Pagaro who gave a *fatwa* during the last war with Pakistan, in view of all this, may I know whether Government has taken precaution to see that those elevated place in the Rann of Kutch, like, Vigokot, Chhad Bet and other places which remain uninhabited, where nobody goes for 6 or 7 months in a year, are kept under some kind of activity and that Pakistan does not trespass and later on create conditions similar to those which led to the Kutch Award, and also that the people in that area are screened and certain people who are ex-soldiers are settled there, so that the security of the vast barren area in which there is no population at the most can be effectively safeguarded?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the area on this side is concerned, we have taken certain steps to see that the area is kept under observation and under active vigilance. I have not got the list of places—I could have given the list. Certainly, we have taken that care.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: There are two or three points which can be occupied. Vigokot is there. We had some detachment of army there during 1963-64 but later on we withdrew it. There is nobody now. I have seen it myself. Detachments may be kept at such elevated points in the Rann of Kutch so that a similar situation may not arise again.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly what I have said.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अभी गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जब वह बम्बई के मुख्य मंत्री होते थे तो उन्होंने कच्छ के तमाम इलाकों को देखा भाला था। लेकिन मुझे डर लग रहा है कि जैसे उस वक्त आप ने कच्छ के विकास की दृष्टि से खंडा तक सड़क बांधने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया था और सन् 1965 में पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के बाद ही वह सारा काम वहां करने में आया है तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय हमें यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस इलाके का विकास किये बिना कच्छ का संरक्षण करना करीब करीब असम्भव है और चूंकि कच्छ की आबादी जितनी कच्छ में रहती है उस की दुगुनी से भी ज्यादा आबादी कच्छ से बाहर इस वक्त रहती है तो उस इलाके का विकास करके कच्छ लोगों को वापिस भेजने के लिए उन के पास क्या कोई योजना है; जो संरक्षण की बात है वह सिर्फ कच्छ आफ रन की बात न होने हुए कच्छ की तमाम सीमाओं के मुताबिक जो दरिया का किनारा है वह तकरीबन 350 मील लम्बा है। उस के बारे में उन्होंने क्या सोचा है क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार कर लेंगे कि एक भी दिन नहीं जाता है जब पाकिस्तान की कोई न कोई छोटी सी बोट, मोटर लांच या और कोई जहाज वगैरह वहां न आता हो और कच्छ में उन के लोगों को न उतारता हो और कच्छ के लोगों को लेकर उधर न जाता हो और मंत्री महोदय को इसका पता होगा कि इस वक्त जितना तस्कर व्यापार वहां पर चला हुआ है उतना शायद दुनिया के और किसी इलाके में न चला हो तो इन तमाम चीजों को मद्देनजर रख कर क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिससे कि कच्छ का संरक्षण कर सकें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has put a general question....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Very specific.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: A specific question in a general way or a general question in a specific way.

The main point that he raised was development of Kutch. I entirely accept the principle that unless you undertake economic development, defence of the territory becomes impossible. That is the first principal of defence. I do not agree with him on one point that in order to develop Kutch all the people from Kutch area spread over in other parts of the Country should be brought back to Kutch.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मतबल नहीं था इनका कि दूसरे इलाकों से उनको भगा दिया जाए। कच्छ के लिए हम लोगों ने भी कुछ किया है, यह आप मानेंगे।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कच्छ का विस्तार 17000 वर्गमील में है। कच्छ उसका सब से बड़ा जिला है। उस जिले की जितनी आबादी है उससे दुगुनी उसकी आबादी जिले से बाहर जा कर काम कर रही है। चूंकि वहां जीविका के साधन नहीं हैं, न कारखाने हैं, न खेतों होती हैं और न कोई और चीज है। इस दृष्टिकोण से मैंने कहा कि वहां कुछ तो विकास कार्य हों ताकि वे वापिस आना चाहें तो आ जायें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I entirely agree with him. It is true that it has a very undeveloped agriculture, it has a very undeveloped economy, but the people are very resourceful. They are a very prosperous people wherever they are outside Kutch; the people of Kutch, when they go outside Kutch to the different parts of the country, become assets to those parts.... (Interruption)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मुख्य मंत्री रहते हुए आपने कुछ नहीं किया।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब घमिर नहीं है, कच्छी लोग बहुत गरीब लोग हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know what I have said wrong in my statement so far.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not all.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Not all; most of them. This is what I have said that they can be assets to the rest of the country. In order to be assets, one need not be wealthy..

AN HON. MEMBER: Hard work.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Hard work also counts. In order to be on assets, one can be resourceful and useful in many ways.

The other point that was raised was about protection or vigilance on the coastal side. It is true that some months ago a larger number of small boats, etc., were trying to reach. I remember to have mentioned sometime on the floor of the House that in some parts of the coast of Saurashtra also some of the boats were coming closer to the coast; may be, possibly, they were interested in smuggling business. I would like to inform this hon. House that, in the mean while, we undertook a certain vigilance on the coastal lines. Some watch was kept and at the present moment in some of the areas the Border Security Force itself has undertaken the responsibility of supervision of this particular coast. I think in course of time, we will be able to check it completely. The line of action that he has been suggested is one which I value very much and we will certainly follow that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी श्री मधु लिमये के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि 1956 में हमारी सेनायें छादबेट की रक्षा के लिए गई थीं और उनके बाद आज के गृह मंत्री जो उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री थे वह भी छादबेट में गए थे। क्या वर्तमान गृह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कच्छ के न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय के खिलाफ दिल्ली की हाई कोर्ट में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो अपील दायर की गई थी, भारत सरकार को और से उस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि 1956 में हमारी सेनायें वहाँ जबर्दस्ती घुस गई थीं और वह क्षेत्र हमारा नहीं है ? क्या कैबिनेट में निर्णय करके यह एफीडेविट वहाँ दाखिल किया गया है, क्या भारत सरकार अपने मुंह से अपने को हमलावर कह रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It does not arise out of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It arises out of the reply that he gave.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no detailed information. I cannot say anything offhand. It will not be in the interest of anybody to answer such questions offhand. It will be unfair to me and to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri....

SHRI RANGA: How many times do you want me to get up in order to catch your eye? This is not the way you can possibly conduct the business in the House. How many times have I to get up? That too, I stand here in the front bench....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I tried to survey the whole House....

SHRI RANGA: You could not survey the front bench.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper.

SHRI RANGA: I protest against your behaviour. If you want to show your authority in this manner, I protest against your behaviour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper. I am serving the whole House.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में घुसपैठिये

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*724. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सुरशिला नायर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में घुसपैठिये फिर से घाने शुरू हो गये हैं;