

tral Government employees. Of course, that also would incidentally be taken into consideration. Persons doing a similar job are the persons employed by the municipalities in the various States. Therefore, there should be some relation between the salary scales of the cantonment employees and the employees in the various municipalities.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. minister aware that all the rules and regulations governing the service conditions in the matter of disciplinary action, etc. which are applicable to defence employees are applicable to the cantonment board employees also? They get the disadvantages but not the advantages of the defence employees. What steps do government contemplate to take to remove this discrimination and bring them on a par with the defence employees for all purposes?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the first place, they cannot be classified as Central Government defence employees. They are employees of the cantonment board. Of course, certain rules of service applicable to the Central Government employees are also applicable to them. But that does not mean that the same conditions of service should also be made applicable to them.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: The Cantonment Act of 1924 framed for the convenience of the British people still continues, after 18 years of independence, causing serious problems not only to the employees but to the civilian population. May I know whether Government will amend this Act suitably to help them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is a general question which is being considered. Now, with regard to the amenities of persons residing within the limits of Cantonment Boards, we are making *ad hoc* grants according to the requirements of various Cantonment Boards. Apart from that, as questions arise, we consider them on their merits. We are also not quite

satisfied with all the conditions that are obtaining in the various Cantonment Boards.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether it is a fact that the salary scales of these employees vary from State to State; if so, whether Government will make the Central scales applicable to these employees?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that it may not be possible to bring it on a par with the Central scales. I have said that the tribunal which has gone into this question has taken into account, broadly, the scales of pay applicable to similar categories of employees in the neighbouring, comparable municipalities.

Recall of Pak. Infiltrators

*925. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has refused to recall the infiltrators;

(b) if so, whether this matter has been referred to the U.N. Security Council; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) As I informed the House on February 21, 1966, we have definite information that Pakistan called upon the infiltrators to return.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a Press news in the *Times of India* and other papers that recently some saboteurs have been sent to Kashmir Valley by Pakistan, including some armed infiltrators. I want to know whether there is any truth in this news; if so, may I know the steps taken by the Government in this matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that a news item was published in the *Times of India* dated 30th March, 1966, about Pakistan sending infiltrators across the cease-fire line in Kashmir and that a few saboteurs, including army officers, have been arrested. We looked into it. This news was not correct at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Government has any figures giving the total number of infiltrators who were sent by Pakistan and the total number of those who have been recalled by Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, estimates of these figures were given at the time when this matter was discussed on more than one occasion. Their number according to that estimate ranges between 4,000 to 5,000. And, as I stated on the floor of this House on 21st February, almost all of them have been withdrawn—there may be a few, some four or five, in some jungles or out-of-the-way places. I also explained that we have succeeded in intercepting information which was directed and addressed to these infiltrators and they were asked to go back into the Pakistan-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware that of late Pakistan has again gone back on the assurances contained in the Tashkent Declaration about infiltrators and *mujahids* and has openly said that she maintains the right of sending *mujahids*? Also, are the Government aware that there is a report that a special training camp under the direction of some Chinese Generals has been set up for training guerillas to be sent into Kashmir? If so, may I know what is the Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is correct that statements have been made by Pakistani leaders which are not in accordance with the Tashkent Agreement and they have put an interpretation upon the Tashkent Agreement which is one-sided, which is incorrect and which is

totally unacceptable to us. About the second part of the question, whether there is any training camp for training persons in guerilla warfare under some Chinese Generals, I am afraid I am unable to confirm or to contradict that information because that is not available with me.

Shri Daji: One part of the question was what Government proposes to do. Merely saying in Parliament that Pakistan has violated the Tashkent spirit is not enough. Do we propose to take up this issue with Pakistan, or USSR or UNO, or sit quietly and say that Pakistan has violated the Tashkent spirit?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have been taking up with Pakistan the violation of the Tashkent Declaration. We have also drawn their attention to the statements that have been made by their leaders which are not in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration. The hon. Member is no doubt aware that at the last Ministerial meeting in Rawalpindi we could not make any progress but we have agreed to meet again. We, on our side, will try to adhere to the terms of the Tashkent Declaration and will also continue to impress upon them the desirability of Pakistan honouring the obligation they have undertaken under the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Heda: Such of the infiltrators who could not speak Kashmiri language fluently like the people of Kashmir were traced or detected and dealt with. But what about the infiltrators who speak Kashmiri fluently and mix with the people and stay in the villages? What action has the Government taken against them? The figure of such people given earlier was 8,000.

Shri Swaran Singh: Regarding the first part, the House is no doubt aware that the response to the functioning of these infiltrators from the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was not in accordance with what Pakistan thought would be the response and generally the local people

gave information which led to the arrest of many of these infiltrators. Secondly, very strong action taken by our Security Forces had the desired effect. Thirdly, the infiltrators did not succeed in their mission and some of them sent distress messages back saying that they are not getting any co-operation and that they are being pushed back. There will not be any sizable number of such people in any locality in the State of Kashmir.

Shri Heda: I am speaking of the Kashmiri-speaking infiltrators and not non-Kashmiri-speaking infiltrators.

Shri Swaran Singh: The Kashmiri-speaking infiltrators are also in the same category. The presumption that the hon. Member is drawing is, merely because a person speaks the same language he will not be detected or the local people will give him support. That is not correct.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While thanking the hon. Minister of External Affairs for saying that everything is rosy in the garden of Kashmir, may I know how so many infiltrators are coming to our part of Kashmir from the so-called Azad Kashmir, who are fully trained for sabotage, guerilla warfare and mountain fighting?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am grateful for the rather rosy sentence with which the hon. Member prefaced his question. But I never used that expression and if he has got that impression I would like to contradict any such feeling. Regarding the operative part of the question, about infiltrators crossing into the Indian side after being trained for committing sabotage, the House would no doubt be aware that the vigilance shown by our Security Forces has created a situation where no act of sabotage has been possible for quite some months now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister may not have given the impression of it being rosy in the State of Kashmir, but he did tell us that there were about 4,000 to 5,000

infiltrators, almost all of them have gone back and there is hardly a stray infiltrator here or there. What is the basis for making such a statement? Have the infiltrators who have gone back got themselves registered at their camps? How can he be sure that they are not lying low for the present? Is it not also a fact that large dumps of ammunition have been found after that?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that no record can be maintained and that is something which we should appreciate. Just as we gave a figure after making an assessment from various sources when these people crossed over into J & K and said that this is the number, by the same criterion we were able to ascertain the correct situation and the facts when the exfiltration process started. The House is, no doubt, aware—we have kept the House informed—that the information of their coming in was obtained, firstly, from various statements that we were able to get from those who were arrested and, secondly, by intercepting messages which were being passed on to the infiltrators when they were actually functioning here. Similarly, by the reverse process, when different messages were sent from the various contacts and various sources of information which I need not give, it was possible for Government agencies to ascertain the size of the exfiltration that had taken place for crossing over to the other side.

As to whether they are lying low, some of them may be lying low, but generally the response from the people of Jammu and Kashmir on our side has been very good and they cannot function if the local population generally knows their responsibility and keeps the authorities informed. This is the overall assessment.

About dumps, it is true that some illicit arms were recovered in two or three weeks when our armed forces spread into the area across the cease-fire line.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : हाजीपीर को वापिस दिये जाने के बाद इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स का खतरा ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है जितना पहले था उस से भी अधिक है तो क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि दुबारा जो इधर आयें तो उन को आने से पहले ही गिरफ्तार कर सकें और जो लोग वापिस गये हैं क्या सरकार को उसकी जानकारी है और जाते समय उन को देखा है या उनको पकड़ा गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कहा ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ । पहले के मुताल्लिक कई दफ़े कहा जा चुका है कि काफ़ी वहाँ इस बात का अहतियात किया जा रहा है हमारी धार्मी की तरफ़ से और सिक्योरिटी फ़ोर्स और पुलिस की तरफ़ से ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Does not Government regard the presence even of a few infiltrators, as admitted by the hon. Minister, an infringement of article 3 of the Tashkent Agreement under which Pakistan assured not to interfere in the internal matters of our country; if so, has Government drawn the attention of Pakistan Government to it and what is the reaction?

Shri Swaran Singh: The position of Pakistan Government in this respect, as I explained when the debate took place, is peculiar. They never owned responsibility for sending these people and, naturally, they cannot accept the fact that they have withdrawn them; but we knew that they had sent these people from various sources which I clarified and mentioned and we also knew that they had withdrawn them. The main factor in this, if I may say so, is not the Tashkent Declaration but the hot reception given to these infiltrators by our security forces and the co-operation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they been rounded up? They have

not been rounded up; they are still there.

श्री बागड़ी : भारत पाक का झगड़ा जिसकी कि जड़ें इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स थे, ताशकन्द समझौते के अन्दर अगर दोनों सरकारों ने इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स के बारे में फैसला किया तो क्या साफ़दिली से पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस बात को माना कि इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स उस की मरजी से गये और जितनी भी उनकी तादाद है उनको वह वापिस करेंगे लेकिन अगर इस बात को नहीं माना तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि बुनियादी बात के ऊपर अगर शुरू में वह हेराफेरी कर रहे थे तो यह किस तरीके से आगे समझौता चल सकता था ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : पहले हिस्से का जवाब तो मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ । दूसरे हिस्से के मुताल्लिक यह है कि अगर फिर कभी उनके दिमाग में आ गया कि फलां इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स को या किसी को भेजें तो उसका मुनासिब इलाज होगा, उनको पकड़ा जायगा, उनको मारा जायगा और देखा जायगा कि वह कैसे इस किस्म की शरारत जारी रख सकते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : जो बुनियादी बात थी वह इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स की थी उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया है । पाकिस्तान ने इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स के बारे में जो सही बात थी उसको जब नहीं माना तो किन बुनियादों पर समझौता हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह दिया है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: In view of the startling and hitherto unknown information which the hon. Member from Gurdaspur just now imparted to the hon. Minister, while putting a supplementary, does the hon. Minister for External Affairs propose to integrate him into the Intelligence Service of his Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahida.

Shri Kapur Singh: If the answer is in the affirmative, we will be gratified.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking whether he is taking him into the Intelligence Service. Shri Mahida.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Ministry does not know the facts which are so vital.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir....

Mr. Speaker: He might not be referring to him at all.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the term 'infiltrators' includes ruzakars and mujahids and whether the instructions have been given to the Defence forces to shoot them down?

Shri Swaran Singh: An infiltrator is a person who crosses into our territory with arms. His origin, whether he is a mujahid or a ruzakar or he is an ordinary person trained or a policeman or an armyman, is immaterial for us. Some of them, as was explained, actually belong to the regular armed forces. They had been detailed for this type of sabotage work and they, along with several others, crossed into our territory. Some of them did belong to these various categories. That is their internal sort of nomenclature that they have adopted. For us an infiltrator is a person who crosses into our territory with arms and who is a nuisance and a threat to us. We have to take note of that situation.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: He has not replied to the other point.

Shri Swaran Singh: No instructions are required to shoot them down. Any person crossing into our territory with arms is liable to be shot down.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर सवाल करने के हेतु कई दफे खड़ा होता रहा हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूरी नहीं है कि इस से वे बुला ही लिये जाएं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूरी नहीं है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Answering a question in the last session, the Defence Minister said that these infiltrators are liable to be caught and shot at sight. That was before the Tashkent Declaration. Has the Tashkent Declaration brought about a change in the Government's policy or stand with regard to this particular matter of their being shot at sight?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of a change of policy. While answering a question just now, I said that any person who crosses over into our territory with arms is liable to meet the severest punishment including shooting and, in fact, that risk of being shot down and to be dealt with toughly on our side is the biggest guarantee against anyone crossing over into our territory.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do you actually do it?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: At one time, the number of infiltrators that had crossed into our territory has been stated to be 8000. Now, the Minister has said that 4000 of them...

Mr. Speaker: That has already been asked.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Already, about 4000 of them have gone back to Pakistan. May I know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied that almost all the infiltrators that have crossed....

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that. Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ताशकन्द सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर करने से पहले राष्ट्रपति अय्यूब खान ने यह कह दिया था कि इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स की जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर नहीं है और क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि उसके बाद उन्होंने इस एपीमेंट पर सिगनेचर किये हुए हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ऐसा उन्होंने नहीं कहा था ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Besides those very objectionable anti-Indian, anti-Tashkent and anti-humanity statements which have been published in all the Pakistan newspapers and other newspapers, all the time the Pakistan Radio is doing poisonous propaganda against India. I would like to know whether all these things have been brought to the notice of those friends who have been responsible for reaching the Tashkent Agreement and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what has been their reaction.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree that the tone of the Pakistani newspapers—most of them—as also the tone of their radio, particularly the so-called Azad Kashmir radio, has been very very objectionable and we have brought this to the notice of the Pakistan Government and have reminded them of their obligation under the Tashkent Declaration.

Regarding the second part about keeping the other friendly countries informed, we have also taken steps in that direction, but in this matter we have to deal with Pakistan bilaterally and we should continue to deal with it at that level and also take steps to inform the friendly countries.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान असम के मुख्य मंत्री जी के उस वक्तव्य की घोर गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि असम में एक लाख के करीब घुसपैठिये आये हुए हैं। यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उनको निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है तथा सरकार अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करके हम भी अपने घुसपैठिये उस इलाके में पहुँचाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे बताया जा सकता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने एक लाख घुसपैठियों का वक्तव्य दिया है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह एक जुदा सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला सवाल आपने किया था कि असम में एक लाख घुसपैठिये हैं, वहाँ के एक मिनिस्टर ने कहा था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने गये महीने में कहा है।

Shri Swaran Singh: I think this question of infiltration into the State of Jammu and Kashmir took place in a different context altogether.

Shri Nath Pal: Not Jammu and Kashmir. When he gave the definition, he said that anybody who comes with arms is an infiltrator. I think this was not restricted only to the Western Sector.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No answer?

Shri Swaran Singh: That question of migration into East Pakistan may be technical. You might bring it under the same definition but that is of a different category and that has been discussed here from time to time.

Shri Nath Pal: That has not been stopped.

Shri Swaran Singh: Steps that have been taken by the Government of Assam both in checking the crossing over of unauthorised persons into their territory and in dealing with those who might have crossed into the Assam territory, did have a salutary effect and that side of the problem is much less now than what it used to be about a year ago.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And still they come.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हल्ला करते हैं, उनकी आप सुन लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके वक्तव्य की घोर ध्यान दिया गया है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri Swaran Singh: If he mentions any Minister's name or the time, I shall check that up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : असम के मुख्य मन्त्री जी ने दिया है ।

प्राकाशवाणी की भाषा-नीति

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- * 926. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
- श्री प्र० चं० बक्ष्या :
- श्री भागवत झा प्रास्ताव :
- श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
- श्री सुबोध हुंसदा :
- श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री के समय में प्राकाशवाणी में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली भाषा सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये श्री श्रीप्रकाश के सभापतित्व में बनाई गई समिति के प्रतिवेदन में क्या-क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत होने के पश्चात् प्राकाशवाणी की भाषा सम्बन्धी नीति में तथा प्रसारणों में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली शब्दावली में बहुत से परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) प्राकाशवाणी की भाषा-नीति में समय-समय पर परिवर्तन करने और उसके लिये कोई स्थायी नीति न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पाती) : (क) समिति ने कोई बाकायदा रिपोर्ट नहीं दी थी ।

उसने अपनी सात बैठकों के दौरान कुछ सिफारिशों की थी । मुख्य सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में एक नोट सभा पटल पर रखा गया [पुस्तकालय में रखा । देखिये संख्या एल० सी०—5966/66]

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न करते वक्त मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना की थी कि इस प्रतिवेदन की एक नकल यहाँ पर रखी जाय, लेकिन उसके बदले चन्द सिफारिशें ही रखी गई हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट को क्यों नहीं रखा गया ?

Shrimati Nandini Satpati: There was no report; there were only recommendations which I have put on the Table of the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: That has not been placed on the Table. Therefore, I am putting this question.

Mr. Speaker: She says that it has been put on the Table of the House. He might now put his second question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Only some recommendations and not all.

Mr. Speaker: She says that there was no report.

He might put his second question now.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति ने कुल कितने दिन काम किया, और उसके सुझावों के अनुसार उसने जो काम किया, जो ग्लोसरी तैयार की, वह क्या है और क्या वह इस सदन में रखी जायेगी ?

Shrimati Nandini Satpati: The Committee worked for two years from October 1962 to October 1964 and the recommendations are being looked into.