

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question. I would not have said this but for the fact that the hon. the Parliamentary Secretary had said that so far as the accounts from the various States are concerned, a few have come and the others are coming. So I said that if they are coming, let them be placed on the Table of the House, let the House be informed. If they had come, the Parliamentary Secretary would have given the details even now. So I am only asking him to lay on it on the Table when the whole account is available.

चपरासियों की पदाली

*१३५६. श्री भक्त बर्षन: क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब से उन्होंने आदेश दिये हैं कि चपरासियों की पदाली समाप्त कर दी जाये, तब से अब तक कितने चपरागी काम किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने इस आशय की शिकायतों की हैं कि हरकारा प्रगाली मकल नहीं रही है और उसमें उनकी कठिनाइयां बढ़ गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पहिले की स्थिति नाने प्रयवा वर्तमान स्थिति में मुधार करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The messenger service is being run with 757 men short of the sanctioned strength of peons according to prescribed scales. It takes time to alter a practice of such long standing as this. Scattered accommodation also is a problem. These difficulties and inconveniences are thrown up from time to time and attempts are made to meet them to the extent feasible. There is no question of abandoning the decision that the peon system will be steadily replaced by the messenger system.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमन् । जब से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ये नए आदेश दिये हैं क्या किसी चपड़ासी को इस पद से हटाया भी गया है । और अगर हटाया गया है, तो क्या उसके लिए कोई दूसरे जगह की व्यवस्था भी की गई है या नहीं की गई है ?

श्री सादत अली खान : जी नहीं, कोई चपड़ासी हटाया नहीं गया है और न किसी को हटाने का इरादा है । जो चपड़ासियों का काम था और जो इनके मुपुदं हुआ है, उस काम का तईनुन कर दिया गया है कि वहां वे काम करेंगे । कोई हटाया अपनी जगह में नहीं गया है और न हटाया जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमन् । क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह आया है कि जब से चपड़ासियों की भर्ती पर रोक लगाई गई है तब से विभागों के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, वे उनकी तरक्की के सम्बन्ध में इसलिए रुकावटें डाल रहे हैं और उनका कनास ३ में इसलिए प्रोमोशन नहीं दे रहे हैं कि वे इनकी फिर भर्ती नहीं कर सकते हैं ? इस प्रकार अब तो मैट्रिक पास करना भी जूम हो गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पर विचार किया जायेगा और क्या इस तरह के आदेश दिये जायेंगे कि जो कनास ४ में क्वालिफाइड लोग हैं, उनके प्रोमोशन में रुकावटें न डाली जायें ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This is a suggestion for action

Occupation of Indian Territory by Pakistan

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1360. { **Shri Assar;**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 792 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the question of occupation of the area known as Jalaiya area in Amarpur and Sabroom sub-division of Tripura by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reports have been received from the local people that twelve Pakistani families have lately moved into this area. This is a disputed area and there is an understanding that nationals of either country will not be encouraged to cross into this area, pending settlement of the dispute. Tripura Administration have taken up the matter with the Government of East Pakistan.

Shri Assar: Last time, it was stated that this question had been pending from 1952. May I know what time it will take to finalise this matter?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: According to the October, 1959 agreement, the Pakistan Government have to submit their notes in detail to the Government of India, and the Government of India have to submit details to the Pakistan Government with respect to their claims, or the grounds on which those claims could be established. While we have submitted our claims, we have not received any notes from the Pakistan Government so far. As soon as we get the notes from Pakistan, we shall see what steps we have to take accordingly.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Tripura was a native State under British rule, and it acceded to the Indian Union, and as such our boundary was well defined, how can there be any dispute between the Tripura State and Pakistan over boundaries?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Actually, there is a background to this dispute. Even before 1932, this dispute was there. The then Tripura State claimed that one river called the Taindong should be the eastern boundary of Tripura, but the British authority of Bengal claimed that it should be the Rangfeni which should form the boundary, but, later on, on account of the pressure ex-

ercised by the British resident in Tripura, it was agreed that one river called the Aslong should be the boundary. This was more or less informally agreed but when Partition came, Pakistani authorities claimed the other river, namely the Rangfeni as the boundary. So, there is a dispute.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that Tripura has been looking into this matter or has been negotiating. Since the other party to the negotiations is a foreign country, may I know whether Tripura Administration is doing it on behalf of the External Affairs Ministry or they are doing it under instructions from the External Affairs Ministry?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Last time, the Prime Minister said in this House that the Tripura Administration officials are supplied the notes required for the purpose, to support our claims, and the Pakistan officials also have to supply the notes from their side. As soon as all the details are made available, the External Affairs Ministry will take it up at various levels to solve the problem.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty in this? It is a Union Territory? How can the officials of that territory negotiate themselves? They are not independent Princes there.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know whether that Administration is acting independently or under the advice of the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: How can it act independently?

Shri Tyagi: That was what I wanted to know, namely whether the Tripura Administration is doing it on the advice of the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: They will collect and then send it on to the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Tyagi: That was what I wanted him to say.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It is done by the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: These things should be collected by the officials there and sent to the External Affairs Ministry; on the Pakistan side, their officials are gathering things and sending them on to that Government.

Shri Tyagi: Meanwhile, the territory remains occupied by foreigners. They have not vacated it. What steps are being taken to get it vacated, until the dispute is settled?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The District Magistrate of Tripura has already taken it up with his counterpart, namely the Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts. Also, the Tripura Administration has taken it up with the East Pakistan Government, asking them whether it is a fact and if so, under what circumstances, these Pakistani nationals have crossed into that territory. As soon as the reply is received from them, then, we shall see what steps we have to take.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष त्रिपुरा के इस क्षेत्र के प्रतिरिक्त भी भारत के किमी सीमावर्ती प्रदेश को पाकिस्तानियों ने घ्राने देश में मिलाने का सकल या असकल प्रयत्न किया है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसको ले कर कोई विवाद भी हुआ ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question in English?

Shri Balraj Madhok: May I know whether during last year, there were other disputes also like this, in which Pakistan occupied some area of Indian territory in some other parts, and if so, whether any efforts, successful or unsuccessful were made to have those areas vacated?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Not in the Tripura area.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether Government are aware

of the time or the day when the Pakistani nationals occupied this territory, and also whether there are any other areas of dispute in Tripura, which have been brought to the notice of Government?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Feni river is in dispute. In the upper reaches, there are three streams, and the dispute is on which of these three streams should form the boundary; in the lower reaches of the Feni, the dispute is on whether the left bank or the right bank of the river should go to Pakistan or to India. This is the dispute. This is part of the larger dispute, as the hon. Prime Minister said the other day.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this tract between the Feni and the Rangafeni was originally under the occupation of India, and then the Pakistani nationals came in and demolished the boundary portions and then occupied this tract and if so, whether any attempt has been made to push them out?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: This is a disputed area recognised by both the parties, Pakistan as well as India, and no one is to enter there according to the agreement. But, some time back, some tribal families crossed there and they re-claimed certain lands as theirs. It has now been reported that 12 Pakistani families have come across, and are staying there. We are taking steps to see that these families go away.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether apart from this particular disputed area, whether the Government of India have assessed the land under Pakistan's possession, that is, Indian land in unauthorised possession of Pakistan, and if so, what steps have been taken to see that they vacate those areas?

Mr. Speaker: The same question was put by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: This strip of land is not occupied by the Pakistan authorities.