

[Shri Narasimhan]

power Government have In my humble opinion, the scheme to have more powers is not doing a good turn to the profession Within certain limits, they must be allowed to err and proceed. Then only they will grow It will not be fair on the part of the Government to imagine that they have superior wisdom in the case of managing certain technical professions

During the working of the Act it was found by those who were engaged in the profession that the governmental representation in the Council was a little more than what was necessary Owing to the great influence which Government officials have in certain committees, to give them more representation will not help such bodies to function boldly and independently There have been even complaints and controversies about this

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may continue his speech later As it is 5 o'clock we will now take up the other business

17 hrs.

~MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—  
contd

~ Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I beg to move

"That the House do now adjourn"

The main point that I have sought to emphasize in moving this adjournment motion is to focus attention on the lack of security and protection for the life and property of Indian nationals in that part of the country from which I come, and which forms the border area with Pakistan

This lack of security and protection has been highlighted during the course of the last few days by violation by Pakistani military units of our frontier with impunity, by kidnapping of Indian nationals without any sort of step being taken on our part; and

then, the Pakistani military forces have started heavy firing which was continued till late midnight on Wednesday, that is yesterday midnight.

The latest position as has been reported in two days Calcutta papers, is that "in varying degrees of intensity Pakistanis have kept up firing throughout the day and night on Tuesday They broke off about 6 on Wednesday morning, resuming their hostile activities at about 1 P M with renewed vigour" And as I have just told you, the firing has continued till midnight I do not know what the latest position is this morning

Two Indian nationals are in hospital with mortal bullet wounds

Now, it might be asked how this thing started The village Rajnagar, where the incident has taken place, has always been under the occupation of India since partition Pakistan, of course, disputed this ownership, but according to the Bagge Award the village has been permanently included in India

It was only on January 15, last when there was Indo-Pakistan boundary adjustment in the Murshidabad area under the terms of the Prime Ministers' Agreement that pillars were erected indicating that the village lay permanently within India So, that is the position in Rajnagar, but lest it should be supposed that this is an isolated incident on the border arising out of the harvesting of crops from disputed lands, I have to mention certain facts

Just after the two Prime Ministers' Agreement was signed, we found that from the entire border area, the sector of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border which lies along the eastern side of Murshidabad District along the river Ganga, starting from a point at Noorpur Kuthu or Char down to P S Jalangi, a distance of about 80 miles, the Pakistan Government, on their side, withdraw their border forces and border police, and these border police

were replaced by one of the notorious crack regiments of Pakistan, the East Pakistan Rifles.

I had occasion to draw the attention of the Prime Minister by correspondence to the fact that one spot called Noorpur Char which was under our occupation—our police forces were there—had been suddenly occupied by the units of the East Pakistan rifles and our forces had evacuated. The readjustment of borders or interchange of territories was to come on 15th January. This was on 18th November. On 18th November, even before the implementation of the Prime Ministers' Agreement, Pakistani military units occupied this Char Noorpur.

What is this Char Noorpur? This controls the offtake of the river Bhagirati-Hooghly, that is to say, it has a very serious strategic importance. They knew it, and because of that they lost no time in sending their military forces, and our forces evacuated.

I made representations to the Prime Minister, I wrote to the West Bengal Government, and subsequently it appeared that the Bagge line was astride this Char Noorpur. The whole of this Char Noorpur does not belong to Pakistan, part of it belongs to us, and subsequently, of course, again our police forces were sent there.

From this place called Char Noorpur to P.S. Jalangi, a distance of 60 or 70 miles, Pakistan has posted its military forces to man their side of the border. And what is the position on our side?

On our side, you would be surprised to learn, the defence and security of these border areas are the responsibility of the so-called Defence Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of West Bengal. This Defence Department is really an extension of the Police Department, and works in close collaboration with ordinary police forces. In most cases, however, the responsibility of defending the border lies with the ordinary

police force of the local police stations and is under the charge of District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police.

While Pakistan was moving her military forces what were our Government doing? Our Prime Minister informed us this morning that it is under the charge of the Area Commander, or under the Eastern Headquarters. Now, the actual headquarters of the Eastern Command is in Lucknow, more than 800 miles away from this place, and even with regard to the Calcutta Area Command, we have our own misgivings.

I want to ask the Prime Minister if it is not a fact that the present Area Commander of Calcutta is a gentleman who has not still renounced his British nationality. Would he also enquire into the further fact that a blood relation of this officer who is our Area Commander in Calcutta is also a Brigadier and Area Commander on the Pakistani side, and both are British nationals?

Now, we have our own misgivings. If necessary, I can give the names also. I did not want to bring in the names of our officers, but I have been forced to it because the Prime Minister said that the Eastern Command and its officers were quite alive to the situation.

I come from this district and I can tell you that unless we have an invisible army, no armed military unit is anywhere near 100 miles of this 80-mile long sector where Pakistan has sent its military forces.

And what is the position in this region of the district? You have to remember the fact that I represent the one single Muslim majority district in the whole of the Indian Union. Under the denominational partition, Murshidabad was in Pakistan for seven days. Of course, I do not impugn the loyalty of the average Mussalman citizens there. The Muslim compatriots of mine, and particularly from this area, are as good patriots as I or you are. But it has been the systematic policy of the

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Pakistan Government to try to probe the spot as a kind of soft under-belly where, if necessary, they can, if it comes to that, start operations. I would like to know what steps Government have been taking all these months. Formerly, there were ordinary border troubles. Naturally, in rural areas, there would be trouble over harvesting in disputed lands, and the border was not demarcated properly. But then comes the two Prime Ministers' agreement on 11th September, and even before the ink on the signatures on that agreement was dry, Pakistan sent its military forces alongside this whole 80-mile border and we still go on thinking that nothing will happen.

The Prime Minister made a surprising statement today, and he said that it might be the policy of the Pakistan forces to try to probe at one point, make some incursions at one point and then do it at another point, so as to keep our Armed Forces and the morale of our Armed Forces and our commanders and officers on tenterhooks, so that they may not concentrate at one point. But may I ask him: Have we ever concentrated at one point?

Leaving aside even the question of the Military defence of the border: what have we done with regard to this ordinary civil defence? Only the other day, the Deputy Minister of External Affairs informed us during the question hour as follows:

"Between 14th and 18th November, 1958, Pakistani military personnel trespassed into Indian territorial waters in the river Padma near Nurpur Kuthi under P S Suti, District Murshidabad and kidnapped 21 Indian nationals along with three boats laden with 350 bales of jute belonging to an Indian national."

I might add that these jute bales were being sent from a place called Dhullian about 15 miles up from Nurpur

Kuthi; and they were trying to go to Nabadwip via the Hooghly, via this Nurpur Kuthi by the Bhagirathi. But they were prevented. Unfortunately, from that period, that is roundabout 14th to 15th November, river traffic from Nurpur Kuthi up to P S Jelangi has been completely closed to Indian nationals. I want to ask the Prime Minister what he has done about it, and why it is that our boats cannot ply on our territorial waters.

Then, there has been kidnapping. Pandit D N Tiwary had made a mistake the other day when this question came up and he supposed that it was our nationals who had trespassed into Pakistan waters, then Shrimati Lakshmi Menon corrected him and said that it was the Pakistani military personnel who had trespassed into Indian waters. Here on 18th November, we have an incident, where they violate our border, kidnap our nationals and as the Prime Minister informed us, they have sent those nationals of ours to Pakistan jails on conviction. Then, again, on another spot, they come and violate our border and take away our men. First, they chased some of the cultivators, and started shooting, the cultivators ran pell-mell. Only one man was caught, and that man was beaten with rifle-batons, kicked and dragged a distance of about two hundred to three hundred yards, and God only knows what happened to him.

How long are we going to tolerate this kind of thing? It may not be a question of the military defence of the border, it may not be a big military question. But I want to ask what provision Government has made, what arrangements Government has made to see that the life and property of our citizens, who are as good Indian citizens as you and I are or the Prime Minister is safe. What arrangement has been made for the security and for the protection of their life and property?

Not only that. Look at the Assam border. They violate our border. They

come and criminally assault a pregnant woman who is in hospital now. How long are we going to tolerate this kind of thing? Can I not demand, in order to voice the resentment that is mounting up in the minds of our countrymen, of this Government: either govern or get out? Why is it that you are looking on helplessly?

It may not be a big question to you and me. It may not be a big international question. But it is a question of the life and security of every one of us. If the life and security, if the honour of our women cannot remain inviolate within our own borders, I can only pray that God help us.

**Mr. Speaker:** I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for hon. Members. I have received intimation from a number of Members that they would like to speak, particularly from West Bengal and Assam.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Baraset):** Members from West Bengal on this side also may be called

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):** I want to support Government, to help Government

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I have a plan

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. I shall call upon one hon. Member from each Group. First I will call upon Shri Hem Barua, from the PSP. Likewise, I will call Shri H. N. Mukerjee from the Communist Group. Of course, I will also allow one or two more Members from West Bengal.

**Shri Basumatari (Goalpara-Reserved-Sch. Tribes):** Members from Assam on this side may also be called

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri F. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** What about smaller groups?

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall see.

**Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur):** This is an all-India question, not a question of West Bengal alone.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is a sorry spectacle to see that in spite of the periodic professions of goodwill and amity between the two countries, the Indo-Pak relationship is in a continuous process of deterioration, and the bitterness that led to a country-wide blood bath in which Pakistan was born still continues and trails into widening circles as time passes.

The crux of the problem now is this.

Are we going to allow this carnage to continue, this blood bath to continue or are we going to put a stop to it? Everybody in the House would agree if I say that we want a cessation of hostilities to put an end to the firing that has told heavily on the life and property of Indians in the border lands affected by Pakistani firing. Now, this is not an isolated incident. This may be a minor irritation, as the Prime Minister was pleased to say, but so far as the people living in the border areas are concerned, this is not a minor isolated incident at all. I want to study or review this incident against the background of wider problems, problems like the Kashmir dispute and the canal waters dispute. These disputes are hanging on for a long time and in the face of it, US arms and ammunition are pouring into that country. Then we are periodically subjected to hostile statements made by Pakistani leaders. In January, General Ayub Khan wanted to put the entire blame on our Commanders. He said that the Indian Commanders were misbehaving. He did not try to find out the fault with his people, with his troops, with his Army personnel, but shifted the entire burden on to our side. These are dangerous statements.

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which have today a deeper significance than what they appear to have on paper. This statement betrays hostile intentions as well. Sir, my intention is not to create a sort of danger-psychosis by making reference to the strained Indo-Pakistan relations. We want cordial relations to exist between these two neighbouring countries and a peaceful solution of the entire problem, be it border incidents, or the Kashmir issue or the canal waters dispute. We want a peaceful solution in the matter and we want the people of both the countries, Pakistan and India, to co-operate and to help to build an atmosphere of goodwill and good relationship between these two countries.

But then, Sir, we cannot close our eyes or shut our eyes to the recent happenings, the firings resorted to by Pakistani troops at the slightest pretext. And, what happens? Lives on the Indians side are lost. During 1957 there were as many as 36 incidents of heavy firing across Assam East Pakistan border. In 1958 the number mounted up and it became 171. Then what happened? On the 23rd December, 1958, a cease fire agreement was signed between the two countries, Pakistan and India, and there was only a temporary lull after the signing of the cease fire agreement. On the 45th day of the signing of this cease fire agreement the storm again brokeout and Pakistani troops started firing across our border in the eastern frontier.

What about firing on the Karimganj sector on the eastern frontier which is telling heavily on the life and property of our people? A Customs Liaison Officer at the Pakistan border check-post in Seolamukh, 50 miles from Sylhet was belaboured and assaulted by Pakistani Riflemen. In spite of his assertion that he will be able to identify the man who assaulted him if an identification parade was

held, the Pakistan authorities are maintaining solid silence over this in spite of the protest made by the Indian officer at the check-post.

Now, I do not want to recount the incidents of recent times. They are too well known and the House knows fully about them. Then there are certain incidents of recent memory. This is a fact that Pakistani riflemen entered into our territory and looted money and property of our citizens. There is no doubt about it. It is also a fact that an Indian named Munwar Ali was killed by Pakistani bullet. It is also a fact that two women were hit by Pakistani bullets, one in the chest and the other in the wrist. It is also a fact that two Indian women were raped by Pakistani riflemen and they were sent to hospital for treatment. This is a shame I would rather say.

What has happened is, they have not only raped our women, but they have raped our sovereign rights on our territory—I would like to put it that way.

Mr. Speaker. Order, order. Hon Members will confine themselves to the subject matter of the motion. This relates to an incident that occurred, or firing resorted to in the East Pakistan border.

Shri Hem Barua. I will come to that.

Mr. Speaker: He must confine himself to this only.

Shri Hem Barua: There are a series of incidents that lead to this, it cannot be isolated like that.

Mr. Speaker: Now we are on the incident only. This is what has given occasion for my admitting the motion.

Shri Hem Barua: We have been giving notices of so many adjournment motions and this is the only opportunity that we have got.

I was, Sir, speaking about the rapping of our sovereign rights on our territory. What about Tukegram? Tukegram is in the continued occupation of Pakistani troops, though there is not even a shadow of doubt that Tukegram legitimately belongs to our country. The Prime Minister has already said so.

Now, the Nehru-Noon Agreement ✓ was signed. When the Nehru-Noon Agreement was signed, it was never said by our Prime Minister that Pakistani troops must vacate Tukegram. Tukegram is not a disputed territory. It was not brought before Mr. Bagge or Mr. Radcliffe. Can you point out a single instance in the history of modern times where a sovereign nation has allowed foreign troops to be stationed in her territory? There ✓ is no single instance in the history of modern times of any foreign troops being stationed in one's territory and that too by force. Tukegram is occupied by force. Pakistan is holding Tukegram as a ransom for the solution of the Patharia forest dispute. That dispute must be solved according to the wishes and aspirations of Pakistan and in favour of Pakistan! If the dispute is not solved in favour of Pakistan, according to the wishes and aspirations of Pakistan, possibly Tukegram will continue to be under the illegal or illegitimate possession of Pakistan.

Now, there is another startling incident in Lakhimpur on the Tripura border. This Lakhimpur on the Tripura border was occupied by Pakistani troops a few days before the Nehru-Noon agreement was signed, and then they had laid down in the agreement that the *status quo* should be maintained. In the agreement it was reiterated, but it has not been maintained.

Now comes the firing in the Murshidabad sector. It was only on the 15th January that there was a transfer of some of our territories to Pakistan and Pakistan got some territories; but

then our losses were more; the gain was less. Then, Pakistan shifted the venue of operations from the Assam-Pakistan sector to the West Bengal's Murshidabad sector. This is not an isolated action. This is part of a well-planned strategy. They opened fire on a certain sector, created trouble there and then signed a cease-fire agreement. Then they shifted their venue of operations to another scene. They opened fire in the Patharia reserve forests, killed a few monkeys in the forest because no man lives there, and then they shifted the venue of their operations from the Patharia reserves to the Khasi-Jaintia hills and killed a woman there. Then they signed a cease-fire agreement. Then they shifted their venue of operations to the Garo hills; opened fire and showered a few bullets there and then shifted their venue of operations to the Karimganj sector on the Assam-East Pakistan frontier. They have signed a cease-fire agreement there. I do not know how long they are going to honour it. They are now shifting their venue of operations from that sector to the West Bengal sector of the border where, according to the Nehru-Noon agreement, there was a transfer of territory, and you have lost.

To my mind there can be no piecemeal implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement. There can be no Caesarean operations. We do not believe in scissors and paste work. We do not want to scissors out a patch here and paste it on Pakistan here or there. This sort of scissors and paste-work would not do. We want a solution and an early implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement. Total implementation or no implementation. There cannot be any haphazard or slipshod work like this. That is leading to a heavy toll of life, on our side. ✓

The cease-fire agreement that has been signed is only to be violated by Pakistan at the slightest opportunity. There is now a wider problem. The East Pakistan border with ours runs alongside our eastern border of Assam,

[Shri Hem Barua]

and that is 606 miles long. Out of that only 186 miles have so far been demarcated. The rest is still undemarcated, and it is quite natural that there are troubles like those described by me.

Now, it is said that there is ambiguity in the Radcliffe and Bagge awards. Under the cover of the ambiguity in the Bagge and Radcliffe awards, Pakistan is challenging every inch of our territory on the eastern frontier. That is what they are doing.

There are other things too. In future, judging from the utterances of the Pakistani leaders and the interpretation that they are putting on the United States-Pak pact that it can be utilized against any aggression from whatever sources or whatever manner it might come, judging from those utterance and this interpretation that the Pakistani leaders are putting on the pact,—I would rather like to say that the future of our country is in the womb of uncertainty.

Now, Sir, I have a feeling that this invasion of the Assam—East Pakistan border might ultimately be made to serve as a second front on Kashmir if things come to such a pass there.

There is another thing. Assam constitutes the nerve-centre of the eastern frontier, and Assam is connected with the rest of India by a narrow corridor of barely forty to forty-five miles, and it passes through the one-time princely State of Cooch-Bihar. If aggression comes from the side of Pakistan, if only a bomb is dropped there by the enemy aircraft on this Cooch-Bihar corridor, which is just a little wider than the corridor at Danzig, the whole of Assam will get separated and isolated from the rest of India. That is what will happen. These are the problems.

Then I want to make a reference to the Defence Minister. Recently he made a statement, and he said that we cannot tolerate some degree of foolish

ness on the part of others. This is not a question of toleration. This statement of the Defence Minister sounds like an epigram, it is very beautiful. At the same time we are not here to tolerate foolishness on the part of others so that they might exploit their foolishness and our tolerance of it against our country. Therefore I say that some positive and concrete steps should be taken.

There is the armed constabulary, it is manned by the State Governments. I want the armed constabulary of the Central Government to reinforce the State armed constabulary. When the Pakistan nationals creep into our country and open fire across our frontier, our troops fire back in reply. But I want our troops, when they creep into our country, to pursue them and capture them. That should be done. There should be a well organised plan to defend our frontier. Unless and until it is defended like that, recurrence of these attacks on the life and property of our people will continue, and this is a sad and sorry spectacle to see and keep up with.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: A very important point I have to present.

Mr Speaker. Order, order. The hon Member will kindly wait for his turn, if he gets it. Shri H N Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta: Central). Mr Speaker, as I participate in this discussion this evening, I am sensible of this, above all that nothing should be said or done in this House which will help the forces of war-mongering and communal reaction either in this country or in others. I hope, Sir, that we all try to maintain an atmosphere in this House which is in conformity with the dignity of our country.

The situation in the eastern borders where Pakistani depredations of various sorts have been having a clear

run for a long time now, gives rise no doubt to very delicate and difficult problems. But whatever the difficulty, whatever the delicacy of the situation, in the last analysis Government cannot remain indifferent when our people suffer and when apparently not a helping hand can be given to them.

Sir, we cannot talk or behave like the Pakistan Government has chosen to do: we have certain standards and ideals. I might even feel that even now, in spite of the many petty provocations and pin-pricks which have come from Pakistan, perhaps it is right to turn the other cheek. But I fear there are limits and the country has come to realise that there are limits and we should tell not only the Pakistan Government but also their patrons abroad that our patience must not be tried too far. I wish to God that the present rulers of Pakistan somehow succeed in shedding the insanity which seems to mark their attitude towards our country. But I know, and the Prime Minister knows much better than I, that on her own, Pakistan would never dare behave the way which she has been doing towards us without the aid, the assistance, the money and the weapons and the missile bases she is getting from the United States of America which is the leader of the pack of imperial interests all over the world.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I admitted the adjournment motion this morning, the hon. the Prime Minister pointed this out. Some reference was made to some guns supplied, of American origin, and so on. Let us confine ourselves to the one matter raised. Only one matter can be admitted for discussion. The matter of some other country being involved in this is not the subject-matter of the adjournment motion, and I would not allow it to be brought in here. It involves various matters of foreign policy. If there are raids perpetually, what are the methods to be

suggested; what is the harm that is being done, how to give safety and security to those who are living there, what shall we do concretely: hon. Members will confine themselves to this. There are other opportunities on other debates.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This morning when we asked for your permission to have a discussion on this subject, it was pointed out not only by me, who might have certain preconceptions in this regard, but by other speakers also that paper reports which I am deliberately holding in my hand even now, make very specific mention of Calcutta Police headquarters giving the information to the press that American ammunitions have been used in heavy firing. I know also that the Prime Minister the other day at the Press Conference said to the press representatives that even in these border raids American arms have been used and are being found by us—I am quoting from the report of the Press Conference.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will please hear me. This is a matter which relates to the safety and security of our border areas. In the border areas certain events are happening where, according to reports which we have no other alternative than to credit, American ammunition is being utilised.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will hear me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Therefore it is very necessary to understand the security position, to have a reference.

Mr. Speaker: I am allowing him to speak. The hon. Member will kindly hear me. Under Rule 58, not more than one such motion shall be made, not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion. The motion is that there have been border raids. The kind of instruments and other persons that are involved in it or are assisting, is not the matter.



[Mr. Speaker]

The one matter to which I gave permission was this. A number of things might have been done. I am not challenging the truth or otherwise of any of these things. We are not concerned with them. The one matter is, there have been incessant raids. This is a new face they have turned towards the past, that is, the West Bengal side. So far as this is concerned, what steps have to be taken so far as the Government is concerned, what steps have been taken, are they adequate or not, what more steps have to be taken, that is the simple point that arises for discussion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is in regard to the steps.

Mr. Speaker: Don't bring in other countries who may be sympathetic. (Interruptions)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will please listen to me and find out.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Their arms are used, some action must be taken.

Mr. Speaker: Arms may be used. Many things may be done. Under this rule only one matter will be allowed for discussion and that matter is raid by Pakistani troops here, the disorder, the inequality that is established there, the insecurity of life and property, how it is to be met, how it has been met so far. This is all the subject matter of this discussion. Otherwise, I would not have allowed it. Only one matter alone may be discussed, other matters may be relevant at other stages. The facts may be true, may not be true.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am not asking for permission to discuss the whole question of American assistance to Pakistan. What I am asking for your patience to consider is this, that the whole question of security is being discussed and we are asking the Gov-

ernment to take certain steps and those steps will certainly include a certain variety of actions to be taken in regard to certain foreign States.

Mr. Speaker: I disallow that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Which are being mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: No I disallow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall only suggest. I have other things to say also. You will please have the patience to hear me. I am not speaking too often.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order that is my ruling that under Rule 58, the only one matter that can be discussed on this adjournment motion is the fact of raids on the eastern side. Hitherto it was on the Assam side, that has turned to this side, how it has to be removed, how it has to be safeguarded, what are the steps etc. That is all that arises. The other persons who are involved, who are assisting etc. that is not our concern here. That may be relevant in other matters.

✓ Shri H. N. Mukerjee: How are suggestions to be made?

Mr. Speaker: I have given my ruling. No suggestions ought to be made, no reference ought to be made to other countries here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister has made reference.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister was only answering that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are compelling me to do some tight-rope walking and I shall now experiment with it.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall find out what is what. I do concede that

sometimes border reports are exaggerated. But, in regard to this problem which we are discussing at this moment, certain things are crystal clear. The Prime Minister has told us some time ago a number of times, it has very large, that India had protested to Pakistan for border violations, for insults on diplomatic and quasi-diplomatic personnel, for attacks on Indian nationals, for even occupation of Indian soil as in Tokergram and elsewhere. I take it that we do not protest without good reasons, but these protests are generally disregarded. That is why a sense of urgency has grown all over the country in regard to that. The Government has to answer this sense of urgency, and to represent it; the whole question of security in this region is agitating the minds of all of us. Maybe, many of the Members here live too far away from the eastern border and they do not realise the kind of feeling which prevails in that part of the country. But I beseech our colleagues here to try to understand the position and have some sympathetic understanding of the feeling in that part of the country. It is exactly because I feel that our own people are living in those areas in fear and trembling that Government has to tighten its measures of security—civil defence or whatever you call it—giving some kind of arms to the people under whatever conditions might be thought feasible. Those are matters which have got to be considered by the Government

But I feel at the same time that it is necessary for us to point out that while we are friends of Pakistan, while when a Pakistani national from East Bengal swims across the English Channel we are very happy, when the Pakistani cricket team defeats the West Indies team in the test match, we are very happy, we are friends and we shall always be friends but at the same time, there are certain limits. We are ready to go to the utmost lengths for a real understanding with Pakistan, but we have to tell ourselves and our people that the

waters of friendship are being muddied, that the whole position is being bedevilled by the intervention of certain forces, which in your wisdom you have not allowed to mention. . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is too clever for me.

An Hon. Member: How can he go on?

Mr. Speaker: If he cannot go on, he should sit down.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have got some points to say.

Mr. Speaker: What is this interruption from the hon. Member?

Shri Mahendra Pratap: I am sorry that when others are attacking us, we are attacking the Government. It is not the time to attack the Government; it is the time to help the Government to overcome this difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: So far as that matter is concerned, I have my ruling. We can address ourselves only to one matter; whether directly or indirectly, that matter ought not to be brought in here. There are other occasions which he knows very well. On those occasions, let him say anything he likes. But this occasion is confined to this matter regarding Pakistan attacking us, what we should do, how to safeguard, etc. This is a small matter; that is why I said only 10 minutes will be given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are the Parliament of this country and we say that when the border areas are suffering from insecurity, the matter should be taken up at other levels; at the U. N., for example, the Prime Minister should give a note and make a protest to the U.S. Government—cannot we say that? We are the Parliament of this country and the symbol of. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that... (Interruptions). Very well, he has said that, Mr. Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Speaker, it is a very delicate matter for discus-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

sion in this House, particularly for Members belonging to this side. Fortunately for us, today we came to the decision that this motion should not be considered as a motion for censure, but a motion for discussion.

It is a disquieting feature in our relations with Pakistan that no agreement has ever been considered by them to be of any worth. No agreement has any sanctity with them and every agreement has been violated repeatedly on many occasions. Only just a few days ago, we had a ceasefire agreement at Karimganj and that was the eighth agreement signed within recent months. And almost the next day, we heard the news of this firing on Murshidabad-Rajshahi border. The agreement between the two Prime Ministers signed in September last year contains one sentence:

"There should be no disturbance to the status quo by force and peaceful conditions must be maintained in the border regions."

Of course, the other partner in this agreement is already off from the scene and I do not know to whom our Prime Minister would ask whether this portion of the agreement still holds good with the Pakistan Government. If there are any border disputes, there are methods for settlement. On the present occasion it is about just an island called Char within the Padma river. On that the river Padma is very wide—about 3 or 4 miles. It is a very erratic river and also a very violent river. A portion of Char, according to the latest demarcation, belongs to Pakistan and another portion of it belongs to India. The demarcation line between the two countries lies not through the mid-stream of the river Padma. The other day it was mentioned in this House. . .

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: If Shri Guha will permit me, I may inform him that so far as Char Rajmagar is concerned, the border is along

the land and pillars have been posted there. I have come across a line of those pillars and there is no water in between.

Shri A. C. Guha: A portion of the Char is in Pakistan and another portion is in India, and that is the border line. But the other day it was mentioned that 21 boatmen were arrested and dragged from Indian waters. I can understand the difficulty for any boatmen to just find out where the Indian border ends and where the Pakistan border begins. I hope the Government will take up this matter with the Pakistan Government that in such cases when the line of demarcation runs through some river, mid-stream of the river, in such cases, cases of violation of borders may be treated with some indulgence on both sides. Even in a moribund river it is difficult to demarcate the line. But Padma is a very violent river. In many cases the boatmen will not be able to row the boat in its proper course. They may be drifting to the other side. If every such violation from this or that side is to be treated as a violation of border by the respective Governments, then it would be impossible for the people of those areas to have any communication or any means of livelihood. They have to ply their boats through the Padma river for their natural avocations, apart from catching fish. So, any such violation of the border in the Padma river should not be treated as violation of the territory by both the countries.

In border areas—I have my constituency there—I have seen houses part of which belong to Pakistan and part of which belong to India. The dormitory may belong to Indian territory and the kitchen may belong to Pakistan territory. What nationality the inhabitants of this area will have? In most cases, father may be holding Indian citizenship and son may be holding Pakistan citizenship. They have been violating the borders between the two countries in that area because there has not been any clear

demarkation there. So these troubles would naturally occur. Every time this violation of the territory by individual citizens is bound to occur, because the boundaries have not been demarcated at all. The partition of the country was done in a most unnatural way. So, there has not been any natural boundary and the land or river boundary has not been properly demarcated. So, what I would like to press is this. In such cases, the Government should see how to protect the interests of the people residing there.

It is really a matter of sorrow and also for shame to us that Tukurgram has been occupied by Pakistan army for some months, and the Prime Minister has conceded that some military movement was necessary to liberate Tukurgram. It is not as if some firing will do it. He has also said that it is a sort of military tactics by Pakistan. He said a few days ago "I would say that it is pressure tactics to gam to itself a territory about which there is a dispute." But is there no end to all such disputes? Radcliffe Award was there. Then came the Bagge Tribunal Award. I think the Bagge Award should be the last word on border disputes. Whatever we have got under the Bagge Tribunal Award and the Radcliffe Award should remain with us, and whatever they have got, we should not cast any coveting eye on those territories. If we have lost anything we should be satisfied with it. If they have lost anything, they should be satisfied with that. The Bagge Tribunal award should be the last word about border disputes. After that, the Government should not entertain any border dispute. After this border also, I should say that the Radcliffe Award demarcated this boundary, where this border trouble has recently been taking place by saying:

"to the point where the boundary between the two last mentioned thanas meets the boundary between the districts of Malda and Murshidabad on the river Ganges",

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and the award has also stated:

"The district boundaries and not the actual course of the river Ganges shall constitute the boundary between East and West Bengal"

So, it is not the changing rivers that will demarcate the boundaries, but the district boundaries as settled before Partition under the revenue department, that would be the boundary between East and West Bengal. That was the award of Sir Cyril Radcliffe. So, there should not be any difficulty about settling the boundary between Murshidabad and Rajshahi on the basis of the district boundaries of the two districts. Murshidabad is not a partitioned district, nor is Rajshahi a partitioned district. The two districts have been allotted to two States *in toto*, not like Jessore or Jalpaiguri which are partitioned districts; these two districts have been transferred to the two countries *in toto*. According to the Radcliffe Award, there should not be any difficulty in deciding the boundary between Rajshahi and Murshidabad.

It has been reported that Char Rajanagar has been evacuated. This is not the only time when the Indian territories have been evacuated due to Pakistan firing. After evacuation, what happens to the people? They must suffer tremendously. What happens to their property? They may not be very rich people, and most of them, I know, are very poor people; and it will mean a serious loss to them if they are deprived of whatever little property they have.

Repeatedly, there have been occasions like this. Indian territories have been evacuated, and the people had to leave their home and hearth, leaving behind also their property, their houses and their little belongings. So, Government should take some care for the protection of these people, and

[Shri A. C. Guha]

also, after evacuation, they should give them proper shelter and proper help so that their sufferings may be reduced to the minimum as far as possible

Then, for the protection of the border territories, may I suggest that Government should form some border militia on the lines of our auxiliary forces? I do not think it possible that they will post regular Army all along the border, but there should be some military posts on the border areas, it may not be all along the border, but there should be some defence forces easily available in case of such trouble, they should be posted nearabout some border areas. But without posting military forces, regular military forces, all along the border, I think Government can and should organise some border militia forces as an auxiliary force to the Army and also to the police. That would give the people a sort of moral support, and that would also give the people a sense of security, they should be trained to defend themselves in case there may be any attack from the outside, from the other country.

Before concluding, I would say that I can understand the difficulty of Government. Any decent Government cannot imitate what the other Government may do, violating the code of conduct, and violating the international convention. If they do not play the game, I can understand that India cannot afford to play foul, India has to maintain her dignity, but at the same time, India has her obligations also to her own citizens on the borders. They must be protected, they must be given a sense of security. So, I humbly suggest that proper steps should be taken to give that sense of security to the border people, and repeated raids like this at any cost must be prevented; for the time being, the border militia forces may be organised so that the people may be trained to defend themselves in case of any such irregular raids on their home and hearth, on their life and property. It is rather a matter of

sorrow that our women have been violated, that our territory has been violated, that our citizens have lost their life while engaged in peaceful avocations, and that even in the kitchen, women have been shot at.

So, these things have to be stopped at any cost, and I hope the Government will take necessary action in this matter.

✓ Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am really sorry to raise a most delicate issue of this nature on the floor of the House. I am conscious that I am a citizen of a country which is wedded to Panch-sheel and non-violence. I never took these principles very seriously. But today when I found that the Pakistam Rifles have started firing American bullets, I have really started thinking more seriously.

I do not want to repeat the same things that have been said by my hon friends. The hon the Prime Minister said in the morning that we should keep both the things apart. Unfortunately, you have given a ruling which I have to obey, that we should not discuss any other country. But it is a fact that ammunition was found which was not manufactured or produced in Pakistan but in America. I am not going to say anything about that. (laughter)

✓ An Hon. Member: He has already said it.

✓ Mr Speaker: Whether it is this or that ammunition, it has the same power.

✓ Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only saying that Pakistani Rifles are firing American bullets.

I have no ill-will against the toiling millions of Pakistan. I am one of those who sincerely believe that the toiling millions of this country and Pakistan will work once more to unite these two countries.

With these words, I may tell the hon House that it is high time that

our Defence Minister visited those areas immediately. His visit will not only have the soothing effect, but will give courage and conviction to those who feel they are insecure. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** Why should he visit when the firing is going on?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It will go on. I cannot discuss that with the present Pact. My first suggestion is that the Defence Minister of the country, who can inspire the people and who has always felt that we have to enhance the morale of the people to defend our country, should visit those parts. (*An Hon. Member:* He cannot inspire). Secondly, humble as we are will it be too much if I request the Prime Minister of this country to make another request to the 'after-noon' President of Pakistan... (*laughter*)—because Noon was the Prime Minister; he came after Noon—for another talk which may help in solving certain problems? (*Prolonged laughter*). I am sorry, Sir. I was very serious. Unfortunately, he came after Mr. Noon; that was why I referred to him like that.

These are all my suggestions. We have to take the whole situation seriously. Our border should be defended. I know it is defended. Our Army men who have defended so gallantly the border of Kashmir against invasion will, I am sure, guard the border of this country. But the main thing is that we are not to create a war psychosis or rouse communal frenzy. At the same time, we should give courage and conviction to the people. I may also request some of the Members of this House to tour those affected areas and see what has happened in those areas. We have to consider this country as a whole. If Murshidabad district is suffering, it is the suffering of all our countrymen, not of Murshidabad alone.

**An Hon. Member:** Suffering of Kanpur.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** These are all my suggestions.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip):** We are constantly touring those areas because we belong to those areas.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** So kind of you. I congratulate you. You will be re-elected.

As I said, my first suggestion is that the Defence Minister should tour those areas. Then this country's Prime Minister should make another appeal to the President of Pakistan. If possible, Sir,—I do not know what the complications will be—raise this question in the U.N.O. After this pact—I do not want to say anything—such things will happen. It is dangerous and unfortunate that today the Pakistani rifles have started firing American bullets.

18 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Prime Minister.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Sir, may I draw your attention to rule 62.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am entitled to call the Prime Minister. Nobody can take exception to my calling the Prime Minister or any hon. Member.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Is the discussion now considered as closed?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no closing down. I am not called upon to give any hypothetical answer. As and when the matter arises, let us see.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Sir, I have to say a few words.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not now.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. I have to say a few words. I say, when our people are...

**Mr. Speaker:** I disallow the point of order. Unless I call upon the hon. Member to speak, he ought not to speak. That is the point of order.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Sir, I have a very important point. Why do you not allow me, when you have allowed all those hon. Members? I only have to say that when Government is being attacked by others, we should think how we can help the Government. I, Sir, as the President of the All India Jat Mahasabha, can say that the Jats will help militarily. As the Aryan Peshwa of the All India Akhila Bharatiya Kshatriya Mahasabha, I can say that we will militarily help you. Don't be afraid. I can also help you diplomatically. Afghanistan and Iran are my friends. I have friends in Pakistan in very high positions. Do not be afraid. We shall unite India and Pakistan. We are going to hold a meeting in Calcutta on 5th April.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Prime Minister.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I would like to know, Sir, whether the debate is being closed.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to say.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I draw your attention to rule No. 62.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am aware of the rules.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Have the rules been abrogated?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am entitled to call upon any Member of this House in any order I like to maintain the debate. The hon. Prime Minister.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** M. Speaker, Sir, you were pleased to admit this motion this morning on a specific issue, but it has tended to be discussed on much broader lines. Even in regard to the border issues reference has been made to a large number of past issues on the Assam border etc., and some other border considerations have been brought in also.

It is true, of course, that every issue involves a background, involves considerations that bring it about. Obviously, a border issue between India and Pakistan involves the fact that Pakistan was partitioned from India and certain consequences followed, consequences which, in spite of every effort, seem to pursue us still and create not only insecurity on the border regions but a great deal of ill-will and bitterness.

You know, Sir, and the House knows, that we have tried our utmost, keeping in view the security of India, to deal with these matters so as to put an end to these troubles, to solve these problems as they arise, and not to do anything which was likely to create bitterness. I have often spoken about this in this House. And yet, it has been our misfortune to see these big and small issues going on day to day and year after year. I must confess to a feeling, a sense of great disappointment. I do not mean the big issues now, for the big issues could hardly be dealt with when the two Prime Ministers met, and they are in a different category. But we thought, and I thought, that the smaller border issues at any rate could be tackled and if all of them cannot be settled immediately we can at least settle them one by one or in certain groups. But I confess to a feeling of grievous disappointment that it has not led to that peace in the border which I hoped for.

✓ I can very well understand the concern and the anxiety of all the members in this house about this continuous situation. This is not a matter which can be considered from a party point of view because we are all concerned with the safety of our border and the security of our fellow citizens in that border.

Now, I can, in so far as this narrow issue is concerned, read out a statement of the facts which have been supplied to me by the authorities in West Bengal, in fact by the District

Magistrate of Murshidabad who was concerned with this and who was enquiring into it I shall do so if the House so wishes I gave some broad idea about it this morning

There are two other matters to which I would like to refer, although perhaps they are slightly outside the scope of the motion before the House there has been some indirect reference to them There are many Members in this House or some of them who connect these border issues or border troubles, firing, etc., in some way or other with the recent military aid pact between the United States and Pakistan and some other countries Now, on the last occasion when I spoke about this matter I said that we would enquire further into this We have had some further enquiries made In fact, we are still continuing it By enquiries, I mean explanations I hope tomorrow morning to place a paper before this House on this subject giving the text of the assurances and the other matters connected with that Perhaps even that may have to be followed up, because we are pursuing this line of action So, I shall not say anything more about that except to say that that paper will be placed before the House which will contain if I may say so nothing very new but it will in a connected form give the text of these pacts as well as the other papers which may help hon Members to see the whole thing in the right perspective

I can only say this now in regard to it that on further enquiry from the United States Government we have been given categorical assurances that the aid pact has absolutely nothing to do with any idea of Pakistan attacking India In fact, the assurances in that respect are as categorical as they can be Of course, as an hon Member pointed out the assurances, though satisfactory to the extent as they may be, cannot be wholly satisfactory, because the other party concerned, instead of giving any assurances, makes statements to the contrary—statements made by Pakis-

tan repeatedly However, I shall not deal with the matter any more.

Secondly, reference has been made once by me in a general way and subsequently by some other Members, about the military equipment from the United States which is said to have been used by Pakistani forces

I think that I should place the exact facts, as we know them, before the House, so as to prevent misapprehensions from arising I have nothing to say about the item of news appearing in the Statesman newspaper, which was quoted this morning I have no particular information But when I previously said about this equipment I was referring to certain types of equipment which came into our possession on the Cease Fire line in Jammu and Kashmir State and which undoubtedly were of American manufacture In fact they could not have come from anywhere else Again, I cannot say, of course, that they formed part of the Aid programme or were bought in the open market We have no evidence of American arms being used in border incidents in the East But some equipment of American manufacture has been found in cases of attempted sabotage across the Cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir The details are

Radiosonde transmitters recovered On the 6th of October 1958, one apparatus marked "US Army Signal Corps, Radiosonde Modulator, number so-and-so, Johnson service Co"—full particulars

On the 9th October, another apparatus marked "US Army Signal Corps Radiosonde transmitter and Radiosonde Modulator"—I might add, Sir, that I do not know what these things are That is to say, I do not know exactly what they are, in detail, I know broadly what they are

Then two plastic explosive charges with American fuse, recovered from the premises of the Panchayat Ghar in village Banwat, P S Poonch on 21st December, 1958



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And, again, one U.S.A.-made wireless set recovered from a place about 9 1/2 miles south-west of Rajauri and about 5 miles on our side of the Cease-Fire line on the 16th February, 1959.

✓ Now, this American equipment cannot necessarily be related to the Defence Aid programme, as they could have been easily bought by the Pakistanis. A large number of such recoveries, if made, of course, would put a somewhat different complexion. On an earlier occasion this matter had been taken up with the United States Ambassador as to the question of the plastic bombs used by the Pakistani saboteurs in Kashmir. The Ambassador had categorically denied that they were of U.S.A. manufacture and had suggested that the Pakistanis must have bought them from the United Kingdom. This was on the 7th June, 1958.

That is, Sir, in so far as U.S. equipment is concerned.

✓ Then there is one small matter. An hon. Member—I think it was Mr. Barua, but I am not quite sure; no, I think it was Mr. Chaudhuri—referred to our Area Commander in that region being a foreign national, a U.K. national. I am sorry he made that reference, because he is a gallant and loyal officer. He is an Englishman, but he is not a U.K. national. He became an Indian national a long time ago and as such has been serving our Army for a long time. He served in Delhi and various places. As a matter of fact, quite apart from all these recent happenings, in the normal course, he is being transferred to another area.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): I think, Sir, about a couple of months ago, when he was given four years' extension, the question whether he was an Indian national or not yet an Indian national was talked about here and I think he has not yet opted for Indian nationality.

✓ Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, the Defence Minister tells me that he is an Indian national.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He is an Anglo-Indian gentleman who holds office in the Indian Army, but he has not opted for Indian nationality. About that I am definite. If the Government has any papers, then, of course, I shall stand corrected.

✓ Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a matter where if I am incorrect I shall be glad to correct myself. But normally speaking, every Anglo-Indian is considered automatically an Indian national unless he does something to opt out. His home is India; he has no other home.

✓ Another matter. The overall ultimate responsibility for international border protection lies with the army. But, it depends how a particular border is dealt with. If a border situation is supposed to be potentially a war situation, then, it is dealt with more from the military point of view. Otherwise, it is dealt with from the police point of view, the military, of course, being in the background which could be summoned by the civil authorities whenever needed. On a great many occasions, mention has been made in this House of border troubles between East Pakistan and India. The House will remember that a great majority of these incidents took place on the Assam border. Generally speaking, West Bengal-Pakistan border was quieter. I say generally speaking, not wholly. The incidents there consisted chiefly of cattle lifting and a little trouble in char lands occasionally. Lately there has been a change and there has been much greater activity on the West Bengal side. Because of the recurrence of many of these instances on the Assam-East Pakistan border, it was arranged to put the army more definitely in charge of that area. That was not so in the West Bengal-Pakistan border although the army, was, as I said, in overall responsibility and should be summoned when necessary.

But, actually, in the normal way it was the armed police that dealt with it. That has been the position. But, certainly in view of these developments this matter has to be reviewed and we are going to discuss this matter with the West Bengal Government as to how to take more effective measures to give security to our people there

The difficulty has been that, normally, the army is not brought in in petty cases of assault however bad they may be. It may be distressing. But, if there is a case of theft or dacoity or kidnapping, it is bad, we should protect him of course, but a whole army movement is normally not indulged in on such occasions. However, this matter is recurring and the incidents do require a reconsideration of the manner in which we should give much more effective protection in future

In regard to this particular incident about which this motion was originally moved, on the 6th March, at about 11 00 hrs one Rati Kanta Mondal along with four of his employees (all Chaumandals) of Char Rajanagar and adjoining areas under Raninagar PS J.L. No 91, while harvesting linseed from their field at Char Rajanagar bordering Pakistan were challenged by the EPR men of Dair Khidirpur Pak BOP who fired two rounds from their rifles from a distance of about 200 yards. None was injured. Three Pak nationals armed with lathis followed by 4 Pak EPR armed personnel came there and claimed the plot of land in question to be in Pakistan. The Pak nationals caught hold of one Makhhan Mondal of Char Rajanagar passing by that way on a charge of harvesting linseed from the Pak territory and took him away to Pak BOP at Dair Khidirpur and severely assaulted him on the way. Rati Kanta Mondal was also assaulted by the EPR personnel who trespassed into the Indian territory. He sustained swelling injury on his arm.

Necessary steps were taken to guard the border and the police force in the area was reinforced.

On 9th March, our District Magistrate at Murshidabad lodged a protest with the Pakistan District Magistrate of Rajshahi against this trespass and firing into Indian territory. He suggested a joint enquiry on the spot by the two District Magistrates and also asked for stern action against the Pakistan border police and Pakistan nationals responsible for this incident and for immediate return of Shri Makhhan Mondal, who had been kidnapped and for compensation for assaulting Indian nationals.

On 10th March, heavy and incessant firing by Pakistani border forces continued and our border police returned the fire in self-defence. Two Indian nationals of Char Rajapur were injured by the Pakistan firing.

Our District Magistrate of Murshidabad got into contact with the Pakistani District Magistrate of Rajshahi on the telephone and the latter agreed to stop firing and to a meeting of the two District Magistrates.

Our District Magistrate of Murshidabad went to the place fixed on the border at 4 P.M. to meet the Pakistani District Magistrate of Rajshahi. The Rajshahi District Magistrate, however, did not turn up at the appointed place and the Pakistanis continued to fire and even fired at the messenger sent across to tell the Pakistan District Magistrate of Rajshahi that the District Magistrate of Murshidabad was waiting for him.

On 11th March, Pakistanis stopped firing at 0600 hours but resumed heavy and intermittent firing on Char Rajanagar later in the day. Adequate measures have been taken to deal with the situation.

I have nothing further to say on this matter, except that we are very

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• much concerned about these developments, not only the incidents in themselves, but the whole background behind them, and we certainly hope to take effective measures

✓ **Mr. Speaker:** Should we pursue the matter further?

✓ **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Under Rule 62, the question is whether you are satisfied that there has been adequate debate and every point of view has been allowed to be expressed here

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like to know the general sense of the House. The hon Prime Minister has suggested and the hon Members who have spoken from every party have wanted to keep good relations with that country. It is unfortunate that this should have happened and therefore, all possible steps should be taken to see that these things do not occur, safety is secured to all these people, etc. Some suggestions have been made. The hon Prime Minister is certainly taking some steps, and he has said that he

✓ would take adequate steps. Strictly, according to the letter of the law, if Mr Braj Raj Singh wants this to be continued, it can be done. But, in view of this, does he want that we should continue the debate on this matter? I suppose he does not want it. He will have many more opportunities in future

✓ I take it that Shri T K Chaudhuri will withdraw his motion

Has the hon Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

Several Hon. Members: Yes

✓ *The motion was by leave, withdrawn*

• **Mr. Speaker.** The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A M tomorrow

12.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 13, 1959 Phalguna 22, 1880 (Saka)*