

Demonstrations before Indian Embassy in Nepal

*5. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonstrations before the Indian Embassy in Nepal took place on India's Republic Day and a protest note was handed over by our Ambassador in Kathmandu to the Nepal Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of reply received?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Nepal in their reply stated that the demonstration was not officially sponsored, that its purpose was to present a memorandum to the Ambassador and that the demonstrators did not shout anti-Indian slogans.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what kind of memorandum the demonstrators wanted to present to our Ambassador?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I can only reply to it from memory, because I have not got the memorandum before me, and this happened sometime ago. But it was generally charging the Government of India with giving shelter to Nepalese who had come to India and encouraging them in carrying on activities against the present regime in Nepal, and calling upon us not to do so. As far as I remember, that was the main purport of that memorandum.

Of course, our policy in regard to this matter has been to prevent any arms being sent across our border or India being made the base for such activities. But all constitutional freedom will be given, subject to our laws, to people who come here to express their opinions. The House will remember that the Nepal-India frontier is an open frontier. It has

been an open frontier and it is so. We have check-posts here and there—quite a large number of them—to control any possible arms trade, and that has been successful. Nevertheless, people can come and go from a hundred places; it is difficult to stop them from crossing over. According to our information, there has been very little of anything in the shape of arms going across. But nobody can guarantee and odd person not taking some guns or something of that kind. But there is very little of it. Most of the trouble in Nepal has been caused locally.

श्री गोविन्द दास : इधर जो नेपाल के और हमारे सम्बन्ध कुछ खराब हुए हैं, इस विषय में क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेपाल के महाराज को यहां पर आने का नियंत्रण दिया है और यदि यह ठीक है, तो वह कब आयेंगे और क्या इस तरह की बातों पर उनसे चर्चा होगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरे पास शुरू में खबर आई थी कि नेपाल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दर्याप्त किया गया था कि उनका यहां आना किस तारीख को हो सकता है। मतलब यह कि उनकी तरफ से यह सवाल शुरू हुआ था। मैंने जवाब दिया कि वह बड़ी खुशी से आयेंगे। जब वह आयेंगे, तो हम बड़ी खुशी से मिलेंगे और नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान के ताल्लुकात पर बातचीत करेंगे। इस बारे में कोई तारीख मुकर्रर नहीं हुई है।

Shri Nath Pai: Apart from this demonstration, is it a fact that of late there has been some misguided anti-Indian propaganda, whether officially sponsored or encouraged or not, in Nepal? May I also know whether there has been a slight straining of the relations between the two countries as indicated by the misguided propaganda? If so, what steps do the Government of India have in mind to restore them on the old, friendlier basis?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is true that there has been a good deal of press propaganda in Nepal which might be called anti-Indian. I do not know what the hon. Member expects me to do. We do not want this mutual recrimination etc.—either from India or from Nepal. For the rest, we have found many of the charges made in the Nepalese press on inquiry to be completely without foundation. The charges are that people are going from India and attacking their police posts and others. To our knowledge, this has not happened. Some local thing has happened in Nepal, the prevention of which we cannot, obviously, guarantee, nor can we have much information about it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an allegation made by Nepal to the effect that arms and ammunition captured from Nepalese rebels bear the hall-mark of Indian ordnance factories? If so, have Government refuted this allegation or examined the veracity of it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was some such allegation in one place, and I believe we have refuted it or required some further evidence of it. It is difficult to prove it unless we have some evidence.

Shri Nath Pai: A body of foreign correspondents was invited by the Foreign Ministry of Nepal and shown what the Nepalese Government claimed to be ammunition manufactured in Kirkee (Poona). May I know whether Government have any information about that and if so, what it is?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no present knowledge of this, a body of correspondents going there and being shown something. It is possible; it depends on the quantity; somebody may have a little of it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Have we any information as to whether the demonstration was spontaneous or

was organised by definite elements? If it is the latter, by whom was it organised?

Mr. Speaker: All demonstrations are organised.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members themselves can draw their own inference from the state of conditions in Nepal. I presume there is a strong Government there without whose permission little is done.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the Nepalese Army uses some arms and ammunition supplied to them by India? May I know whether this cannot be a fact that these arms and ammunition that were demonstrated to the foreign correspondents at Khatmandu might be the arms and ammunition supplied to the Nepalese Army by us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may perhaps be so. We sometimes supply them these things. As a matter of fact, to the best of our information, the arms and ammunition that the rebel forces—or rebels—in Nepal have been captured from their own police posts.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that the diplomats posted in Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim belong to a lower category of rank than the diplomats deputed by the External Affairs Ministry to many other foreign countries in Europe?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Does the hon. Member refer to our representatives?

Shri Tyagi: Yes. I am referring to their grade and rank.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know if it is a lower category. The post in Nepal has always been considered by us to be one of our top-ranking posts. Our best men are sent there. One of our best men whom we sent there—he was the Chief Commissioner of Delhi—is top-ranking in

that respect. Our present representative there is also a very high-ranking senior man.

As for Bhutan and Sikkam, the same person represents us at Gangtok. Here also, we have always in the last few years sent a very good man there.

Import of Taxi Meters

*6, **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1064 on the 2nd December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the complaint received about the prices charged by the importers of Taxi Meters has been examined;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the matter of issuing permits for Taxi Meters along with the Taxi Permits has been considered by Government to stop blackmarketing; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Yes, the complaints were received. But the allegations against certain importers regarding irregular import of taxi meters and sale of the goods at high prices have been looked into but on examination, they were not generally found to be correct.

The question of issuing licences to individual taxi owners for import of taxi-meters was considered. However, this was not found feasible on administrative reasons. Where a large number of permits were issued for new taxis, C.C.I & E. had, as a special case, issued *ad hoc* licences on the recommendations of the State Government to alleviate the hardship

of the taxi operators. Requests from Taxi Operators Association for such certified imports are being considered favourably.

Administrative set up in Goa

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*7. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Supaka:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what is our administrative set up for the Indian territory liberated from Portugal;

(b) whether any developmental schemes for the area are being formulated; and

(c) what financial provisions have been made and under what authority these are to be operated?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) By virtue of Article 1(3)(c) of the Constitution, Goa, Daman and Diu are comprised within the territory of India with effect from the 20th of December, 1961. This Union Territory is being administered by the President through an Administrator.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rupees forty lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the administration as an advance out of the Contingency Fund of India. This amount will be recouped by obtaining a Supplementary Grant in the current session of Parliament. A detailed budget for the territory has been prepared for the two periods—December 20, 1961 to March 31, 1962 and April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the administration has been taken over by the civil authorities from the military personnel and whether the residents of that area are in any way associated with the administration?