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Monday, July 17, 1967
Asadha 26, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 17, 1967/Asadha 26,
1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Selective Conscription

+

*1171. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on the 3rd April, 1967 and state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of selective conscription for the Armed Forces in the context of Pindi-Peking threatening attitude; and

(b) when the scheme is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In the light of the examination of this question by experts, it has been decided to drop the proposal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what reasons weighed with the experts to drop this proposal?

Shri Swaran Singh: As the House is no doubt aware, at one time it was under consideration that out of about 10,000 graduates turned out by the universities, about 2,000 should be chosen by lot and then they should be trained for six months in an officers' training school and should be given temporary commissions and posted to regular units for 18 months. It was considered that this scheme would not

be feasible and instead of this, the scheme of granting short service commissions has been found to be more acceptable and is likely to yield better results.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if, while giving up selective conscription, the hon. Defence Minister has thought of any other plan in order to meet this Pindi-Peking collusion and in order to be able to meet the combined manpower of these two countries?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have said, the institution of the short service commission scheme is likely to meet the situation better.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if they are having some long-term plan to meet the Pindi-Peking challenge? That was the object of my question.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a long-term plan.

Shri M. R. Krishna: It is said that a small country like Israel could call people who have been trained, who are other than the military personnel, within 24 hours to take to arms and to join the officers and units and so on. May I know whether the Defence Ministry or the Government of India is keen to study this aspect, how Israel has done the whole mobilisation in 24 hours and whether it is done purely with their own scheme and design or whether they have been trained in that manner by America or any other country and whether the Government of India, especially the Defence Ministry, could make a study of this scheme and then make good use of it?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a suggestion for action; we will certainly consider this and any other scheme also.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री रम मलोहर भोस्ले : प्रध्याय महोदय में भी एक पूरक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता था ।

Mr. Speaker: I looked at that side twice, thrice, and nobody got up. I therefore called the next question; otherwise, I would have called you.

Signing of Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty by India

*1172. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diplomatic pressure is being exerted by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. on India and other countries to induce them to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty;

(b) whether Government intend to call a Conference of interested countries to resist this pressure for signing away the rights of non-nuclear countries without a firm agreement on denuclearisation and disarmament; and

(c) if not, the reason for not organising international support for the rights of the non-nuclear countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is a member, has 14 non-nuclear countries represented on it. It is dealing with the drafting of a Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The views of the non-nuclear countries are freely and fully expressed in that Committee and in the General Assembly.

श्री नवु लिमये : प्रध्याय महोदय में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रध्यायिकों पर पावरफुल लोकों द्वारा भास्को करार तथा बन्धु द्विवारों के द्वारा द्वारा प्रस्तावित करार क्या इन करारों का आवार यह है कि बहुमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्विति को क्या दिया,

कीज कर दिया जाय और क्या सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि चूंकि इससे पांच बड़े राष्ट्रों का युनियन में एकाधिकार प्रस्तावित हो जाता है इसलिये भास्को करार, जिस पर सरकार ने हस्ताक्षर कर दिया है और यह नया करार इन दोनों के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर के कोई ठोस नीति अपनाई जाये ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: We do not want the present nuclear situation to be frozen. I have made the statement in this House and the other House very often that India, will consider whether it should sign the treaty or not after it emerges in a final shape. It is not correct to say that we have decided to sign on the dotted line. We know the defects in the treaty and we are hoping that after a discussion in this 18 nation committee, our objections will be listened to and it will emerge in a form which will make it possible for us to sign it. But any suggestion that we will sign the treaty as it stands today is not justified.

श्री नवु लिमये : क्या सरकार भास्को करार पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

श्री श्री कौशल साहस्रा : भास्को करार दूसरी बात है। यह एटामिक एक्स्प्लोडर्स के बारे में है और हम उस पर तहीं कर चुके हैं। यहाँ तक इस द्वितीय का तान्त्रिक है, वह विस्तृत दूसरी बात है।

It gives the monopoly even of nuclear research to the nuclear powers and puts the non-nuclear powers under a great disadvantage.

श्री नवु लिमये : मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि जिन दोनों के पास आधिकार हैं विचार की और भवित्वी के साथ रखने के लिए उन दोनों का कोई सम्बेदन दूषायिती। नीती महोदय में जबने वजाव में कहा है कि बेनेव देश विचार करार देनों का सम्बेदन हो रहा है, तबने बीचह देश देने हैं, जिन के साथ आधिकार हैं विचार नहीं है। नेता भवन वह नहीं है।

वह यह कहा चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में जो 115 वा 120 देश हैं, उनमें से केवल पांच देशों के बाल आणविक हृषियार हैं और वास्तव के बाल आणविक हृषियार नहीं हैं। वह यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इन दस्ती देशों को एक बगह सामे के लिये और अपनी नीति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कोई बोलबां बनायेगी या हमें या दूसरे देशों के हृषि के कानों को ही करती रहेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: As a matter of fact, Pakistan proposed in the United Nations the convening of a conference of non-nuclear nations. We opposed it for this reason that we cannot arrive at a non-proliferation agreement in the absence of nuclear powers. We also objected, to the drafting of certain parts of that resolution. But whatever it may be, that resolution has been passed in the Assembly. Therefore, when the resolution is implemented, there will be a conference of non-nuclear powers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since all the members of this House, whether on this side or that side, are interested to know more about this, may I know whether they will take this House into confidence before the treaty is signed and there will be a proper discussion here before the treaty is signed ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: We will certainly keep the House informed to the extent possible. We want to carry the House and the country with us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is simple. I want to know whether this House will be taken into confidence before signing the treaty?

Shri M. C. Chagia: We will consider that. Normally a treaty is signed by Government and then placed before the House. That is the executive function of Government. But in view of the opinion expressed by the House, we will certainly consider whether we can place the draft treaty before the House before we sign it.

जी आर्य कर्लेसीज़ : मती महोदय ने कहा है कि इस नवे करार में जो डिफ़ेस्ट्यू है, सरकार को उनकी जानकारी है। क्या मती महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस करार में वे कौन सी बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में सरकार ने शालेप किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Yes, Sir, I can give a list of it. I have done so very often. Firstly this draft treaty does not meet the terms the resolution passed by the Assembly pursuant to which this Committee was set up. The resolution was that this agreement should be in furtherance of general and especially nuclear disarmament. This draft treaty does not do anything of the sort. Secondly, the UN resolution requires that there should be mutual obligations between nuclear and nonnuclear powers. This draft treaty casts an obligation upon the non-nuclear States while the State accept responsibility or obligation at all. And don't forget that under the definition of this treaty, China would be a nuclear State because the date laid down is the 1st of January 1967. Any country which has exploded a bomb before January 1967 will be in the privileged position of a nuclear State. We object to this distinction between privileged and non-privileged nations. Finally, and from our point of view the most important, this treaty attempts a monopoly on the part of nuclear powers even with regard to nuclear research. The nuclear powers have a monopoly of nuclear weapons, which is bad enough. But they want to proceed further and have a monopoly of nuclear research. Most non-nuclear countries are agitated about it, countries like Sweden, Brazil and others, who also want to have nuclear research in the country. For India particularly, which is so advanced in nuclear research, this is a very serious thing, particularly when India is threatened by neighbouring China, which has already exploded a hydrogen bomb.

जी राम जनोहर लोहिया : अप्पल महोदय, क्या मती महोदय का यह तक का

वह अनुभव रहा है कि वह विस्तार रोक सकि एसे गरीब लोगों का बलव है जो तब तक गरीब रहते हैं जब तक उन्हें से कोई भ्रमीर बन नहीं जाता और अभीर उन्हें नहीं बन जाता है जाता है और अगर उनका यह तजुर्बा रहा है तो यह भेदवानी करके बतायेंगे कि जो हिन्द सरकार ने अणु विस्कोट का नामितपूर्ण तरीकों के लिये इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की है जैसे बिना रेडियो किया के मुररें बोरह तोड़ना या फोड़ना जिसको प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ बोयर या प्रोजेक्ट नोल कहते हैं उन्हें अब तक कितनी तरफ़ी हुई है?

Shri M. C. Chagia: So far our nuclear energy has produced isotopes which we are not only using in our country for health purposes but we are exporting them. We have made further researches which obviously I cannot disclose to this House. But our research is going on. Only the other day, the Director of Atomic Research in Bombay, Dr. Sethna said that we might have energy produced which might be cheaper than electricity. It would be a revolution. Apart from what we can do about digging tunnels, as my hon. friend has suggested for various other activities nuclear energy is going to be the energy of the future and any restriction to be put on any country in the way of nuclear research is a very serious thing.

डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया: अध्ययन योगदाय, मेरा अवसरा का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Speaker: In the question hour also there is *vyavastha*?

डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया: मैंने इतिहा सांगी थी। मैंने भवी भी की राय नहीं भागी थी। प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ बोयर या प्रोजेक्ट नोल यह हिन्द सरकार नैयार कर रखी है कई बर्षों से, उन पर मैंने इतिहा सांगी थी कि कहाँ तक तरक्की हुई है? यह उस पर इतिहा रोक नहीं सकते जब तक कि यह न कहें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की मुरक्का अवधा हित ने नहीं है

और अगर वह ऐसा कहते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि वह गलत बात है। फिर आप को फैसला करना पड़ेगा कि क्या वह ऐसा कह सकते हैं क्योंकि मैं आप से अर्ज कर दूँ कि विस्कोट नामित भूर्ण कामों के लिये यह प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ बोयर होता है। उसमें अणु विस्कोट ही जाता है जैसे यह बोरह होता है लेकिन वह ऐसा होता है कि उसमें रेडियो किया यानी रेडियो काल आठटक्की बरीब करीब नहीं के बराबर होता है।

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am sorry. I am not in a position to answer this. This relates to the Department of Atomic Energy. If my hon. friend asks a separate question to the concerned Ministry, it will be answered.

डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया: तो आप अध्ययन योगदाय, इस पर कोई फैसला नहीं करेंगे?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says he is not able to answer it. I do not know whether I can force the Minister to answer it, when he says he does not know it.

डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया: तो आप समझते हैं कि एक विदेश भवी ऐसा रहना चाहिये जा एसे मामलों में गैरजानकार हो?

Mr. Speaker: He is not expected to answer questions on technical matters.

भी अच्छा लिखवें: प्रबाल भवी यहा नहीं है। यह मुहकमा प्रबाल भवी का है। यह कभी उपस्थित नहीं रहती है और ऐसे प्रबलों का जबाब नहीं देती है। फिर मैं कुछ कहूँगा तो आप नाराज हो जायेंगे। (अववाह) यह प्रबाल भवी का और सदन मेता का कर्तव्य है कि ऐसे मामलों का वह तुरन्त जवाब दें।

डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया: या तो यह जान दूँ कर जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं या अकाली हैं। (अववाह)

Shri Somavanshi: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order during Question Hour. Shri Supakar.

Shri Sudhakar Supakar: May I know why no attempt is being made by the non-nuclear powers to see that the powers which now possess the monopoly in the atomic weapons do not further expand either quantitatively or qualitatively the nuclear weapons that they now possess and also to reduce the quantity of the nuclear weapons that they now possess.

Shri M. C. Chagia: That is exactly the point. My hon. friend has put his finger on the point. This Treaty wants to go in for prevention of horizontal proliferation without putting any restriction on vertical proliferation. There is nothing in this draft Treaty to call upon the nuclear powers either not to increase the stockpile or much less to decrease it. That is one of the objections we have to this draft Treaty, as it is.

Shri Sudhakar Supakar: Why not take positive measures towards this?

Shri M. C. Chagia: We are trying to have it on those lines.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: When China is manufacturing nuclear weapons, it is not mere exhibition or intimidation but the will to use them against a non-nuclear country like India. May I know whether the Government will assure that India will not sign any treaty which goes against the interests of the country?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I can give that assurance to the hon. lady Member. The Government of India will not sign any treaty which goes against the national interests.

Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Pending whatever happens to our efforts for nuclear non-proliferation and ultimate nuclear disarmament, may I know if Government is taking any steps, somewhat comparable to the suggestion

made by the Polish Foreign Minister in regard to their part of the world, so far as nuclear free zone in our part of the world is concerned?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Yes, Sir; that is also one of the matters that is being considered.

श्री ८० भा० तिकारी: ममी मदी महादेव ने जा० कहा०, मूँजे सगता है कि चाइना यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का भेद्यर नही० है और उसके किसी भी उसके इसीशन से वह बाउड नही० है और वह एक के बाद दूसरा हाइकॉन्वेन्शन बम तक बना चुका है। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान के साथ उसका इनना सम्बन्ध है और जो बातें कही जाती हैं कि बतारा है हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर तो इन बम बातों का रुपान रखने हुए क्या भारत सरकार इस बात का पूरा विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Yes, Sir. I know China is not a Member of the United Nations. What I tried to point out to the House was that even if China were to sign this Treaty, which is not likely, she would sign it as a nuclear power, undertaking no obligations either to reduce the quantity of nuclear weapons or not to increase them.

श्री तिकारी भा०: मैं ममी महादेव ने जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान पर क्या किसी तरह का दबाव दिया जा रहा है नानप्रानिफरेशन ट्रीटी को साइन करने के लिए और उसके अलावा उसमे इन्टरेस्टेड मुल्क जो है उनकी कान्करेम प्राप्त बुलाना चाहते हैं वा नही० बास कर न्यूट्रल मिट जो है प्रग्राम यूरोस्पेनिया और इंडिया के इनकी कान्करेम बुलाना चाहते हैं या नही० और विदेश मदी जो बल्लारिया की बाबा पर जा रहे हैं। उसमे मार्जल ट्रीटी से इस बारे मे बात करें या नही०

Shri M. C. Chagia: About convening of the Conference, I have given an answer to Mr Madhu Limaye. With regard to the first part of the question, we are not being pressurised to sign or not to sign the Treaty. In any case, our foreign policy is not

formed through pressures from other countries.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that we are developing the nuclear power here with the collaboration of Canada and Canada has taken a stand that whatever difference may be between haves and have-nots of nuclear power, the non-proliferation Treaty has to be signed, may I know whether, in view of this, any pressure has been put to India to sign the non-proliferation Treaty by Canada on this understanding that they would not extend any help for the nuclear development?

Shri M. C. Chagia: As far as I know Canada is in favour of signing the Treaty, but a final decision has not yet been taken. There is no pressure on us by Canada to sign this Treaty because of the collaboration we have with Canada in one or two projects in this country with regard to nuclear research.

Shri Hem Barua: Since China has stepped into the nuclear club with full political and military glory, and this fact has altered the nuclear balance of the world, may I know whether Government do not think that this Nuclear Treaty is meaningless in the context of these new developments, and if they think that this Nuclear Treaty is meaningless, why have they not brought this to the notice of the super powers who have been insisting on India signing this Treaty along with the others?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Our attempt is to make what my hon. friend calls a meaningless Treaty into a meaningful Treaty.

Shri Hem Barua: How?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Certainly we have drawn the attention of the major powers that the emergence of China as a nuclear power changes the whole international complexion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There are reports in the Press that it has been suggested to the Government of India that since China has exploded a

hydrogen bomb and India cannot advance to that stage in the near future, why should we not stop this programme and join the non-proliferation Treaty and sign it. I want to know whether such suggestions or pressure have come. Secondly, it is also reported that Pakistan is trying to get nuclear weapons from China. May I know whether it is a fact and if so, what steps Government of India are taking to have collaboration with countries like Japan who are also advancing in this field to have our own nuclear weapons as early as possible?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I have already said that there is no question of any pressure. Naturally representations are made to us by different powers pointing out the merits of the Treaty; the other powers point out the demerits of the Treaty. We are discussing with the various powers. There is no question of any pressure. Discussions are going on.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: How about the other questions?

Shri M. C. Chagia: With regard to the other questions, they do not arise out of the main question. We are watching the situation and we will take necessary steps if an eventuality comes about—I hope, it will not—when China transfers the nuclear power to Pakistan.

With regard to collaboration with Japan, it is a suggestion for action and we shall bear it in mind.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The Minister has said that the nuclear powers are not prepared to reduce or even freeze the nuclear power at the present level. He has also said that China is not a member of the nuclear club. On what basis is this Treaty being dealt with and what is the purpose of delaying that has been going on for a long time. There are also reports about some sort of collaboration and understanding between two big powers, Russia and America, about this Nuclear Treaty. Is that correct?

Shri M. C. Chagia: This Committee was appointed by the United Nations, as I said, for the specific purpose of promoting disarmament. It is meeting in Geneva under a mandate from the General Assembly and it will have to report to the General Assembly I think, the report will go to the next session and the General Assembly will discuss this report.

With regard to the attitude of the two powers, it is understood that both the United States and the USSR are anxious that a Treaty similar to the one which is in draft now, should be signed by all the countries

बी लिख भारतीय राज खोली: मैं मानवीय मरी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम न्यूक्लियर आर्मिकेशन ट्रीटी के लिए न करें—यह आवास्तमक बात हो गई है। पछले कुछ मासों से जो अनुभव हुआ है, विगेनदा चीन पाकिस्तान लगाए विदेशों में कि कोई हमारी विदेश के लिये नहीं आता, इसलिए जब नक्ष घट्टरक्षा उच्च टेस्ट पर रोक नहीं है, भूमिगत प्रयोग कर सकते हैं, तो खुद के बलबूते पर उड़े रहने की दृष्टि से, जिनकी जर्ती हम प्रत्याक्षर मरी से, हम दृष्टि से, अपनी नीति पर उत्तरिता करने के लिये मरकार नीता है क्या?

Shri M. C. Chagia: That is one of the objectionable features of the Draft Treaty. As the Treaty stands, it prevents, what we call, peaceful underground explosions, and we have been opposing it. We have said that if peaceful explosions are necessary for the advancement of nuclear research, they should be permitted to the non-nuclear powers. The matter is still under discussion.

बी लिख भारतीय: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से मुक्के हम ट्रीटी के लिये हैं और कौन कौन से मुक्के आपके ताप हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagia: It is very difficult to answer such questions. The

total membership in the U.N. is 122, I think ...

बी लिख भारतीय: यह सो सम्बल क्षेत्रन है? २ ट्रोटी क्या नहीं हैं?

Mr. Speaker: His questions are always very difficult to be answered

Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: In the light of the objections to which he made a reference earlier while replying to a question which was asked by Mr. George Fernandes, may I know from the Minister whether it is fair to call, what is euphemistically known as the Draft Treaty, as anything but a thinly veiled threat backed in the case of the Soviet Union by the threat of withholding military aid, and in the case of the United States by the threat of withholding economic aid if we do not sign it and, therefore it is nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the super powers to perpetuate their hegemony to back up their existing political hegemony, which is given to them by the veto by this new veto in the field of military power?

Shri M. C. Chagia: My hon friend has described in rather strong language what I tried to suggest in perhaps milder language. But the fact is that at present no draft treaty has been tabled. Even the USA and the USSR have not been able to come to an agreement on the draft. They are very near it but they have not yet agreed. It is only when the two major nuclear powers agree on a draft that it will be tabled before the 18-nation committee.

Shri Nath Pai: Am I wrong in suggesting—I had raised this earlier also—that Government have already received identical drafts from both the USA and the USSR for their consideration, and therefore, it will not be fair to say that there is no draft? These two super-powers have submitted to us and to other small powers—I am sorry I have to refer to our

country as a small power because it is of their doing—a draft simultaneously. If the hon. Minister says 'No' I shall produce it here.

Shri M. C. Chagia: What I meant about the draft was that no draft had been tabled before the 18-nation committee. Drafts have been under consideration. We have received those, but no draft has been placed before the 18-nation committee. I want the record to be straight.

पद्मा नदी पर बांध बना कर विद्युत जनन करने का पाकिस्तान का निर्णय

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*1173. श्री राम सिंह सरकार :

श्री दुर्लभ बन्द कल्पनाय :

पद्मा बंदेश्वर-कार्य मर्यादा यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह नत्र है कि पद्मा नदी पर बांध बना कर विद्युत जनन करने का पाकिस्तान ने निर्णय किया है, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any decision by Pakistan for constructing a dam on the Padma. However, during the meetings of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan in December 1961, mention was made of a barrage on Padma about 4 miles (6-1/2 kilometres) downstream of Hardinge Bridge. Government of India have no further information on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I know whether this plan to build a barrage on the Padma has been recently revived in Pakistan as a counterblast to India's going ahead with the Farakka barrage? Pakistan has been

opposing the Farakka barrage, and to put pressure on us they are going to take up this barrage on the Padma. Is that a fact?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pali Singh): This much is a fact that Pakistan has been opposing the Farakka barrage. One of the reasons they have put down for opposing the Farakka Barrage is that when it is completed by India, it might have an adverse effect on this scheme of theirs. The Padma barrage scheme is still, if I may use that word, in an embryonic form. We have received some information about it but it has not been finalised. They have taken no action over it yet. But we are constantly in touch with them, and if and when it is taken up, we will take up the matter with them again.

Corporation for A.I.R.

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*1174. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 12 on the 22nd May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any decision for setting up a Corporation for the All India Radio has been taken;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) to (c) No decision has yet been taken on the question of setting up a Corporation for All India Radio. The causes for delay are manifold. Most of them arise out of the difficulty experienced in reconciling the arguments advanced by the Chanda Committee with the ultimate objectives

envisioned by them. The financial structure as suggested by the Chanda Committee and the ultimate relationship between the Government and the Corporation consistent with overall vigilance of Parliament also require very detailed examination. The conditions under which the BBC works not only require detailed examination but require scrutiny to answer the expectations of the Chanda Committee.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Is it a fact that the All India Newspaper Publishers' Convention had represented to Government not to go ahead with their plan for commercialisation of AIR as it would be detrimental to their interests?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): I am prepared to answer the question. But it has nothing to do with the present question which is about converting AIR into a public corporation.

It is true that in answer to a question I have said that the All-India newspaper publishers have made a representation to Government that for the time being they should give up commercial advertisements. But this question is different.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not understand why the hon. Minister does not say that they are not prepared to have AIR converted into a corporation because the hon. lady stated that financial reasons are behind it, then the relations between the Government of India and the corporation cannot be determined and relations between Parliament and the Corporation cannot be defined. All these negatives are there. I cannot understand how three negatives make one positive. I would like to know why it is that hon. Ministers who come here do not give straight answers to straight questions and persist in giving negative answers.

Shri K. K. Shah: I hope my hon. friend will appreciate that when a committee is appointed, any recom-

mendations made by it should be thoroughly gone into and arguments for and against will have to be placed before the House. That cannot be done unless a thorough examination is made. We have said that what we are trying to do we have placed before the House. I can assure you it will not take long.

की रवि रायः प्रभी मरी महादय न बतलाया कि वह जाव कर रहे हैं कि यह कारपारेशन के भातहत बनाया जाय या न बनाया जाय। असल में सबाल यह है कि जनमत को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिये और जनतत्र का ठीक में चलाने के लिये इमं भाकार के भातहत न रख बर इसको गढ़ आटानमस कारपारेशन के अडार हा जाना चाहिए तो क्या मरी महादय बनलायेगे कि कितने दिन इन को जाव करने के लिये और इस के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये लंगें और कब इसका कारपारेशन के हाथ में दे दिया जाएगा?

Shri K. K. Shah: We will not take more than two months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that there is a general feeling in the country that AIR is a His Master's Voice of the ruling Party, and this was the reason why there was a demand that there should be a corporation. Having known this feeling in the country which is genuine, have Government accepted in principle at least that there will be a corporation, before it is implemented?

Shri K. K. Shah: On the contrary, if my hon friend will read the Chanda Committee's report, they have a complaint that we have not been able to convey to the people the implications of the Five Year Plan and other things to the extent it should have been done. Therefore, it has not been His Master's Voice to the extent it should have been (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was not that the Five Year Plan has

not been published. I know they have not done anything. I said it is functioning as His Master's Voice of the ruling party.

Shri George Fernandes: Her Master's Voice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Her Master's Voice. My question was: since they have used AIR for the purpose of the party in power and this being the general feeling in the country, would Government take a decision to convert it into a corporation?

Shri K. K. Shah: I am sure when the arguments for and against are placed before the House my hon. friend will revise his opinion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why does he not place his arguments before us?

जो हां ना तिवारी : मुझे आश्वस्य इस यह मुन कर कि बी० बी० सी० की बॉक्सिंग का इनको भभी पता नहीं है कि कैसे बहां पर काम होता है ? तृतीय लोक सभा में एक प्रस्ताव इस सदन में आया था कि एक कारपोरेशन बनाया जाय और उस पर बवाब भी दिया गया था लेकिन भभी तक इनको पता नहीं कि बी० बी० सी० का फॉक्सन होता कैसे है और कैसी वह कारपोरेशन है इसलिए चढा कमटी की मिकारिशो के बाबजूद और भी भभी इनको स्टडी करना है और तब एनाउंस करना है कि यह कारपोरेशन हो या न हो तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें क्या दिक्कत है और यदि नक यह स्टडी क्यों नहीं हुया ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I am extremely sorry that my hon. friend should not have heard the answer. The conditions under which BBC works not only require detailed examination but require scrutiny to answer the expectations of the Chanda Committee. That does not mean we do not know the conditions under which the BBC is working. We are trying to reconcile the expectations of the Chanda Committee, and therefore a detailed examination is necessary.

Shri Piloo Mody: It was just now said that there were certain complaints that AIR was not projecting the proper image of the five year plans and all that the Government has been doing for the last so many years. Well, as far as that is concerned, you cannot blame AIR because there is no fourth five year plan to begin with, so there is nothing to project. However, anybody who attends Parliament will know that what he hears on the radio the same evening has nothing to do with the events in Parliament; what happens here and what is reported later have nothing in common with each other.

Mr. Speaker: You are giving your opinion. Put the question now.

Shri Piloo Mody: Therefore, as it is being pressed by all sections of the House that it should become autonomous, will the Minister make some sort of statement which will assure us that it will be made into a corporation?

Shri K. K. Shah: I do not agree with the statement of my hon. friend.

बी० ब्रेम बन्द बर्न : आश्वस्य महोदय, प्रपोजीशन के मदस्यों की ओर से कहा गया है कि जो सनाक्षण पार्टी है उस पार्टी की यह प्रात इंडिया रेडियो ज्यादा पब्लिमिटी करता है जबकि हमारी जिकायत यह है कि संसद में जो कार्यकारी होती है उसकी पब्लिमिटी दिग्गजी दलों के मदस्यों की अधिक होती है।

Mr. Speaker: This is not complaint hour, this is question hour.

Shri E. K. Amin: When he said that he does not agree with an autonomous status for the All India Radio, does he agree that the existing structure needs reorganisation?

Shri K. K. Shah: That is also under examination.

Visit by Chinese Diplomat to Naxalbari

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*1175. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese diplomat in India visited Naxalbari before the trouble started in that area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an Indian accompanied the Chinese diplomat during his visit to Naxalbari;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: While the Home Minister was replying to the debate on the demands for grants of his Ministry he made some pointed reference to some specific questions raised by Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha about the activities of the First and Third Secretaries of the Chinese Embassy who had visited Calcutta before the trouble in Naxalbari, and he also made some reference to the CPI Left without substantiating it by any evidence, but the answer of the External Affairs Minister says that he does not know anything. May I know whether it is not contradictory to the Home Minister's statement?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I did not say I did not know. The question is whether it is a fact that the Chinese diplomat visited Naxalbari. The answer is no.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that when the Third Secretary visited Calcutta in the third week of May and stayed there from the 26th to 28th in the Great Eastern Hotel

or wherever it is, he saw a play by one Utpal Dutta....

Mr. Speaker: Because Naxalbari is nearer Calcutta? Then it is near Tibet also, therefore you can link Tibet. It has no relevance.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: ...whether he was welcomed with cries of Mao Zindabad and whether Utpal Dutta

Mr. Speaker: You have to be relevant. There is no use.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: whether the Information and Broadcasting Ministry had given Rs. 1 lakh to this Utpal Dutta to make some play, and he made "Kalol" which was a propaganda of the CPI Left?

Shri M. R. Krishna: How does that arise?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise.

मीरो कंबरस्तात् गुप्तः : क्या मरी महोदय बदलायेंगे कि बाइनोज एन्ड सी के बर्ड सेकेटरी या फार्टें सेकेटरी कम्पने में नकमलबाड़ी द्रुबल के पहले गये थे? अगर गये थे तो किन किन लोगों से बिने और उनको क्या क्या ऐक्टिविटीज रही? क्या यह भी मही है कि वह कोई ड्रामा देखने गये जहाँ मार्गो जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये गये? अगर यह मही है तो जो इडियन लोग उनके प्राथं उनके डिनाक क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

Shri M. Saleem: On a point of order. This question was put to the hon. Home Minister and a reply had already been given; it is on record. The reply was given in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker. Leave it to the Minister to answer or not. The Minister also knows that there is no point of order. During the question hour no points of order will be allowed in future.

Shri M. C. Chagia: If the House wants information over again, I have

got it. But I understand that the Home Minister has given the requisite information to the House.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We want it.

Shri M. C. Chagia: The information is that on May 23rd, the cultural wing of the local CPI (M) staged a Bengali drama, Ajai Viet-nam a play on Vietnam written and produced by Utpal Dutta, an extremist who was earlier detained under the DIR. Apart from attributing barbaric acts to the American forces in Vietnam the drama contained derogatory and objectionable remarks against the Prime Minister, Government of India. The Chinese officials attended the drama as special invitees.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What action has been taken against those persons, that was my main question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question has been replied to unnecessarily once more, because the Home Minister has already answered it.

अ: कामेंटर तिहः: मारे गाएँ को यह पता है कि जीने द्वानावाम के कुछ नाम नक्सलबाड़ी गये थे और काफी माला में जीने लिटरेचर प्रौंर मार्गो-से-तुंग की फोटो से जाकर डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया है उहोने। तब कैसे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनको मान्यम नहीं है? क्या इसके बारे में एन्कवायरी करके वह मदन को इफ्कारेंगन सेंगे कि वह लोग गये थे या नहीं?

Shri M. C. Chagia: We have made a further enquiry and the information we have got is that they did not go Naxalbari. They went to Calcutta. What they did there in Calcutta is known to the House.

Shri Kartik Sharma: Since the reply to (a) and (b) is in the negative, was it customary for the Chinese diplomats to keep the E.A. Ministry informed of their movements or was the E.A. Ministry, as part of its duty, keeping an eye on the movements of Chinese diplomats?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Till the recent developments in our Embassy, the diplomat is not bound to give information but of course we keep an eye on the movements of diplomats. But the present position under the latest instructions is that the Chinese diplomats have been told that they were not permitted to leave New Delhi and Delhi limits without the prior permission of the Government of India.

अ: सीताराम लेतरी क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि वह चीन के फार्मर वर्ड सेन्टरी कलकत्ते गये थे नों उनके जाने के पहले क्या मंत्री जी को उनको यात्रा की सूचना थी कि वह नक्सलबाड़ी आ रहे हैं, मौजूदा सरकार के खिलाफ जो विद्वांशात्मक भावना पैदा हो गई है उसमें महायता करने के लिये? इसी बजाह में वह तमाम र्दीनी लिटरेचर और माध्यों की फोटो से गये थीं उनका प्रचार किया। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिये क्या मरकार ने कोई प्रयत्न किया?

Shri M. C. Chagia: They might have given aid and comfort from Calcutta, but certainly they did not go to Naxalbari. That is our information.

Shri Hem Barua: Since our diplomats in Peking—Since their movement is restricted to the city of Peking for the last five years, why is it that you allow the Chinese diplomats in this country to roam about this country and do all sorts of propaganda against this government?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I understand that even before this restriction was imposed, they had to tell us where they were going. But now, they cannot go without our permission. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: On the floor of this House, it was brought to the notice of the Government that the movement of our diplomats in Peking is restricted to the city of Peking.

And the Government spokesman told us that we also will reciprocate and, we will not allow them to move out—and we were told long back like that. But what we see now is, they have been roaming about the country.

Shri M. C. Chagia: The position is this. Prior to these unfortunate, regrettable incidents in Peking, the Chinese diplomats had to inform us before they went into a particular place, where they were going and for how long. After this, we have strengthened the restrictions, today, they cannot leave the limits of New Delhi without our express permission. So, the position has changed.

Shri Hem Barua: But China has been doing that long back.

Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi: Is it a fact that the visit and the presence of the Chinese diplomat in Calcutta gave an impetus to the anti-social activities of the left Communist party in Naxalbari and, if it is so, does it not establish the complicity between the left Communist party and the Chinese—

An hon. Member: No no (Interruption).

Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi:—and if so, what steps are being taken by the Government in this matter?

Shri Umanath: Complicity between the left Communist party and China—it is wrong. I say it is sheer nonsense.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi: Sir, I want a reply to my question.

Mr. Speaker: He is not replying. What can I do? Next question.

Construction of an Air Frame at Hindustan Aeronautics

*1176. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore

constructed a frame for an aeroplane and then spent Rs. 236.76 lakhs in 2 years to get an engine for the frame,

(b) the cost of this frame and the possible time by which it would be occupied by the engine;

(c) the steps taken by Government to investigate into this deal causing a huge loss to the country and fixing the responsibility for it; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent a repetition of such unfruituous expenditure being incurred in the future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Question relates to a project for the manufacture of an engine for the HF-24 aircraft. HF-24 MK I aircraft is powered by Orpheus 703 engines. A new engine was selected in 1962 for an improved version of the HF-24 aircraft. The engine project was given up early in 1964 when it was found that the engine would not meet the requirements of a Mach 2 version of the HF-24 aircraft. The expenditure on this engine project was Rs 237.76 lakhs.

(b) Before the manufacture of an airframe to take the new engine was commenced, the project was given up as explained in (a) above.

(c) and (d). This was the subject of a detailed examination by the Public Accounts Committee and is covered by the 70th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1966-67). This Report of the Public Accounts Committee is under examination.

Shri Baburao Patel: Is it true that during the Indo-Pak war of 1965, when the British Government had stopped the supplies of military hardware the production at the Hindustan Aeronautics factory had to be stopped completely for over a year because of its dependence on British supplies to the point of a small screw?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is too wide a question; that does not concern the HF-24.

Mr. Speaker: Though it is a very wide question, to the extent possible, the information may be given.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I can say that some of the programmes were dependent on the material or the components to be supplied from the United Kingdom, and they were stopped for a time and the programme was affected, but we made arrangements either for a free foreign exchange or in any other way. (Inter-
ruption)

Shri Baburao Patel: Is it a fact that the negotiations to sell our Avros to some foreign countries failed because the Avros failed to give satisfactory tests and now these very Avros are being palmed off to the Indian Airlines Corporation much against the desire of the officials of the Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Avro is a separate question. But I can say, there is no hostility to the Avro in the Indian Airlines. They have accepted it and we are delivering it.

Shri M. R. Krishna: For the special airframe which has been manufactured in HAL, the engine was to be manufactured by an English firm, which has backed out. Finally, the engine manufactured in UAR with the collaboration of a German firm was found to be suitable. May I know whether UAR is in a position to supply the engine for the airframe which is lying with us or whether the Government of India is going to enter into direct collaboration with Germany to get the engine?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is true that HF 24 airframe is being tested with the E-300 UAR engine. The tests are going on and it will take some time before the final results are known.

Shri M. R. Krishna: It has been stated in this House that the test was carried out and it was found to be suitable. After that, I want to know whether the Government is going to get the engine from UAR or whether

UAR is not able to supply the engine because of the recent conflict.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is true that the tests have started. But the hon. member knows that several hundred hours of testing is required before the final result is established. That process is going on.

Shri Girraj Saran Singh: May I know whether the German aircraft designer Prof. Tank, is still associated with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.? He has been there since 1962 and I do not think he has designed anything.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He has left us. But it is not true he has not designed anything. The airframe that we have designed is with his help.

Shri Jayant Singh: आजी यदी महोदय ने कहा है कि इस विषय में चर्चा थी। ए. बी. की 70 वीं रपट में है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि रपट आने के पश्चात किन्तु महीनों के अन्दर वह उस पर विचार करके अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बतलाते हैं? मैंने सुना है कि तीन महीने के अन्दर इनको अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बतलानी चाहिये। लेकिन इस बारे में मरकारी ढंग ऐसा है कि इस सदन की कमेटियों की वह वित्कुल परवाह नहीं कर रही है। कम से कम आठ महीने हो गए हैं इस रिपोर्ट को प्राप्त हुए। मेरा क्याल है कि यह दिसम्बर में पेज हुई थी। आठ महीने के पश्चात भी आज मदी महोदय उत्तर देते हैं कि यह मामला विचाराधीन है। एक नेत्र को लेकर जिस तरह लड़ाई हारनी पड़ी है, कविता है, इस संबंध में एक उत्तीर्ण सकूल का यह मामला है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह इसकी वह मकाई कर दें।

Shri Jayant Singh: जो का जानती है सदस्यों का मामूल है जो लिफारिंग होती है कमेटी की उम पर हर बारे विचार कमेटी को देते हैं। बहुत सी लिफारिंगों के बारे में हमने अपने विचार कमेटी को प्रस्तु

दिये है। कुछ विचारों को वह मानती है और कुछ को नहीं मानती है, उनको वह नाकाफी समझती है। उन पर हम फिर विचार करते हैं। वह विचार चल रहा है। इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि वे चीजें अंडर एजेमिनेशन हैं। लेकिन बहुत सी बातों पर हम ने उनको सफाई दे दी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द राष्ट्रवायः हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के समय जो पुर्जे अमेरीका ने देने बन्द कर दिये थे क्या उसने उसकी पहले से सूक्ता दी थी और क्या उसके कारण थे, इसकी जांच करने की क्या सरकार ते कोशिश की थी? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक आप इस पर अंतिम निर्णय ले लेंगे?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As it is well-known, suddenly there was a stoppage of supplies.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Indrajit Gupta. Absent. The next question has been transferred to the Home Ministry, to be answered on the 26th. Next question, Shri Y. S. Kushwah.

स्वेज नहर का बन्द किया जाना

* 1179. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहः

श्री आत्म दासः

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुर्सीः

श्री प्रकाशदीर शास्त्रीः

श्री रामवत्तर शर्माः

श्री महन्त दिव्यज्य नाथः

श्री रम्बूर सिंह शास्त्रीः

श्री हुकम चन्द राष्ट्रवायः

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्रीः

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने से भारत तथा अन्य देशों

पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement was made by my colleague, the Defence Minister, on the 30th June that the closure of the Suez Canal is a matter of great concern to India and other countries affected as well as to the UAR. In this connection UAR Government have stated that they are unable to reopen the Canal so long as Israeli forces continue to occupy the east bank of the Canal and other Arab territories occupied by them.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहः माननीय व्यापार मंत्री दिनेश सिंह जी अभी कर्नल नासर से मिलने काहिरा गए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उहोंने स्वेज नहर के बारे में भी उनके साथ चर्चा की या नहीं और क्या कोई रास्ता निकाला गया है कि भारत का जो अन्न स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने की वजह से रुका हुआ है वह जल्दी भारत आ सके?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंहः क्या दिनेश सिंह जी को बातें नासर साहब के साथ जरूर हुई हैं लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ भड़कह सकता हूँ कि आया स्वेज कैनाल के बारे में बात हुई है या नहीं हुई है। मेरा ख्याल है जल्दी हुई होगी। लेकिन य०० ए० या०० का कहना यही है कि हम इसको नहीं खोल सकते हैं कुछ बजूहात के कारण से।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में विदेश मंत्री जी क्या कार्यवही करने जा रहे हैं भूमि रक्त का यह अन्न जल्दी से जल्दी भारत आ सके?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंहः इसका जवाब खाद्य मंत्री कई बार दें चुके हैं। हमारे जो

जहाज हैं, जो कूपमें ला रहे हैं तो तूसरे गर्ते से केप के रास्ते से या रहे हैं। सिर्फ एक जहाज है जो इस नहर के अन्दर फसा दूया है। उसके हाल ही में आने की सम्भावना नहीं है। लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और देख रहे हैं कि इसके बारे में क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर भास्तवी: भारत सरकार स्वयं इस बात को कहती है कि स्वेच नहर से हमारे जहाजों के न पा सकने के कारण शांति वर्ष हमें लगातार 17 करोड़ से अधिक का बोझ अपने कंधों पर लेना पड़ेगा। लगातार ऐसी स्थिति तूसरे देशों की भी होती जो स्वेच नहर के रास्ते से अपना माल भेजते हैं ऐसी स्थिति में क्या भारत सरकार अपनी पुरानी भूम का प्राविष्टि करते हुए इस बात का निष्पत्ति करेंगी कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस प्रस्तुति को उठाया जाए कि स्वेच नहर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नहर हो जानी चाहिये ताकि अविष्य में किसी को फिर इस प्रकार की कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): That is precisely the question we have raised in the United Nations. The question we raised was, the Israeli troops who were on Egyptian territory should be withdrawn before any further talks could take place, and we had this in mind that so long as the Israeli troops were on the eastern bank of the canal, it would not be possible to open the canal. As my hon. friend knows, till yesterday firing was going on across the canal. The UN observers are about to be posted. But till we settle the question of withdrawal there is no possibility of opening of the canal. Therefore, our delegation and many other delegations concentrated on this point that as a first step before anything further was done the Israeli troops should be withdrawn and if they withdraw then the other steps would be taken to open the canal.

श्री प्रकाशबीर भास्तवी: मैं अपने सवाल को आपको सवाला पाया हूँ लेकिन वही अहोदय को नहीं सवाला पाया हूँ। स्वेच नहर के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आबादन का मार्ग हा जाने का परिणाम केवल भारत के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के तूसरे देशों के लिए भी महत्वा होता, उनको भी इससे साम पहुँचेगा। भारत सरकार दिव्य शांति की नीति में विश्वास करती है। लेकिन अपनी पुरानी भूमि का प्राविष्टि करते हुए क्या जब से इजराइल की ओर हट जायेगी या और शांति की स्वापना हो जाएगी तो स्वेच नहर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव लंबुक राष्ट्र संघ में या दुनिया के सामने उपस्थित करेंगी? मेरा स्पष्ट प्रश्न है और मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

श्री हुस्न बद्र बद्रियाम: हिन्दी में है।

Shri M. C. Chagia: Sir, I agree entirely with my hon. friend that it is in the interest not only of India but of several countries that the Suez Canal should be reopened. But I do not understand which is the mistake for which we should repent, because what we have done in the United Nations is primarily for the purpose of clearing the Suez Canal and getting it reopened.

श्री प्रकाशबीर भास्तवी: प्रभ्य अहोदय में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रस्तुति का दारी नहीं हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न स्पष्ट है। भारत सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति है कि स्वेच नहर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति बना जाए, बाकाय इसके कि उत पर एक ही देश का अधिकार रहे। इस बात का उत्तर विदेश वंशी नहीं दे रहे हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagia: That question has not arisen. If it arises, the Government of India will give careful consideration to the implications of

the question. The present question is whether the Suez Canal should be reopened. We are concerned with the reopening of the Canal.

की विवाद विविध वाप : सभावार पर्ती ने वह पता लगाया है कि समुद्र राष्ट्र के प्रयत्न से परिवहनी एकिया में समर्पिता हो गया है। यहाँ में जो सकारा है कि यह इस समर्पिते से हमें कुछ लाभ होगा और हमारा जो माल स्वेच्छा नहर में बढ़ा पड़ा है, उस को यहाँ साने की सुविधा मिल सकती है।

की दुरेत वाल लिह : यानीय सदस्य ने विवर समर्पिते का विक किया है, उस के बाबत हिन्दूपात्रा है कि पू.एन.ओ. के आवार्डजन स्वेच्छा नहर के लिए ये पहुँच गए हैं। उन के बहा जाने से विविध में कोई कर्ष नहीं पड़ता है, पर्तीक दू.ए.पारो की जो पहली जर्ते हैं कि इसराइल के दूप वहाँ से हट जायें, वह पूरी नहीं हुई है और इसराइल के दूप वहाँ वहाँ ही भीतूद है। इसलिए हमें कोई सहजित या लाभ होने का सबक नहीं दिया नहीं होता है।

12 hrs.

महाराजा

QUESTION UNDER RULE 40

Action taken reports of the Public Undertakings Committee

की मार्दु लिम्याएः
की गोर्गेर फर्नान्देसः

Will the Chairman, Public Undertakings Committee be pleased to state:

(a) how many Action Taken Reports have they received from Government in regard to the recommendations made by the Public Undertakings Committee in its Reports during the Third Lok Sabha;

(b) how many of such Reports the Public Undertakings Committee have reviewed so far;

(c) whether these reports of reviews reveal any areas of disagree-

(d) if so, a brief outline/summary of this disagreement;

(e) whether the Public Undertakings Committee have prescribed any time-limit for submitting the Action Taken Reports; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Chairman, Public undertakings Committee (Shri D. N. Tiwary): (a) Out of a total of 31 original Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings, full replies to the following four reports have been received from the Government so far:

- (i) 11th Report on the Rourkela Steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.
- (ii) 2nd Report on the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
- (iii) 6th Report on the Fertilizer Corporation of India.
- (iv) 8th Report on the Township and Factory Buildings of Public Undertakings.

Partial replies to the following five reports have been received from the Government so far:

- (i) 1st Report on the National Building construction Corporation.
- (ii) 4th Report on the Life Insurance Corporation.
- (iii) 5th Report on the Oil & Natural Gas Commission
- (iv) 28th Report on the Head Office of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.
- (v) 31st Report on the Alloy Steel Project of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(b) Of the four Action Taken Reports, one has already been processed and presented to the Lok Sabha. The remaining three Reports are under consideration of the Committee.

(c) and (d). Area of agreement, disagreement between the Government and the Committee are brought

out in each of the Action Taken Reports presented to the House. In the 33rd Report of the Committee, on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their 11th Report on the Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd., the area of disagreement has been specified in Chapter IV. The disagreement between the Government and the Committee was to the extent of about 15 per cent. Out of 54 recommendations of the Committee replies of the Government to 8 recommendations had not been accepted by the Committee.

(e) and (f). A period of six months is fixed for submission of replies by Government on the reports of the Committee.

2. (i) Out of the remaining 22 Reports, six Reports were presented to the Speaker on the 3rd March, 1967. Since the Government is required to furnish the replies within six months after the presentation of the Reports, their replies are not yet due.

(ii) Of the remaining 16 Reports, 8 Reports relate to the Kerala Undertakings which were examined by the Committee, when there was President's Rule in that State. With the establishment of popular Government in Kerala, the replies on the Reports are to be processed by that Legislature.

(iii) No replies have been received from the Government in respect of the remaining 8 Reports, i.e.

1. 3rd Report (Shipping Corporation of India)
2. 13th Report (Management and Administration of Public Undertakings).
3. 21st Report (Air India)
4. 22nd Report (Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.).

5. 23rd Report (Indian Airlines Corporation).
6. 24th Report (Neyveli Lignite Corporation).
7. 29th Report (Durgapur Steel Plant of H.S.L.).
8. 30th Report (Bhilai Steel Plant of H.S.L.).

Mr. Speaker: Normally, no further questions are allowed.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ जानकारी चाहता हूँ। कमेटी के बेयर मन साहब ने कहा कि कमेटी की रपट के बारे में सरकार का उत्तर आने के लिए छः महीने की मियाद निश्चित की गई है। मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी के पास जो चार एकशन टेकन रपट आए, क्या वे छः महीने के अन्दर आए थे कमेटी के जिन आठ रपटों के बारे में अभी तक सरकार के उत्तर नहीं आए हैं, क्या वे उत्तर जल्दी मंगवाने के लिए कमेटी के पास पर्याप्त अधिकार नहीं हैं और क्या वह सदन से ज्यादा अधिकार चाहते हैं। क्या वह इस बारे में सफाई करेंगे?

श्री द्वारा नारा तिवारी: कोई भी रिपोर्ट छः महीने के अन्दर नहीं आई है। इसमें जल्दी से जल्दी नी महीने या एक बरस लग जाता है। जो आठ रिपोर्ट्स अभी बाकी बाकी हैं, उन में से किसी को पढ़ लाने हो गए हैं, किसी को डढ़ बरस हो गया है और किसी को दो बरस हो गए हैं। कमेटी बराबर रिमाइंडर देती रहती है और जब गवर्नरमेंट का जवाब आता है, तो कमेटी उस को प्राप्तेस करती है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इस बारे में कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे, कमेटी को नये अधिकार देने के बारे में या सरकार पर कोई रोक लगाने के बारे में? कमेटी को अपनी रपट सदन को दिये हुए दो दो साल हो गए हैं। अगर मैं यह प्रश्नन पूछता, तो किसी को इन बातों का पता ही

न चलता। जैसा कि वेयरमैन नाहू ने कहा है, कमटी को कुछ आटा पर दा मात्र में जबाब नहीं आया है। इस तरह सदन का बड़ा अपमान और अवहेलना हो रही है।

Mr. Speaker: You can write to me

बी आर्ड कर्लेन्डर्स: अध्यक्ष महोदय, डायरेक्टर बाई दि स्वीकार में दी गई डायरेक्शन नम्बर 102 के अनुसार सरकार को कमटी की रपट पर जो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी, वह कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। इस में कहा गया है कि कमटी की रिपोर्ट मिलने के पश्चात् सरकार का तत्काल एक एक्शन टेक्न रिपोर्ट कमटी के पास भेजनी चाहिए। वेयरमैन नाहू ने बताया है कि दो दो साल के बाद भी कोई एक्शन टेक्न रिपोर्ट उन के पास नहीं पहुँची है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सदन के हारा अब्दा आप के हारा सरकार का तमाम रिपोर्ट्स तत्काल यहां पेश करने के लिए कोई आदेश दिया जा सकता है?

Mr. Speaker: The Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee would ask the Government to fulfil. The Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee could ask the Government

बी आर्ड कर्लेन्डर्स: आप हमारे तब अधिकारों के रक्क हैं। इस मामले में आप के डायरेक्टर की अवहेलना हुई है।

बी आर्ड कर्लेन्डर्स: सरकार ने आप के डायरेक्टर की अवहेलना की है, उन की इच्छा नहीं की है और नियमों को लौका है। अपर तरफ में हमारे जैसे आदमी बहुत ही बढ़े तो आप उन को ढांटते हैं। अब सरकार ने नियमों को लौका है, तो क्या आप सरकार के विलाप्त कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे?

बी आर्ड कर्लेन्डर्स: जीवा सरासर तो बहाल नहीं को ढांटते कर्त्ता है।

Mr. Speaker: The first step is that the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee will write to the Government to find out from the Government what has happened, to what extent they have been implemented and all that. If he reports to the House that he has failed in getting this from the Government, then the House will take steps to see how best they can get it from the Government, we shall certainly take those steps.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया: आमी आप के वेयरमैन साहू ने, आप को सूचना दी है कि उन्होंने सरकार को और मंत्रियों को..

डा० डा० लिलारी: मंत्रियों को नहीं।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया: ...कहींवार लिखा है, लेकिन उमको कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। ये बड़ी दो-दो बर्ष में बमटी की रपटों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं नहीं हो रही है। जो काम आप चाहते हैं, वह कमटी ने वेयरमैन पर चुने हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He might have done. Let him write to me. Then I shall consult him.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया: अब ता आप को ही कार्यवाही करना है।

बी प्रकाशकीर आस्ती: अध्यक्ष महोदय, परिवक्त एंडरटेक्न बमटी, एस्टीमेंट्स बमटी और परिवक्त एकाउंट्स बमटी, वे तीनों बमेटिया इस सदन का जाग है और सदन ने अपनी सुविधा की दृष्टि से इन बमेटियों को इस लिए बनाया है कि सदन का अधिक समय नष्ट न हो। उन बमेटियों को सरकार की ओर से जानकारी देने की विधेयता उसी प्रकार है, जिस प्रकार इस हाउस को जानकारी देने के सम्बन्ध में ह। लेकिन प्रावः यह परम्परा पड़ती जा रही है कि इन बमेटियों को उत्तर देने वा उन की

परिदृश्य पर कार्यकारी करने के बारे में सरकार बहुत उपेक्षा दिखाती है। अगर इस बारे में कोई सक्त एकान नहीं लिया जायेगा, तो किर वह बात नहीं एह राखेगी, कि इस हाउस की कमेटियों को इस हाउस के समकल नीरव वित्तना चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आगे के लिए आप इस प्रकार की परम्परा स्थापित करें कि सरकार उन कमेटियों के निर्णयों के अनुसार कार्यकारी करने या उन को बांधित आनकारी देने के बारे में उपेक्षा न कर सके।

Mr. Speaker: That is accepted. If the Government does not give him the information, the Chairman can write to me and certainly we can discuss it. The House has the right to discuss it. If the Government does not give him any information, then we shall see what steps we should take.

Shri Pileo Mody: There is no spanking procedure for ministers.

Mr. Speaker: Now we go to the call-attention notice.

Mr. Limaye

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Quality control and Inspection of Defence equipment

*1177. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement to utilise the services of non-Defence establishments for quality control and inspection of defence equipment and stores;

(b) if so, the extent and nature of such arrangement; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Test House, Calcutta, has done good work in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). In the case of certain

types of Defence items for which testing facilities are not available in the Defence Laboratories, the facilities available at the National Test House, Central Glass & Ceramics Research Institute and other civil laboratories are made use of on payment basis. A proposal to utilise the services of the Quality Control Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute in connection with the application of quality control techniques in the Naval Dockyard, Bombay has also been approved. Certain common user items, e.g. blankets etc. are also inspected by the Inspectors of the D.G.S. & D. on behalf of Defence.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Special session of U.N. General Assembly to discuss West Asian crisis

*1180. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he represented India's viewpoints on the West Asian crisis in the Special Session of U.N. General Assembly held recently; and

(b) if so a broad outline of these viewpoints and the support India received from other U.N. members if any?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the text of my statement in the United Nations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1966/67] India along with 17 other non-aligned countries tabled a resolution which, inter alia, asked for the withdrawal of Israeli forces to the positions held by them prior to June 5th, 1967. This resolution obtained 83 votes in favour; 46 against; and there were 20 abstentions.

प्रश्न 1181। पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़े गये भारतीय जहाज तथा आन्तरिक जल परिवहन की भाव ढोने वाली नीकारां

* 1181. डा० शूभेश्वर पुरी :
 जी भारतीय भारतीय :
 जी रमेश्वर तिह भारतीय :
 जी वल्लभर तिह भारतीय :
 जी रामचंद्रार भारतीय :
 जी चालन दास :
 जी शिवकुमार भारतीय :
 जी जलेश भास :
 जी रामचंद्रार भारतीय :
 जी वल्लभर तिह :
 जी जलेश्वर भारतीय :
 जी कालेश्वर तिह :
 जी रवि राम :

स्था देवेश्विक-कार्य नीती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1985 में भारत-नाक संचरण के द्वारान पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़े गये भारतीय जहाजों तथा आन्तरिक जल परिवहन की भाव ढोने वाली नीकारों को भारत को बापस नहीं लौटाया गया है;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने उन जहाजों को बापती के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उनसे क्या उत्तर मिला है; और

(द) उस बारे में सरकार की क्या अतिरिक्त है ?

देवेश्विक-कार्य नीती (जी शू० डा० वल्लभ) :
 (क) 1985 में भारत नाक-संचरण के द्वारान, पाकिस्तान ने दीन तिह जहाजोंपर में जलने वाले जहाज 100 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन

जहाज, नीकारां और अन्य जलवायन पकड़ लिए थे। तीन जहाजों में से दो जहाजों की, ऐसे दो पाकिस्तानी जहाजों के साथ अदला-बदली हो गई है जो भारत में रोक लिए गए थे। तीसरे भारतीय जहाज का भारत में रोके गए पाकिस्तानी जहाज से उबादला करने पर बातचीत जल रही है। पाकिस्तान ने अपनी तक कोई भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन जहाज बापस नहीं किया है।

(ब) से (च) भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से इन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन जहाजों को बापस करने के लिए कई बार अनुरोध किया है लेकिन उसका नतीजा नहीं निकला। भारत सरकार ने भी पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों से इन जहाजों के गैर-कानूनी उपयोग और विकी के लियाफ कड़ा विरोध प्रकट किया है पाकिस्तान सरकार को बता दिया गया है कि अपनी इकतरफा कार्रवाई के लिए भी उन्हें पूरी जिम्मेदारी उठानी होगी क्योंकि यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवहार के विषय है और ताकंद बोड्या का उल्लंघन है। पाकिस्तान सरकार को आगे यह बताया गया है कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान सरकार या किसी तीसरे पक्ष के ऐसे किसी अधिकार को नहीं मानती जो पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के गैर-कानूनी उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप इन जहाजों पर किया गया हो। और भारत सरकार पकड़े गए भारतीय जहाजों को किसी तरह का कोई नुकसान पहुंचने के कारण पूरा मुआवजा मांगने के अपने अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखती है। पाकिस्तान सरकार से अपनी कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है।

Resolution in U.N.O. on withdrawal of Israeli Forces

* 1182. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Resolution, sponsored by India, Yugoslavia and 13

other nations before the Emergency Session of the U.N. General Assembly calling on Israel to withdraw its forces from the Arab territories behind the armistice lines of 1948, met with any success; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pai Singh): (a) and (b). The draft resolution tabled by India and 17 other countries in the United Nations General Assembly obtained 53 votes in favour; 46 against and there were 20 abstentions. The draft resolution, therefore, failed to obtain the required two-third majority.

Phizo's proposed visit to U.S.A.

*1183. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:
Shri Jageshwar Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state?

(a) whether Mr. Phizo, the rebel Naga leader, is again planning to visit the United States of America to mobilise support for an independent state of Nagaland; and

(b) if so, whether Government are asking the U.S.A. Government not to grant visa to him in the absence of any valid Indian passport?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) The Government of India have no information about Mr. Phizo's plans to revisit United States of America.

(b) Does not arise.

Peking Radio broadcasts about Naxalbari

*1184. Shri Somnath Chatterjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Baghavir Singh Shastri:
Shri Basu Avtar Ghosh:

Shri Atam Das:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Marandi:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state?

(a) whether Peking Radio has made several broadcasts on Naxalbari situation recently in which it has been stated that,—(i) "the Indian Communist Party has set up a base for peasant armed struggle against the Indian Government in the village areas covering Naxalbari, Kharibari and Phashidawa and over a region of 435 Km with 80,000 population"; and (ii) "the Indian Communists have established their own political power and organised peasant societies through armed struggle against the reactionary Government of India";

(b) if so, whether this amount to interference in the internal affairs of India by China, with whom India maintains diplomatic relations and

(c) what steps Government of India have taken to counter this anti-India move by China?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The broadcast refers to "revolutionaries of the Indian Communist Party".

(c) The Government of India took a grave view of this gross interference in our internal affairs and a protest was lodged with the Chinese charge d' Affaires in Delhi on the 5th July, 1967. Indian Missions abroad have been briefed about this and instructed to expose it in the countries of their accreditation.

Short Service Commissions

*1185. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to recruit defence personnel through Short Service Commissions;

(b) if so, why Emergency Commissioned personnel are not being absorbed; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir. The grant of Emergency Commissions which was introduced after the declaration of Emergency was discontinued in 1965, and Short Service Commissions are being granted in the Army since 1965 with a tenure of 5 years service and a reserve liability thereafter for 10 years.

(b) and (c). The Emergency Commissioned Officers who are willing and eligible and are graded fit for Permanent Commissions by the Services Selection Boards will be retained in service as Permanent Commissioned Officers upto 1/3rd of their number and the rest released according to a phased programme, during 1967-70. Government will consider increasing the quota of Permanent Commissions above 1/3rd, depending on the actual results of the screening of the Emergency Commissioned Officers by the Services Selection Boards. No useful purpose will be served by granting Short Service Commissions to Emergency Commissioned Officers because the Emergency Commissioned Officers due for release in the different batches will have served for a period varying between 4-6 years and that service will count towards the tenure of 5 years service as Short Service Commissioned Officers. It is also not possible to retain the Emergency Commissioned Officers as such indefinitely in service, as such retention will create an imbalance in the age and service structure in the Officers' cadre, leading to administrative prob-

lems relating to posting, promotion and further recruitment, and also will not be conducive to achieve the goal of keeping the Army young.

Newspapers Finance Corporation

*1186. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps to set up a Newspapers Finance Corporation has been taken;

(b) if so, what will be the main features of the said Corporation; and

(c) how it is likely to take special care of the Indian Language Newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Enquiry Committee's Report on the supply of tyres

*1187. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government as a result of the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the supply of tyres has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report deals *inter alia* with various disciplinary aspects on which action is to be finalised by the concerned Ministries. Further, the Public Accounts Committee is scheduled to consider the entire matter at their sitting on the 22nd July 1967. It

would not be in public interest in the present circumstances to lay the report on the Table of the House

U.A.R. offer of compensation for the India-bound American Milk trapped in the Suez Canal

*1188. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Daga:
Shri M. C. Majhi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Mahant Digvijay Nath:
Shri Y. S. Kachwaha:
Shri Jagdev Singh Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwala:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Bhagendra Jha:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Suraj Bhan:
Shri Bansi Shanker Sharma:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether UAR has offered to pay India the price or alternatively supply Egyptian wheat for the American milk shipment trapped in the Suez Canal during the Arab-Israeli war;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Letter from President of U.S.A. to the Prime Minister

*1189. Shri T. Venkai Viswanathan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Raymond Hare, Special Envoy of President of U.S.A.,

handed over any letter to Prime Minister on the 26th June, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that the President of the United States of America had in this letter expressed his views on the Israel-UAR conflict and also the amount of American assistance to India in furtherance of her Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not customary to disclose the contents of such letters between heads of Governments, as they are of a confidential nature. There was however no reference to United States' assistance to India's fourth Plan in the letter.

(c) Does not arise in the light of the answer to Part (b) above.

पूरा से निष्ठ बोटर दो दुर्घटना में
संनिक अधिकारियों की मृत्यु

*1190. श्री दुर्घट चन्द्र कालायः
श्री नाथ पाईः

क्या इस मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ
करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 जून,
1967 को पूरा में भूमा नदी में एक बोटर
बोट उलट जाने के कारण छ. संनिक अधि-
कारियों की मृत्यु हो गई और दो अन्य
चालक हो गये तथा एक चालक की इका
चिल्लाजनक है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दुर्घटना के
क्षमा कारण है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या
कार्रवाही की है;

प्रिंसिपल अधिकारी यात्रा में राज्य-पंची (वी
वा १० वर्ष): (क) की है १६ दिना
बजार नियम यात्रा हुए, परन्तु कीर्तन

पायल नहीं हुए हैं। एक अफसर के देश में पानी भर या वा परतु प्राविक उत्तरार दिए जाने के कारण वह जीझ ही ठीक हो गया।

(ब) तथा (प). जिन परिस्थितियों में 6 अफसर दूब गए हैं उन का पानी लगाने के लिए एक कोट आफ इन्सायरी संगठित की गई है। यह प्रकार का वित्तिकर अवधार कोई आवश्यक समझा या उस पर उस दूब विचार किया। आपणा, यह कोट आफ इन्सायरी के लिये प्राप्त हुए।

Military aid from NATO countries

*1191. **Shri Madhu Misra:**
Shri. S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Kazi Manzoor Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of military aid resumption of military supplies under the old agreement/new agreement for such supply by the countries adhering to NATO; and

(b) the position in respect of such aid and supplies made by the Soviet Union and other East European countries?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Military aid was discontinued by the Government of U.S.A. and U.K. during September, 1965 and has not been renewed by them since then.

In regard to resumption of military supplies on cash/credit basis, the position is as under:—

U.S.A.

U.S.A. have decided to resume cash sales on a case-by-case basis of spares for lethal weapons of U.S. origin already supplied to us. They have also resumed cash/credit sales of non-lethal military stores on a case-by-case basis.

U. K., France, Belgium, Denmark, Holland:

There are no restrictions now on supply of Defence equipment from these countries.

Canada:

There is no restriction on the supply of non-lethal items from Canada.

West Germany:

There are restrictions on export of certain categories of Defence equipment from West Germany. These include missiles, tanks, war ships and fighter/bomber aircraft. For certain other categories of Defence equipment exports are subject to licence on merits of each case. These include weapons of calibre up to 90mm, anti tank weapons, grenades and explosives, armoured cars etc.

(b) There is no Military Aid Programme from U.S.S.R. or East European countries who make supplies on cash/credit basis against contracts concluded with them.

तीव्रा लोडों के लिये जितनाली
 ट्रांसवीटर

* 1192. वी त्रुपम बन्द कहायाः
 वी बगलाय राव जोशीः

या त्रुपमा वीर प्रसारण मंत्री यह
 बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा लोडों में कितने जितनाली
 ट्रांसवीटर लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) इनका विदेशों से आवाह करने
 में कितनी राहि वर्ष की गई है,

(ग) इस समय कितने ट्रांसवीटर
 काम कर रहे हैं और कितने ट्रांसवीटरों के
 काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है;

(घ) या यह भी तथा है कि विदेशी
 कम्पनी से काफी संखा में त्रुपमे जितना-

जास्ती दृष्टि द्वारा बरोदे गये हैं और इस घटी हो जाए तो इन दिनों यानि फिर गया है; और

(इ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई जागरूकताल की है ?

मुक्ता जना प्रतारण मंत्री (बी से० के० जाह) : (क) से (ग). सीमावर्ती लोरों में लगाने के लिये प्रायात किये गये तगड़ा 63 लाख रुपये की लागत बाने 6 उत्तमपित के ट्रांसमिटरों में से तीन कलकत्ता, जलनार और गोहाटी में पहले ही चालू किये जा चुके हैं। दो और ट्रांसमिटरों को लगाने का काम काफी पूरा हो चुका है और उन्हें ट्रांसमिटर को लगाने का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(इ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Meeting with Naga Rebel Leaders

*1193. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri M. C. Majhi:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a meeting with the two-man Naga delegation which went to London to meet Mr. Phizo, and with other Naga rebel leaders; and

(b) if so, when such a meeting is likely to be held?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (b). The Two representatives of the Underground Nagas who had gone to London for consultation with Mr. Phizo have since returned to Nagaland. There is no proposal to have a meeting with them.

In pursuance of our policy of seeking a peaceful solution within the framework of the Indian Union, the Government of India will be willing

to continue the talks with the Underground Nagas. The next date for a meeting with Underground Nagas have, however, not yet been fixed.

Manufacturing of MIG-21 Jets

*1194. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the opinion and advice of Dr. Kurt Tank, the German aircraft designer of H.A.L that by the time Indian factories start turning out M.I.G.-21 Jets, the said aircraft would be obsolete and that it would be better to buy the best jets available in the market today;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the reasons for Dr. Kurt Tank's sudden resignation; and

(d) the amount of salary and other allowances paid annually to Dr. Kurt Tank?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Dr. Tank left H.A.L. on the expiry of his period of contract with the Company on 30-4-1967.

(d) Dr. Tank was paid a net salary as follows:—

	Rs. p.m.
From 1-5-1956 TO 30-4-1961	6,000
From 1-5-1961 TO 30-4-1964	6,500
From 1-5-1964 TO 30-4-1967	7,000

Pak's violation of Tashkent declaration

*1195. Shri Kamleshwar Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has violated the Tashkent Declaration by strong-

thening her defences across the West Punjab Border adjoining the Fazilka area;

(b) if so, whether Government have informed the friendly countries about this violation of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan's military build up, which is evidently directed against India, is not in accord with the Tashkent Declaration. Pakistan's repeated violations of the Tashkent Declaration have been brought to the notice of all friendly countries and our point of view in this regard has been generally appreciated.

(c) Government have taken adequate steps to protect our security and territorial integrity.

Kathmandu-Kodari Road

*1196. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 736 on the 26th June, 1967 regarding the closure of the Kathmandu-Kodari road by the Nepal Government and state:

(a) whether Government have since made a request to the Nepal Government to reconsider its said decision to close down the road;

(b) if so, with what response; and

(c) the effect of the closure of the road on the Indian trade with Nepal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Kathmandu-Kodari road has not been closed to traffic. Under the present regulations of His Majesty's Government of Nepal all foreigners including Indians are required to obtain a special permit if they wish to proceed beyond Barabise a point approximately 80 kilometres from Kathmandu. A request has been made to His Majesty's

Government of Nepal to reconsider their decision under which entry of Indian nationals into restricted areas in Nepal is governed by the issue of special permits. It has been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government of Nepal that throughout India Nepalese nationals have been granted special statutory exemption to permit them freedom of entry and movement in the restricted and protected areas in India.

(b) The matter is under consideration of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

(c) As the road connects Kathmandu to the Nepal Tibet border the restrictions placed on entry into the last length of 25 kilometres of it, has no connection with India's trade with Nepal. It is to be noted that the restriction in any case is on the movement of persons and not on commodities.

Commercial Broadcasting

*1197. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Newspaper Publishers' Convention held in New Delhi on the 1st and 2nd July, 1967 has urged the Government to abandon the decision on commercial advertising on All India Radio for the time being;

(b) whether the convention has asked the Government to call representatives of the newspapers for a discussion before taking a decision on such matters in future and evolve ways of safeguarding the interest of the Press; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(e) Government had taken all the factors into consideration before taking a final decision on commercial broadcasting over All India Radio. It will be started as a pilot project with effect from 18th August, 1967. The resolution of the Convention requested Government to consult them in future. For this the representatives of the Convention are meeting Minister of Information and Broadcasting on 22nd July 1967.

Independence of Indian Ocean Islands

- *1198. Shri Madhu Limaye:
- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
- Shri George Fernandes:
- Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made by the Indian Ocean Islands like Mauritius etc. in achieving complete Independence; and
- (b) the help given by India or proposed to be given by India in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) General Elections in Mauritius are now scheduled to take place on the 7th August, 1967 and Mauritius will move to full independence 6 months thereafter.

The other non-self governing Islands in the Indian Ocean are the Seychelles group (British and Reunion (French). In neither of these cases has any date been fixed for the attainment of self-government or independence.

(b) The Government of India has always supported the introduction of majority rule in Mauritius and all other colonial territories as enjoined by United Nations Resolution No. 1814 (XV) of 14 December, 1960. India will continue to press for complete independence in all colonial territories, in the United Nations and in the Committee of 24 which deals speci-

fically with movement of colonial territories to independence. We shall also continue to lend support to these issues in all other world forums.

राष्ट्रीय सेवा द्वारा दल का प्रशिक्षण

- * 1199. श्री दुर्गम चाह फ़ैदराव
- श्री यशवन्तराव जोशी
- श्री रम्पूर तिहार जात्री:
- श्री रमावतार जात्री:
- श्री शिवकुमार जात्री:
- श्री वर्षभूषण जात्रीराम:
- श्री शकासचीर जात्री:
- श्री रामपोदाम जात्रीराम:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 29 मई 1967 के ताराकित प्रस्तुत संक्षेप 139 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल का प्रशिक्षण स्वचित्रक बनाने के बारे में जिता आयोग तथा कोठारी समिति द्वारा भी गई विकारियों पर कोई कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका जोड़ा ज्ञान क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इस बाबत में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है और

(घ) देश में प्रति वर्द्ध कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा नंदी (श्री द्वर्ष तिहार):
 (क) से (ग). कोठारी समिति ने, जो ऐसा युक्ताव देने के लिए स्वापित की गई थी कि रक्षा भंडासम की राष्ट्रीय सेवा के संबंध में विकारिय करने का कार्यालय की जाए युक्ताव दिया है कि राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल का कार्यालय याकूबक एन० ली० ली० के विकाल के द्वारा पर होता चाहिए जबर्ते जाह दोगों में से एक को युक्त देने में सकारात्मक है। उत्तराध ने इस विद्यालय को स्वीकार कर लिया है

भीर एवं एस. सी. के विस्तार निर्धारित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ब) 1966-67 में स्कूलों भीर कालेजों में एवं सी. सो. में प्रतिक्रिया नहीं की गयी थी। जब एस. सी. एस. का वैकल्पिक कार्यक्रम पुरस्कारित किया गया, यह संक्षय काफी कम हो जाने की भ्राता है। वास्तविक वार्षिक संक्षय छात्रों द्वारा बदल अधिकार का प्रयोग करने पर निम्न दूरी होती।

Goa

*12300. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Portugal have asked the President of the U.N. General Assembly to force the Indian Government to return Goa to Portugal; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Yes, Sir; on June 24, 1967, the Foreign Minister of Portugal sent a letter to the President of the 5th—Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in which the view was expressed that "India should be forced to return" the former Portuguese colonies. The Portuguese Foreign Minister had asked the President of the General Assembly to circulate his letter as an official document of the Assembly, but this has not been done.

(b) The Government are opposed to the Portuguese letter being circulated as an official document of the 5th Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly, as it has no connection whatever with the agenda of that Session. The question of our addressing the President of the General

Assembly by way of replying to the Portuguese letter is under consideration.

Chinese Propaganda on Bhutan Border

5817. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese are indulging in vicious propaganda against India on the Bhutan-Tibet border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pamphlets have been dropped on the border and this fact has been reported to by the Indian Political Officer in Bhutan; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in regard thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have seen reports about this.

(c) Government are keeping a close watch on the situation.

Issue of visas to Nationals of Israel and Arab Countries of West Asia and Africa

5818. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri P. G. Mody:
Shri D. N. Patel:
Shri N. Narasimha Rao:
Shri M. Amerson:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Israeli nationals and nationals of UAR, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Alegría who applied for visas to visit India in 1966 and 1967, separately, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the number of visas sanctioned;

(c) the number of visas rejected;

(d) the number of visa applications pending; and

(e) what is the policy of Government in the matter of issue of visas to Israeli nationals and how does it compare with the policy adopted for issue of visas to other West Asian countries as mentioned in part (a) above?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Bonafide Israeli tourists are granted visas like any other nationals of West Asian countries. As for Israeli officials, prior reference to the Government of India is necessary. In Tel-Aviv where we do not have a Mission the British Embassy there is required to refer all applications to Delhi before it can issue visas on our behalf.

Rural Radio Forum

5819. **Shri R. K. Amin:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to evaluate the work of the radio rural forums; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to put into effect the recommendations contained in such evaluation reports?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No systematic and scientific evaluation of the working of the Radio Rural Forums on a countrywide basis has yet been done. However, the Study Team on Five Year Plan Publicity appointed in April, 1963, carried out a study of Radio Rural Forums in the country and made certain recommendations.

(b) The working of the Radio Rural Forum is a joint venture of All India Radio and the State Governments. All India Radio on its part designs and broadcasts forum programmes

from all its Stations; the State Governments on their part have to organise the listening-and-discussion groups and attend to the maintenance of the sets around which such forums are organised. The recommendations of the Study Team have been communicated to all the State Governments and their attention has been repeatedly drawn for their effective implementation.

Publications Division

5820. **Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the establishment of Publications Division of his Ministry during the last ten years (upto 31st March, 1967);

(b) the total expenditure incurred on plants and tools etc. (including miscellaneous contingencies) by the Publications Division during last ten years (upto 31st March, 1967);

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the printing of publications by the Publication Division (including printing by private agencies) during the last ten years (upto 31st March, 1967; and

(d) the total income gained by Publications Division on account of sale of publications during the last ten years (upto 31st March, 1967)?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Rs. 1,90,03,573.

(b) No tools and plants have been purchased by the Division. Expenditure on other charges, payment for articles and of royalty, etc., and distribution was Rs. 69,70,526.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

(d) Income from sale of publications Rs. 1,97,23,448

Revenue from advertisements Rs. 14,67,367

TOTAL Rs. 2,11,90,815

Ex-Cadre Post in the Ministry of I & B

5821. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, attached and subordinate offices, sanctioned and filled up during the last five years, upto the 31st March 1967;

(b) the number of posts out of these filled up through direct recruitment, departmental promotion and taking Officers on deputation, separately; and

(c) the total number out of these posts filled from candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). The information in respect of offices other than All India Radio and Directorate of Field Publicity is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1067/67]. Information in regard to All India Radio and Directorate of Field Publicity is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House subsequently

Establishment of a Cantonment at Dhrangadhra

5822. Shri Sriraj Meghrajji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have considered the opinion recorded on the 3rd December, 1963 by General Maharaj Rajendrasinhji on the 'vital, military strategic importance' of Dhrangadhra to the defence of Kutch and North Gujarat and the long pending proposal to establish a Cantonment at Dhrangadhra;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during this year and during the next four years on the enlargement of the military station; and

1488 (A) LSD-8.

(c) the lay out plans for the proposed extension?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Ghagat): (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a Cantonment at Dhrangadhra. This Ministry has not been able to lay hands on any opinion said to have been recorded on 3rd December 1963 by General Maharaj Rajendrasinhji as mentioned.

(b) There are no such proposals at present under consideration for administrative approval of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Office Hours in Air Headquarters

5823. Shri R. R. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that office hours in the Air Headquarters have been changed to 7.30 a.m.—2.00 p.m. from the 1st May, 1967 to 31st July, 1967 whereas the other two wings (Navy and Army) have their office hours from 9.00 a.m to 5.00 p.m.

(b) if so, the reasons for not observing uniformity in office hours in the three-Headquarters and Offices of inter-service Organisations, when work in most of these offices is interconnected; and

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the hardships and inconvenience caused to the employees who come to attend office from far off places like Shahdara, Mehrauli, Delhi Cantt. and Malviya Nagar?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) During the months of May, June and July the office hours at Air Hqrs for Service personnel are from 7.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m (six days a week) and those for civilian personnel are from 7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. (six days a week).

(b) and (c). Morning hours of work during the summer are being observed in the Air Headquarters in line with those of Air Forces units

outside. This practice has been in force since 1948, with the exception of the summer of 1963. In prescribing these hours Government have taken all factors into account.

Office Hours in Air Headquarters

5824. Shri R. R. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Air Headquarters, office hours for service personnel end at 1.30 p.m. whereas for civilians working there it goes up to 2.00 p.m.; and

(b) if so, the reason for such discrimination among the various categories of staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) During the months of May, June and July, the office hours at the Air Headquarters for Service personnel are from 7.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. (six days a week) and those for civilian personnel are from 7.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. (six days a week).

(b) The hours of work of civilian personnel (who are entitled to overtime) at Armed Forces Headquarters including Air Headquarters generally conform to the quantum of hours of work prescribed for civilian employees at Headquarters of Government of India.

The quantum of hours of work prescribed for Service personnel is somewhat less as Service personnel have to devote considerable time to physical exercise, training, etc., in order to maintain their efficiency as members of fighting Services. Service personnel are not entitled to overtime.

Officers and Airmen in Air Headquarters

5825. Shri R. R. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of the total staff working in Air Head-

quarters, Officers and Airmen account for 20 per cent and the rest 80 per cent are civilians;

(b) whether it is also a fact that officers and Airmen working in Air Headquarters are provided with free Government transport, whereas the civilian staff are deprived of this facility;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide such facility to the civilian staff also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Only in the clerical cadre, 20 per cent of the posts are established for Airmen and the remaining 80 per cent for Civilians. No such ratio has been laid down in the case of other categories of posts, which are sanctioned on "as required" basis.

(b) Free Government transport is provided only to Airmen living in Air Force camps and this facility is admissible only between the place of their stay and the place of their duty.

(c) and (d) No Sir. According to the terms and conditions of service, Civilians are not entitled to free use of Government transport.

Strike Notice by Singapore Cantonment Board Workers' Union

5826. Shri Chittaranjan Roy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a strike notice has been served by the Singapore Cantonment Board Workers' Union,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avert the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A notice intimating intention to go on strike from 15th May, 1967 was served. The strike however did not take place.

(b) The following were the demands:

(i) grant of enhanced Dearness Allowance of Rs. 7.50 with

retrospective effect from 1st April, 1964; and

(ii) grant of enhanced Dearness Allowance of Rs. 10.00 with retrospective effect from 1st January, 1967.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, on the broad analogy of the orders issued by State Government in respect of its employees, Government have decided to grant increases in emoluments as under:

(i) New cost of living allowance with effect from 1st April, 1964 at Rs. 7.50 p.m. with marginal adjustments up to Rs 102.50 and Rs. 5.00 p.m. to those drawing pay exceeding Rs. 102.50 but not exceeding Rs. 300.00 with marginal adjustment up to Rs 305.00. Simultaneously the flat increase of Rs. 5.00 granted with effect from 1st April, 1962 has been withdrawn from 1st April, 1964.

(ii) Ad hoc increase in the cost of living allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 10.00 p.m. with effect from 1st January, 1967 to those receiving pay upto Rs. 600.00 and marginal adjustments in case of those drawing basic pay between Rs. 000.00 and Rs. 600.00 p.m.

Television Station in Gujarat

5827. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Television Station very soon in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, its exact location; and

(c) when it will be established?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). The question of development

of Television in the country including a Station for Gujarat is under consideration.

प्रेस परिषद्

5828. श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसादः क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेस परिषद् ने कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके द्वारा अब न किये गये कार्य वा व्योग क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके द्वारा इसका कार्य आरम्भ किये जाने में विवरण होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री दै० शे० शाह) : (क) मे (ग). प्रेस परिषद् का मद्दत्यों के नाम 1. नवाचार 1960 के राजपत्र में प्रतिमूलित कर दिये गये थे और परिषद् ने अपनी 12 दिसंबर 1960 की अपनी पहली बैठक से इस आरम्भ कर दिया। परिषद की इस तक तीन दसमिक और एक आपाती बैठक हो चुकी है। और बातों के साथ साथ परिषद् ने ये बान्दरवार्ड भी की है :—

1. प्रशारिता भाषाएँ सहित के बनाने की आवश्यकता और उसकी जावता पर विचार किया गया और यह निर्णय गिया गया कि शिक्षाधारों को जाए करने के लिये एक कानूनी प्रणाली बना ली जाये।

2. संसद् के विशेषज्ञकार और उसके साथ साथ समाचारपत्रों के कार्य का सम्बन्ध आरम्भ किया गया। प्रशारिता के प्रक्षिक्षण के लिये जो बलमान सुविधाओं और उन हालात जिसके कारण प्रेस में एकाधिकार या स्वामित्व के एक ही व्यक्ति के पास होने के मुकाबले का भी सम्बन्ध किया गया।

3. उन समाचार-संगठनों और प्रकाशकों जिन्होंने प्रकारिता के स्तर का उल्लंघन किया हो, के विषय जो जिकायत आये उन्हें किस प्रकार लिया जाए और निपटाया जाए इस पर नियमाबदी का भीतरा बनाया गया।

परिवद्वारा ही अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सरकार को देते रहे हैं।

Nationalisation of Newspapers and News Agencies

5829. *Shri Bibhutti Mishra:*
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newspapers and news agencies are going to be nationalised; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Ghosh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

यूनोस्लाविया के संनिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल की भारत यात्रा

5830. श्री हुकम चन्द बहादुर:

श्री राम तिह अवरकार:

श्री बद्रबन्द तिह बुम्बाह:

क्या प्रति रक्ता भंडी 27 जून 1967 के अनारंभित प्रश्न संख्या 43 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह भताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यूनोस्लाविया से जो संनिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल आगत आया वा उस पर भारत सरकार का कितना खर्च दुप्ता; और

(ख) भारत के लिये लिप्त मंडल कहीं तक सहायक तिह दुप्ता?

श्रीरक्ता बंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री च० रा० अल्ला०): (क) 20407.51 लिखे।

(व) इस विषय के भ्रमण द्वारा सामान्य सैनिक महसूब के मामलों सामान्यतः दोनों देशों तथा विशेषतः सशस्त्र सेनाओं के दीव यैती बंडनों को मुद्रु बनाने और एक दूसरे को समझने के लिए, विकार विमर्श के लिए भूमिकारी अवसर प्राप्त हुया।

यूनायटेड स्टेट्सी समाचार

5831. श्री हुकम चन्द बहादुर:

श्री राम तिह अवरकार:

क्या भूमिका और प्रसारण भंडी 27 मार्च, 1967 के अनारंभित प्रश्न संख्या 60 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह भताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाही से प्रसारित एक चुनाव इन्डियन में यह घोषित किया गया वा कि बलरामपुर निकटिन लोक में श्री भट्ट बिहारी बाजपेही तथा श्रीमती सुमिता जोशी के दीव बराबर का मुकाबला चल रहा वा जब कि तथ्य यह वा कि उस समय श्री गट्ट बिहारी बाजपेही पांच हजार बोटों से भागे थे; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो संबंधित अधिकारियों के विषद सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है?

भूमिका तथा प्रसारण भंडी (श्री च० रा० अल्ला०): (क) आकाशवाही ने 23 फरवरी के सबेरे 8 बजे के अंदेजी इन्डियन में यह कहा कि श्री भट्ट हिलारी बाजपेही और श्रीमती सुमिता जोशी द्वारा बराबर का मुकाबला चल रहा है। यह समाचार एक समाचार एनेन्सी के संदेश वर आकारित वा विस्तैये यह कहा गया वा कि दोनों अधिकारियों का निकटतम मुकाबला लिये 600 बोटों का अन्तर है चल रहा है। इसके अनिरिक्षित आकाशवाही के बाज और कोई भूमिका नहीं थी। इसी समाचार

एजेंसी के द्वारा पर स्टेटसर्मेंट ने 23 फरवरी को घोषने समाचार पत्र में यह लिखा :—

“बसरामपुर संसदीय जोड़ में श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी, जनसच और शीर्षी सुभद्रा जीवी में बराबर की दौड़ ही रही है और उनमें 600 मतों का अन्तर है।”

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि इस समाचार एजेंसी ने प्रसारण के समय तय कोई दूसरे भांड़े नहीं दिये थे।

Limit of Territorial Waters

5832. Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Government have recently extended the limits of their territorial waters to 12 nautical miles; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India also propose to extend the limits of the Indian territorial waters?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) The President of Pakistan issued a Proclamation on December 28, 1986, extending Pakistan's territorial waters from 3 to 12 nautical miles.

(b) The matter is under consideration and is expected to be finalised shortly by the Government of India.

अमरीका स्विति भारतीय दूतावास तथा
सम्बन्ध स्विति उच्च आदेत पर जर्वे

5833. श्री कंवर नाल मुल : तथा
वैदेशिक-कार्य बंडी यह बताने की हुए
कर्मे कि :

(क) लिखे तीन बच्चों में अमरीका
स्विते हुएरे दूतावास तथा कम्बन्ध स्वित

उच्च आयोग पर अलग, अलग वितना जर्वे किया गया; और

(ख) बेनों तथा अन्य मर्दों पर, अलग अलग तथा मदबार, वितना क्या हुआ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य बंडी (ओ मु० क० चामला) : (क) और (ख) सदन की मेज पर एक ब्लौरा रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1068/67]

सीमा लेड्रों के लिये प्रसारण

5834. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
कौं क० मिं० मधुकर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मर्दी यह
बताने की हुए करें कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने सीमा लेड्रों में
नियमित रूप से प्रसारण करने की कोई
योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसका ब्लौरा
क्या है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण बंडी (की के०
के० ज्ञाह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) सीमा-जोड़ के लिये कार्यक्रम,
भारत की दीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ
सामने आनी सीमा पर के सभी आकाशवाणी
केन्द्रों, अवर्त् गोहाटी, इम्फाल, कुर्सियाल,
कोहिमा, कलकत्ता, पटना, लखनऊ, जालखर,
लिम्बला, चुज, राजकोट, यहमदावाद, बड़ौदा,
श्रीनगर और जम्मू से रोज प्रसारित लिये
जाते हैं। वे कार्यक्रम बहु के लोगों की
प्रादेशिक आवा/बोलियों में प्रसारित किये
जाते हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य उन्हें जानकारी देना
और उनका बोनोरेजन करना, दोनों ही है।
इन कार्यक्रमों में समाचार, समाचार-संस्कारों
(जोक और लोकीय) तंगीत, 'प्रादेशिक लंगीत'
नाटक, झीचर, अहिलायों और उन्हों के

कार्यक्रम तथा खेड़ी, बाला, पंचवर्षीय योजना ब्रावार और अन्य विद्यों पर वार्ताये और परिस्वाद घासित है। यहां से पाकिस्तान और चीन के भारत-विरोधी ब्रावार, विसेवक भारत में हुई बद्नामियों के बारे में गवन और नोट-परोड़ कर देग कि ये गये समाचारों, कानून करने वाला पाकिस्तान और चीन में हुए बालों बद्नामियों का पर्दाकाल करने के लिये प्रवाली प्रशार कार्यक्रम प्राप्ति किये जाते हैं। कुंसियांग केन्द्र इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों को नेपाली, निम्बनी, निविकमी और भूदाली भाषाओं में प्राप्ति करता है। यह प्रत्यन्त भी किया जाता है कि इन कार्यक्रमों में भीता लेडों में रहने वाले लोगों के सम्बूद्ध भारत का बासाकिक क्षय इनकी आधिक और सामाजिक शानि के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं, प्रशान्तिनिधि की बनने-प्रशाली और ग्रानितूर्ध सह-प्रभित्व की नीति को बना कर रखा जाय। इन कार्यक्रमों में हनोरों सुरक्षा की तैयारियों पर भी प्रत्यक्ष दाला जाता है। उस लेन की तर देग ही अन्य जग्यों की विस्तार परियोजनाओं पर भी वरावर बल दिया जाता है।

इनके अन्यावा, थोनगर जम्मू जानकर, दिल्ली, गोहाटो, इम्फाल मिलीगुड़ा, राजकोट, अंग्रेजी-ब्रावार-बहादो, भुव और लखनऊ येन्ड फौजी भाइयों के लिये प्रतिदिन कार्यक्रम प्रत्यारित करते हैं, मात्र ही विविध-चारती के 'जयमाला' कार्यक्रम में भी दिन में सीन बार फौजी भाइयों के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रत्यारित होने हैं। भीता के अधिक लेडों पर नीति सैनिकों के अपने उपचिनियों के लिये गन्डेजों को भी रिकाई किया जाता है, और बाद में उत्तरारित किया जाता है।

Staff Cars in C.O.D., Delhi Cantonment

5835. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 staff cars belonging to the C.O.D., Delhi

Government were declared unserviceable and auctioned through the Salvage Depot during 1966;

(b) whether these cars were actually class-I and were declared class VII;

(c) whether these cars were sold at Rs. 19,000 only;

(d) whether 4 or 5 cars were purchased by Army Officers;

(e) whether any complaint was received against such auction; and

(f) if so, whether any investigation has been made in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir. 12 unserviceable staff cars of pre-1945 vintage held on charge of C.O.D., Delhi Cantonment were auctioned by the D.G.S. & D. on 25th April, 1966.

(b) No, Sir. These cars were in Class IV condition.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. These were purchased by Mr. Singh, Anup Singh, Motia Khan, Delhi.

(e) No such complaint has been received by this Ministry.

(f) Does not arise

Consul-General of Greece in India

5836. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri E. K. Nayanan:
Shri V. Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consul-General of Greece in India is also the Managing Director of M/s. Rallies India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to see that the diplomatic status is not utilised against the workers?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Under the Articles of the Vienna Convention of Consular Relations, 1963, nomination of Career and Honorary Consular Officers are made by the sending State. Career Consular Officers do not require the prior approval of the receiving State but in the case of Honorary Consular Officers the approval of the receiving State is necessary. This is normally granted unless there is something against the nominee of the sending State. The sending State normally gives preference to a national of its own State since the Consular Officer has to look after the interests of his country's nationals.

(c) An Honorary Consul-General does not enjoy diplomatic status or privileges and is therefore subject to the local laws. The question of his utilising diplomatic pressure against his workers therefore does not arise.

Employment of Cooks in Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, Kirkee, Poona

5837. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri E. K. Nayyar:
Shri Bhagban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies for the cooks as per the strength of the establishment exist in the Department under the Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, Kirkee, Poona-3,

(b) if so, why these employees who have been served with discharge notices could not be adjusted towards them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees were called upon by the authorities of the Bombay Engineering group and Centre, Kirkee, Poona to sign a form expressing their will-

ingness to continue or to discontinue their memberships of the Trade Union;

(d) whether it is also a fact that all the workers who have been served with the discharge notices have expressed their desire to continue as members of the Trade Union;

(e) whether Government propose to investigate into the charges that the authorities of Bombay Engineering Group and the Centre Kirkee are taking steps for their retrenchment with a view to victimising the workers for their Trade Unions activities; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No; there is no such vacancy at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Civilian personnel of the Bombay Engineer Group and Centre, Kirkee, which is a Training Establishment are not authorised to form or join any Trade Union. As the Commandant Bombay Engineer Group and Centre Kirkee, was getting communications from an Organisation styling itself as Bombay Engineer Group Workers Union, Kirkee, all the civilian employees of the Centre were asked to state whether they were members of any such unrecognised and unauthorised Union.

(d) No

(e) and (f). No, the retrenchment has taken place due to abolition/reduction in the authorised scales of water-carriers and sweepers.

Retrenchment of Water Carriers and Sweepers in Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, Kirkee, Poona

5838. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri E. K. Nayyar:
Shri Bhagban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities under the Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, Kirkee, Poona-3 had served one month's notice of discharge on employees serving as water carriers and sweepers;

(b) if so, how many workers have been served with such notices;

(c) whether senior workers were served with discharge notices while the Juniors were offered alternative employment; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes.

(b) 22 water carriers and 14 sweepers were served with one month's notice of discharge on 1st May, 1967.

(c) and (d). 4 senior surplus employees were included among the 36 persons given notice of discharge, as they were not suitable for employment in any alternative trade/post. 4 surplus employees, who were less senior, were given alternative posts by the Commandant, Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, Kirkee, on the basis of their suitability.

New Independent State Biafra

5839. Shri Shrikant Supakar: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate independent State called Biafra was carved out of Nigeria in the last week of May, 1967; and

(b) if so, whether India has recognised the new State?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Yes, Sir. The Eastern Region of Nigeria declared in-

dependence and called itself the Republic of Biafra on 30th May, 1967.

(b) No, Sir.

'रिवेरा' भैरोन ड्राइव, बम्बई

5840. श्री रवि राव:

डॉ राम बनोहर लोहिया:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि नेताजी सुभाष रोड भैरोन ड्राइव बम्बई में 'रिवेरा' में कुछ पर्सेट जो नोमेना के अधिकारियों के लिये आरक्षित है बुनाव कार्यों के लिये कांग्रेस पार्टी को दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी घटाव के लिये ये पर्सेट दिये बंतवा किन तरीकों पर ?

प्रतिरक्षा बंदोलम में राज्य-भंडी (बी ब० रा० भवत) : (क) रिवेरा नेताजी सुभाष रोड भैरोन ड्राइव बम्बई में रक्षा सेवाओं के अफसरों के प्रयोग के लिए किराये पर लो गई पर्सेटों में से कोई भी निर्बाचित उद्यमों के लिये कांग्रेस वल अवधा अन्य किसी राजनीतिक दल को प्राप्त नहीं की गई थी ।

(ख) प्रमन नहीं उठता ।

श्रीमा रामकृष्णन

5841. श्री राम चरण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीमा रामकृष्णन के दब तक किसने भोवरलियरों और इंजीनियरों ने त्यागपत्र दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके त्याग-पत्र स्वीकार किये जाने के पहले उनकी जल और धनत सम्पत्ति के बारे में जाप की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन के पत्र कारण हैं ;

(अ) उन्होंने किन कारणों से रथागपत्र दिये थे ; और

(ब) क्या उन्होंने गवत मासनों द्वारा भूत प्रीर सम्पति जोही थी और क्या उनके पद-रथाग के बाद भी कोई जांच की जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा नंदी (बी स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) दो इंडोनियर (राजपत्रिन) अफमर, और ओवरसिपर्सों समेत 64 सर्वाइंट ।

(ब) नहीं ।

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध ऐसे कोई आरोप नहीं लगाये गये थे कि जिनके विरुद्ध जांच आवश्यक होती ।

(घ) राजपत्रित अफमरों के रथागपत्र अवैधित स्वास्थ्य के कारण जहां तक सर्वाइंटों का सम्बन्ध है सूचना महज प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(इ) उपरोक्त अधिकारियों के संबंध में यह या कम्पनी इकट्ठा करने का कोई अवश्यकता नहीं आया है । इसलिए किसी प्रकार की जांच करने का कोई प्रयत्न उठा ही न था ।

आकाशवाही से भारत-हस्तराहित संसद के बारे में अनु भैशाहीरित 'हास्त वर तक्षशील' (स्वास्थ्य अधीक्षा) में यहाँ दिये गए 'भास्त विभास' के बारे में वर्णन

5842. श्री राज बोशल आकाशवाही : स्वास्थ्य और अस्तरेख मेंही यह बताने की हुया गयी है कि :

(क) यह यह तथा है कि भारत-हस्तराहित द्वारा की दीर्घ आकाशवाही के दिल्ली के द्वारा दीर्घ की ३ वर्ष तक में विभासित हुए 'हास्त वर तक्षशील' (स्वास्थ्य अधीक्षा) में

कहा गया था कि भारत यहाँ दियों के शब्द नहीं है, क्योंकि यहाँ 'भास्त-किंव व' ने; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या आकाश्वास्थ्य से ऐसी अवैधता प्रभावित बनना भारत वर्ष-निरपेक्ष नीति के अनुकूल है ?

सुप्रभात तथा प्रभारण भर्तुः (बी: दो० ब० शाह) : (क) और (घ). ४ जून, १९६१ र्या रात १२.२५ बजे दूर्द में प्रभावित हुए 'हास्त वर तक्षशील' में यह बताया गया था कि परिषदी एतिहा के हाथ ही ने यह मध्यवर्द के प्रति भ्रमितों द्वारा दीर्घिक न होकर राजनीतिक है, क्योंकि दूर्द नेताओं ने बार बार अपनी घोषणाओं में हूँ दान पर जोर दिया था कि उनकी यहाँ द्वारा भ्रम में कोई ज़्याता नहीं है । तबनरे में कुरान का हवाला दिया गया था जिसके अनुसार यहाँ दियों को 'भास्त-किंवास' का दर्जा दिया गया है । इसका यह भनतब है कि इस्लामिक धारामिक परम्परा का अंगरक्ष यहाँ द्वारा ज्ञान विशेष आदर-जीय है । अरबों का यह दृष्टिकोण भारत द्वारा प्रतिपादित वर्ष-निरपेक्ष नीतियों का समर्थक है । इसलिए यह तकनीक जिसका उद्देश इस वक्तव्यामी को दूर करना था कि परिषदी एतिहा का हाल का सबै युद्धलाभान्वी और गैर-मुवलबानी के बीच या भारत की प्रभेनिरेखा की नीति के अनुकूल है ।

Radar

5843. श्री S. S. Kothari:
श्री P. N. Selanki:
श्री S. K. Tapuriah:
श्री K. K. Nayar:
श्री Bharat Singh Chauhan:
श्री Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radar is ineffective if the attacking planes come down to low heights;

(b) whether M.I.G. and similar fighter planes are unable to engage enemy planes at such heights; and

(c) if so, whether GNAT and HF-24 planes are capable of engaging them and what other measures are proposed to be taken to safeguard against the low-level attacking aircraft?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) As the principle of radar is based on line of sight, the performance of most radar sets is such that their range of detection of aircraft flying at low heights is small as compared with the range of detecting of high flying aircraft.

(b) and (c) The fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns have the capability of dealing with aircraft at low heights.

Indian Statistical Institute

5844 Shri Nambari:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh;
Shri Mohammad Ismail;
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee on the Indian Statistical Institute has criticised the present Honorary Secretary of the ISI for his failure to manage its affairs properly;

(b) whether the present Secretary of ISI and his associates are also the members of the Committee constituted to implement the recommendations of the Review Committee; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure the implementation of the Review Committee's recommendations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The observations made by the Committee concerning the Secretary are contained in Chapter IX of the report copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The Council of the Institute has set up a Committee including among others the Secretary and two other office bearers of the Institute, to advise the Council on the recommendations of the Review Committee.

(c) The recommendations of the Review Committee are under active consideration of Government in consultation with the Institute.

U.S.S.R. Films

5845 Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Rabi Ray;
Shri Madhu Limaye;

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films produced in India which have been exhibited in the U.S.S.R. during the last five years;

(b) how much foreign exchange was earned through their exhibition in the U.S.S.R.;

(c) how many films from U.S.S.R. have been exhibited in India during the similar period; and

(d) the total money earned by U.S.S.R. through their exhibition?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Ten

(b) Rs. 7,50,000

(c) Eight

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore

5846 Shri G. Y. Krishna:

Shri Tejasdas Dasappa;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment is being given to outsiders rather than the local people in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) the percentage of the local employees in this Undertaking?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. Appointments to various posts in Bharat Electronics Ltd. are made having due regard to the qualifications and the suitability of the candidates offering themselves for employment. The recruitment procedure followed by the Undertaking ensures ample opportunities to the people from Myso e State.

(b) Approximately 53 per cent.

Description of India as 'Hindu India' in National Geographical Magazine, U.S.A.

5847. Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state-

(a) whether, after explanation of 'correct position to the authority of National Geographical Magazine of USA that describing 'secular India' as 'Hindu India' is contrary to the national objective of our country, the Magazine has ceased to term India as 'Hindu India'; and

(b) if not whether Government propose to bar the entry of that magazine in our country and send notes to all Geographical Institutes of the world explaining to them that the word 'Hindu India' is a misnomer for our country?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Use of the expression 'Hindu India' by the National Geographical Magazine of the U.S.A. has not been noticed after this was brought to their attention in March this year.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay-Scales of Commissioned Officers

5848 Shri Nitraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether the pay-scales of Indian Commissioned Officers have been revised since the inception of this cadre,

(b) if so, how many times,

(c) what were the pay-scales at the inception, and how they stood at each revision;

(d) whether Indian Commissioned Officers were getting Post, Arm or other allowances and if so, what were they and how much money was paid monthly;

(e) since when the said allowances or some of them have been withdrawn; and

(f) what allowances are in force now and how much money is payable to each?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five times in the case of Army and Air Force officers, and four times in the case of Naval officers

(c) The information is given in the Statements 'A', 'B' and 'C' in respect of Army, Navy and Air Force officers respectively. Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1069/67].

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The information is given in the attached Statement 'D'.

(f) The information is given in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1966-67 at pages 130 to 132 (in respect of Army Officers), pages 151 to 153 (in respect of Naval Officers) and pages 166 to 168 (in respect of Air Force Officers). The rate of kit maintenance allowance has since

been increased from Rs. 30 p.m. to Rs. 40 p.m. with effect from 1st May, 1967.

cases of inter-changeable posts are however given below:

Posts and Pay Scales in Civil Defence Administration Equivalent to those held by Commissioned Officers

5349. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Mishra: ..
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the posts and pay scales in Civil Defence Administration equivalent to those held by the King's Commissioned Indian Officers:

(b) the posts and pay scales in Civil Defence Administration equivalent to those held by the Indian Commissioned Officers; and

(c) the reasons for the disparity, if any?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In the Indian Army, there is now only one ex-KCIO, viz., the present COAS, who is entitled to a pay of Rs. 4,600 p.m. plus an entertainment grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum. There is no post corresponding to that of COAS in the Civilian cadres under the Ministry of Defence.

(b) The pay scales admissible to Indian Commissioned Officers holding various ranks in the Indian Army are given in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1966-67 (pp. 123-141). Typical pay scales applicable to various Civilian cadres (Class I) in the Defence Organisation are also indicated in the same Report (pp. 184-185).

It is not possible to equate posts in Service and Civilian cadres post by post. Scales of pay in such a typical

				Rs.
AGE (Captain (Civilian))	:	:	:	630-990
				400-950
GE (Major (Civilian))	:	:	:	930-1300
				700-1250
CWE (Lt. Col./Col.) (Civilian)	:	:		1100-1500/ 1550-1730
				1300-1800
Deputy Chief Engineer(Col.) (Civilian)	:			1550-1730
				1600-1800

In addition to basic pay, the Service Officers are entitled to certain additional pay and allowances like qualification pay, kit maintenance allowance, special disturbance allowance etc., details of which are given in the Annual Report of Ministry of Defence for 1966-67.

(c) The pay scales admissible to civilian employees in the Defence Organisation have been fixed with effect from 1st July 1959 on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission (1957-59); and pay scales of some posts have been further modified and new pay scales laid down for certain newly created posts, based on the pay scales admissible to corresponding posts on civil side, the qualification etc., required of the incumbents of the post's. There have been reviews of pay scales admissible to Service officers also, and the existing pay scales have been prescribed by the Government for the various ranks taking all factors into account. Details of reviews and further factual information in this connection have been furnished in answer to Unstarred Question No. 5844 answered to-day.

कौटा (राजस्थान) के स्वास्थ्यकारकद्वारों की असाधारी
कामयात्रा का कौटा

५८५०. वी लौकार सामं दीरेता :
वी लौकार रितु :

क्या सूखना और प्रशारण की यह
कामे की क्षमा करेंगे हि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) के कुछ छोटे समाचारपत्र परिचालन के द्वारा यहा यहा कर दिया कर अखबारी कागज का कोटा से रहे हैं और उसकी चोरबाजारी कर रहे हैं;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो कोटा (राजस्थान) के विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों के लिये अखबारी कागज का कितना कितना कोटा मंजूर किया गया; और

(ग) उपरोक्त समाचारपत्रों का परिचालन कितना कितना है?

क्षेत्र तथा प्रतिरक्ष बंदी (जी के० के० शाह) : (क) भारत में समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के अधिकारियों ने सितम्बर, 1966 में कोटा में प्रकाशित होने वाले चार समाचार-पत्रों की प्रचार-संक्षय की जाए की। उन्होंने दो भागों ऐसे पाये जिनमें प्रचार संक्षय का बढ़ा-बढ़ा कर बनाया गया था। ऐसी कोई जिकायत नहीं है कि ये समाचार-पत्र अखबारी कागज की चोरबाजारी कर रहे हैं।

(ब) और (ग). अवैधित जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

अखबार का नाम	1965 की प्रचार संक्षय	जाए के बाद 1966-67 में अखबारी कागज की स्वीकृत मात्रा
जो बदाई जो स्वीकार वही की वही		

				(मी० टनों में)
1. जनवाणी, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, कोटा	7,000	3,000	2.14	
2. सोसलिस्ट समाचार, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, कोटा	1,900	1,900	1.97 (कोई अंतर नहीं)	
3. किलान सन्देश, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, कोटा	1,720	1,720	2.00 (कोई अंतर नहीं)	
4. सोल निर्वाचन, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, कोटा	7,800	2,200	1964-05 और 1965-66 में अखबारी कागज के लिये आवेदन नहीं की। 1966-67 में अखबारी कागज इसलिये अलाट नहीं किया गया अपेक्षित प्रकाशक ने चाटिंड एकाउटेन्ट का प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिया।	

Director/Head of China Desk in the E.A. Ministry

5851. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a post of a Director/Head of the China Desk in the External Affairs Department;

(b) who is the incumbent of this office;

(c) whether this post remained vacant for some months and during the new turn in China-India diplomatic relation, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri A. K. Damodaran, IFS, 1953, a Senior Deputy Secretary is in charge of this desk as Acting Director till his promotion becomes due in the very near future. Shri Damodaran whose last posting was in Peking was specially selected for his competence and his experience of China.

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

Rhodesia

5852. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent statement of the Prime Minister of U.K. that he would ask the Commonwealth countries to drop the "no independence before majority rule" decision in relation to Rhodesia; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) The British Government recently decided to send Lord Airport to Rhodesia to ascertain whether the reports suggesting willingness on the part of Mr. Smith to resume talks had any basis and whe-

ther in fact Mr. Smith was prepared to enter into meaningful discussions leading to a solution of the Rhodesian problem. In reply to questions on this subject in Parliament, on the 14th June, 1967, the British Prime Minister stated, that the position on 'no independence before majority rule' remained unchanged and that Lord Airport had no authority to go back on that decision. The British Prime Minister also stated that only if there were a substantial change in circumstances, would the British Government be prepared to discuss the situation, which arose, with the other Commonwealth countries.

(b) The Government will consider the matter only if and when any such proposal is received from the British Government.

Prime Minister's talks with W. Bengal Chief Minister

5853 **Shri Marandi:**
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that she invited the West Bengal Chief Minister for urgent talks recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the Prime Minister's meeting with the Chief Minister on 24th June. The meeting was in the nature of a periodic exchange of views which the Prime Minister has with State Chief Ministers. The main subjects discussed were food and law and order situations in West Bengal. No particular decisions were arrived at.

AVRO-748 for Indian Air Force

5854. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics have bought five more Avro-748 Aircrafts for the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government will in future be purchasing such aircrafts from the foreign countries;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up factories in India for manufacturing such aircrafts; and

(d) if so, the location of the factories to be set up and the time by which they will start production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). A factory for the manufacture of Avro-748 aircraft has already been set up at Kanpur. As this factory can meet the requirements of the Air Force and the IAC for this type of aircraft, it is not necessary to set up any more factories in the country for the manufacture of Avro-748 aircraft.

Society for Indian Technological Advancement

5855. **Shri Nambiar:**

Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri K. Ankrudhan:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Society for Indian Technological Advancement has been formed in the United States;

(b) if so, what are the aims and objects of this organisation;

(c) whether the society has received any grants from U.S. Voluntary Organisations; and

(d) if so, the amount received so far?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Society for Indian Technological Advancement is a non-profit, non-political organisation whose Members are mainly Indian professionals working in various technical fields in the United States of America. The objectives of the Society are said to be to provide technical consultations to any Private Company or Organisation actively engaged in industrial or technical growth in India.

(c) and (d) No information is available about the financing of the Society.

Publicity Wing of External Affairs Ministry

5856. **Shri Bahurao Patel:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the Publicity Wing of his Ministry;

(b) the number of such Publicity Units abroad as on the 31st March, 1987;

(c) the annual expenditure on these Publicity Units;

(d) the reasons for recruiting Information Officers on contract basis instead of absorbing them in the Indian Foreign Service; and

(e) the present total personnel engaged in foreign publicity and the annual emoluments paid to them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Among the important steps taken recently are the extension of the teleprinter system to more Indian Missions abroad, increase in colour documentary and TV film production, and establishment of additional units of the Information Service of India. Other steps are under consideration to

improve external publicity in the light of the recommendations made in the report of the Committee on the IFS and by the P.A.C.

(b) There are 61 Publicity Units.

(c) Rs. 134 lakhs.

(d) There has been no recruitment of Information Officers since 1959. All ISI officers recruited prior to 1959 on contract basis are now regular Government servants, except two who opted to remain in service on a contract basis. The question of absorbing ISI officers in the IFS, as recommended by the IFS Committee, is under active consideration.

(e) The total strength of the officers and staff in the 61 publicity units is 497. The annual expenditure on their pay and allowances is Rs. 67 lakhs.

Wage Board for Cantonment Board Employees

5857. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cantonment Board employees have demanded the appointment of a Wage Board;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Since the expiry of the National Industrial Tribunal Award of 1966 on 2nd April, 1963, the Cantonment Board Employees have been asking for the appointment of a Wage Board or a National Industrial Tribunal.

After considering various alternative proposals, Government recently appointed 5 Officers on Special Duty to collect all the relevant data regarding pay scales and other allowances as at present admissible to State Government employees as well as adjacent municipalities.

The relevant data has since been received by Government and proposals for revision of the emoluments of the Cantonment Board employees are under consideration.

Teachers under cantonment Boards

5858. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the recommendations of the National Industrial Tribunal, the teachers working under the Cantonment Boards are entitled to the same pay scales, allowances and other benefits as those for the State Government teachers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing this recommendation for the Cantonment Board teachers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) In accordance with the award of the National Industrial Tribunal dated 2nd February 1960, the teaching staff is entitled to pay and allowances at the same rates as are applicable from time to time to the corresponding categories of employees of similar status serving under the Government of the State in which the Cantonment is situated, provided that they hold the requisite qualifications laid down by the State Government.

(b) The award was implemented by all the Cantonment Boards. However, in certain cases, pay scales have been revised subsequently by the State Governments. The benefit of similar revision has been extended to Cantonment Board teachers in most of the Cantonments, while proposals in respect of the remaining Cantonments are under consideration.

(c) Instructions have been issued for early implementation of the revised pay scales in respect of the outstanding Cantonments.

Silchar-Haflong Road

5859. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to complete the Silchar-Haflong Road for all-weather purposes and declare it as a National Highway considering strategic conditions of that area; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The improvement of Silchar-Haflong road to make it an all-weather road on motorable gradient is included in the immediate programme of the Border Roads Development Board. The classification of this road as National Highway has not been included in the State Government's proposals pertaining to National Highways for the Fourth Plan.

Transport of Defence Cargo for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5861. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private steamer was chartered to transport defence cargo from Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the mainland during the period between March to June, 1967;

(b) if so, the total weight of the cargo transported, the total number of days the vessel was detained and the total cost of full operation;

(c) whether any cargo was lost and if so, the value thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in transhipment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A cargo ship named INDIAN SHIPPER was chartered for transporting defence cargo from Car Nicobar to the mainland.

(b) The total weight of the cargo transported was 1172 Metric tons. The vessel was detained at Car Nicobar for 46 days and the total cost of operation from the date of delivery of the vessel to the date of re-delivery at Calcutta was Rs. 7.70 lakhs.

(c) The only defence cargo lost comprised of one lorry 3 ton with 6X4 Crane. Turn Table of the book value of Rs. 75,000 approximately. In addition, accessories of Elba Plant of the value of Rs. 150 and two 6-ton wire slings and four wire net slings of the value of Rs. 2,850 belonging to the Shipping Company were also lost.

(d) The main reasons are:—

- (i) Very rough weather making transhipment difficult;
- (ii) Lack of adequate handling experience on the part of the personnel employed by Civil Administration in stevedoring during the period they handled the cargo i.e. from 23rd April till 18th May and again from 1st June till 7th June.
- (iii) Lack of adequate equipment with the civil Administration for handling stevedoring work.
- (iv) Shortage of fresh water at Car Nicobar necessitating two trips to Port Blair for getting fresh water.

सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5862. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 26 जून, 1967 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 3647 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन दो अनुभागों का सारा काम हिन्दी में होता है तथा ऐसे अन्य अनुभागों जिसमें कुछ काम हिन्दी में होता है के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या नई भर्ती करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी की समुचित जानकारी हो; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में हिन्दी न जानने के कारण किन्तु प्रविकारियों को स्वास्थ्य नहीं किया गया ?

बैंडेक्षन-स्टेंड मंड़े: (अ) मु० क० कामला) : (क) 26 जून, 1967 को प्रशारार्थिन प्रश्न मक्का 3647 के उत्तर में केवल एक ही देसा अनुभाग बनाया गया था, वो नहीं जैसा कि इस प्रश्न में कहा गया है, जिसमें सारा काम हिन्दी में किया जाता है। इस प्रभुभाग का नाम हिन्दी प्रभुभाग है। एसई और पीई दो अन्य गोंडे अनुभाग हैं जिनमें प्राशिक रूप में हिन्दी में काम किया जाता है।

(ब) जी नहीं।

(ग) दो।

Army Havildar/Clerks discharged from service

5863. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Army Havildar/Clerks were discharged from service in 1953 without the sanction of the competent authority;

(b) whether these discharges had to be regularised after an interval of about 5 years;

(c) if so, the number of such personnel and how they were compensated for irregular discharge from service; and

(d) whether they have been sanctioned their pay and allowances for the intervening period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir; the discharges were ordered by the Commanding Officers of the Units concerned in accordance with the general orders of the Government and on the basis of the voluntary option exercised by the individuals for discharge instead of remaining in sei-

vice in a lower rank. Under the rules, then in force, the discharges should have been ordered by the Brigade or Sub-Area Commanders concerned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). 846 individuals were involved. Out of them, arrears of pay and allowances had already been paid to 461 individuals. When the matter came to the notice of Government, it was decided that no payment should be made to the remaining persons, as they had already availed of the mustering out concessions, had exercised their option to go on discharges and did not perform any military duty during the period from the date of initial discharge to the date of validation of the discharge orders.

A.I.R. Station Karnal

5864. Shri Tajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Haryana have recommended to the Central Government to set up a transmitter at Karnal;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the time by which the transmitter is likely to be set up there?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Karnal does not seem to be centrally situated in the State to serve as a satisfactory location for the transmitter. According to a preliminary survey carried out by All India Radio, Rohtak appears to be better location for the transmitter.

(c) The transmitter could be expected to be ready in about 3 years time subject to the availability of telephone lines, suitable sites, etc.

A.I.R. Station at Berhampur (Orissa)

5865. Shri A. T. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broad-

ceasing be pleased to state the steps taken to establish a Radio Station at Berhampur (Orissa) on the representation of the citizens of Berhampur to the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting at the time of her last visit to Berhampur?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): It is proposed to improve the service in the district of Ganjam, where Berhampur is situated, by installation of a high power medium wave transmitter at a suitable location which is to be decided after taking into consideration the requirements of the other districts in Orissa

Defence Service Officers sent to London for Studies

5866. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri E. K. Nayak:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Defence Services Officers, or Civilian Officers serving in his Ministry have been sent to the Institute of Strategic Studies, London; and

(b) if so, the names of such Officers and the details of the courses attended by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दरबंगा में आकाशवार्ष: देश

5867. जी ओलेग जा : क्या दूरधा और प्रसारण मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दरबंगा में प्रस्तावित दूरधा जा नी देश की स्वाधीन पर कितना ज्ञन व्यव होने का विद्युत है; और

(ब) इसके लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होती ?

दूरधा तथा प्रसारण मंडी (जी के० के० के० जाह) (क) और (ब). योग्य प्रबन्धार्थी योजना में दरबंगा भेत्र से भेड़ियों देश बनाने के लिये जिनमें 7-3 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा जी जारीन है 33 लाख रुपये की, व्यवस्था है।

विदेशों में भारतीय सम्झौति का स्वरूप

5868. जी: श्रो प्र० प्र० त्यारी: क्या बंदेशियन-कार्य मंडी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा विदेशों में भारतीय मस्तूनि के स्वरूप को प्रतिविविध करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ब) क्या विदेशों में भेजने से पूर्व गजदूनों को भारतीय मस्तूनि नवा मध्यना में परिचित कराया जाना है ?

बंदेशियन-कार्य मंडी (जी म० प० त्यारी): (क) भारत और मुद्राग्रह देशों के बीच भारतीय करारों पर इत्यालग किये जा रहे हैं और हर वर्ष ऐसे कार्यक्रमों का प्रबन्ध किया जाना है जिनमें प्रोफेसरों, बैंगनिकों, कलाकारों, लेखकों आदि, नवा पुस्तकों, कलाकृतियों के आदान-प्रदान की; प्रदर्शनियों तथा किस्म उत्सवों का गठन करने की ओर आवृत्तिया देने की व्यवस्था होती है।

जिन देशों के साथ कोई मास्तूनि, गर नहीं है, ऐसे ही वार्षिक कार्यक्रमों का प्रबन्ध सम्बद्ध विदेशी भंगठनों के साथ सीधे ही कर दिया जाता है। जिला भंवालय विदेशी सास्तूनि सम्बन्धों के कार्यक्रमों के लिये जिम्मेदार है; वे कार्यक्रम विदेश भंवालय तथा विदेश-स्कूल इमारे विज्ञनों से परामर्श करके दीयार किये जाते हैं।

(ब) जी हा।

Opening of Sainik Schools

5869. Shri P. R. Thakur:

Shri A. K. Kisku:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for setting up a Sainik School in any particular region;

(b) whether there are any governing principles or basic considerations for taking a decision to establish such an Institution in a particular region or locality; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) The procedure for setting up a Sainik School is as follows:—

(i) The concerned State Government should approach the Sainik Schools Society with an offer to meet the capital expenditure on land, buildings and equipment and to institute scholarships for the boys gaining admission. They may choose any site where temporary accommodation is immediately available for starting the school pending construction of permanent buildings.

(ii) The Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society (consisting of the Defence Minister, Chief Education Ministers of participating States and high officials) then consider and decide whether the offer should be accepted.

(b) and (c). The general policy is to have one Sainik School in each State. There is however no bar to a State coming forward to start a second Sainik School if it has the resources. The Board of Governors would consider such a proposal in the light of the intake into the National Defence Academy to which Sainik Schools act as feeder institutions.

Request from Nepal for assistance for Mining Project

5870. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by Nepal for assistance for its mining projects left over by China as economically impracticable after a recent survey;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Military Personnel killed in Truck Accident near Rudraprayag

5871. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bhagwan Singh Shastri:

Shri Y. S. Kumbhak:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Ram Avatar Sharma:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Shri Atanu Das:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether 16 military personnel were killed when their vehicle rolled down a khud near Rudraprayag on the Kotdwara-Joshimath road on the 28th June, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and inquiry, if any, made into the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A military vehicle met with an accident on Rishikesh-Joshimath road at mile 97 on 27-6-1987; Army personnel killed numbered 10, including 1 JCO and 9 Other Ranks.

(b) and (c). The details of inquiry are awaited from Army authorities.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी विमान

5872. जी; सरकू वाप्तेयः

जो विवराव वाप्तेयः

यथा दूसरा और तीसरा भूमि यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्र हैं तबा वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विवार उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

दूसरा तबा प्रसारण भूमि: (जी के० के० जाह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के उँचाई के उनका इलाहाबाद, मधुरा, वाराणसी, रामपुर और कानपुर।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) योरकुपुर। यतुर्य पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुमायू/गढ़वाल लेज, फ़ैजाबाद। पिंडीरामगढ़, इलाहाबाद और जांसी, में रेडियो केन्द्रों का स्थापित करने की अवस्था है। साथनों और उपमधुर स्थानों की उपलब्धि होने पर, इन परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का काम हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

L.A.F. Pilots killed in Flying accident near Jamsagar

5873. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether two I.A.F. pilots were killed in flying accident near Jamsagar on the 25th June, 1967;

(b) if so, under what circumstances they were killed;

(c) what was the nature of the aircraft they were flying in; and

(d) whether an inquiry has been instituted into the accident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The aircraft involved in the accident was on a training flight. In accordance with the Air Force rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. The cause of the accident and full details in this regard will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received.

Report of Pillai Committee on I.F.S.

5874. Shrimati Sunilia Rohatgi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pillai Committee's Report on the Indian Foreign Service has been published; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report was laid on the Table of the House on 23rd November, 1966

Films from U.S.A. and U.K.

5875. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that vast number of film-goers in India have objected to and criticized the import of non-quality and inartistic films from U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to stop the wastage of foreign exchange on such films from U.S.A. and U.K.?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). A few foreign films imported from foreign countries have been complained that they tend to affect the morals that they tend to affect the morals of the cinagoers in the country. The complaints were looked into and the films had been uncertified for public exhibition wherever necessary. Some of these films were imported under the former Export Promotion Scheme. The import of exposed films under this Scheme was, however, discontinued from April last year. In the

current financial year feature films are being imported only from the U.S.A. and the question of continuance of existing arrangement is under review.

Categorisation of Films

5876. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to categorise films as 'U', 'A' and 'X' certificates as is done in the U.K., and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted to determine these categories?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b) This recommendation has been made by the Estimates Committee 1967-68 of the Fourth Lok Sabha in their Second Report and will be considered by Government

Commercial Broadcast

5877. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Raj Bahadur, former Minister of Information and Broadcasting visited the United States sometime back to study commercial broadcasting,

(b) whether he has submitted a report to Government, and

(c) if so, the details thereof with the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Shri Raj Bahadur, former Minister of I. & B. visited United States sometime back on the invitation of the Director, United States Information Agency, who is of the rank of Minister in United States Government. He did not go for the purpose of studying commercial broadcasting, but he was requested by the Minister of I & B. to acquaint himself with the system of commercial broadcasting also, operating in that country.

(b) No report has been received from him so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Military trainees in India

5878. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trainees in India receiving military training at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra-dun;

(b) the countries to which the trainees belong;

(c) whether any Indian trainees are receiving military training abroad; and

(d) if so, the number of such trainees and the countries in which they are receiving military training?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Six.

(b) At one time or another trainees from Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Nepal, Uganda and Yemen have taken advantage of the training at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) 110 Indian armed forces personnel are receiving training in Australia, Canada, France, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R

Indo-Ceylon Agreement (Implementation) Act

5879. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shrimati Sushila Rehatgi:

Shri M. C. Majhi:

Shri P. N. Setalvad:

Shri H. Ajmal Khan:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (Implemen-

tation) Act has come into force in Ceylon;

(b) if so the number of persons of Indian origin likely to get Ceylonese citizenship and the number of persons likely to be repatriated to India under the Act; and

(c) the action taken by Government to rehabilitate the repatriated persons in India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (c). Indo-Ceylon Agreement came into force in both Ceylon and India on 30th October, 1964, the date it was signed at Delhi by the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon. The Government of Ceylon have recently enacted legislation for implementation of the Agreement. So far as we are concerned no special legislation is necessary to fulfil our obligation under the Agreement.

Under the Agreement, 300,000 stateless persons of Indian origin resident in Ceylon together with their natural increase will be granted Ceylon citizenship; the Government of India will accept repatriation to India of 525,000 persons together with the natural increase in that number. These persons will be granted Indian citizenship.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to rehabilitate the repatriates are enumerated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1070/67].

Attack on Indian Air Force Officers of Hindon Base

5880. Shri Marandi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the five Indian Air Force Officers from the Hindon base were attacked and stabbed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Five IAF Officers from Air Force Station, Hindon, were having dinner at a restaurant at Ghaziabad on 28th June, 1967. As they were not satisfied with the food, they walked out and went to another restaurant. While they were taking food at the other restaurant, they were attacked by some persons. One of the five officers was stabbed and he was admitted in the Military Hospital and his condition is still serious.

In accordance with the Air Force rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the incident and its findings are awaited.

A case has also been registered by the Civil Police and investigations are in progress. Three of the suspects have been arrested by the Civil Police and efforts are being made by them to trace the remaining culprits.

Atomic Power

5881. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tariff policy of atomic power would be same as that produced by Hydro, Thermal and Diesel Prime-movers;

(b) what are the stages of development of atomic power projects launched in the country; and

(c) the date by which the projects will be commissioned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The tariff policy on atomic power is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Three Atomic Power Projects are on hand, Tarapur, Rajasthan and Madras. The Tarapur Atomic Power Project is due for commissioning in the last quarter of 1968. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is expected to be ready for commercial operation by late 1969. The

Rajasthan Atomic Power II and the Madras Atomic Power Project 1st phase are expected to be commissioned in 1971 and 1972 respectively.

दृष्ट भारतीय प्रायग्रन्थ और चीनी
दूतावास के बीच करार

5882. श्री विद्युत्प्रबन्ध विभाग: क्या
बंडेलिङ-लाल्य मध्ये 3 जुलाई, 1967 के
दृष्टावाक्ता प्रस्तुत मध्या 4347 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवार ने प्रकाशक सभा
चीनी दूतावास के बीच हुए कांचित करार के
मामले की पूरी तरह जाच कर ली है;

(ख) क्या उपर प्रकाशक ने बिहिन
रूप मे भगवार को बताया है कि उसने चीनी
दूतावास के मामले को कांचित करार नहीं किया था;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे चीनी दूतावास
मे पूछताछ की गई है; और

(घ) यदि ता. नो इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या
उत्तर मिला?

बंडेलिङ-लाल्य विभाग: (संघ: श्री कौशलाला): (क) यह किंवित प्रकाशन सभा और
चीनी राजदूतावास के बीच किंवित करार के
होने की खबर नहीं है, इमलिए इन मामले मे
कांचित जाच-पहनाल करने का प्रस्तुत नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रस्तुत नहीं उठता।

U.S. Friends of India Committee

5883. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4349 on the 3rd July, 1967 and state the names of the Ministers, M.P.s. and high officials of the Central Government who visited U.S.A. on the invitation of the U.S. Friends of India Committee before and after the introduction of P' form?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagia): The relevant
information is being collected.

Requisitioning of Land for Military purposes.

5884. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Banerjee;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;
Shri K. M. Abraham; /

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the land-holders of Madukkarai village of Coimbatore District (Madras State) against the non-payment of rent for their land requisitioned for Defence purposes;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land requisitioned and the total number of land-holders,

(c) whether any rent has been paid so far and the amount so paid and the amount of arrears to be paid; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to pay the arrears?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. M. Bhagat): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Complaints for non-payment of rent have been received in respect of an area of 91.02 acres hired in the village. Instructions for early payment have been issued and some payments have been made. The number of landholders entitled to receive rent in respect of the 91.02 acres and the amount of rent yet in arrears is being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Press

5885. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newspaper publishers who held a convention recently in Delhi resolved to urge upon the Government to appoint a high-powered committee to

investigate into the problems facing the press and propose plans for the development of the Indian Press; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has had the benefit of the recommendations of the Press Commission set up in 1952 and of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers set up in 1964. Several of the recommendations having a bearing on the problem of the Press have been implemented and action is in hand on others.

Under the circumstances, the Government do not consider it necessary to set up another Committee to investigate the same area over again. However, it has been agreed to discuss the views of the representatives of the Publishers' Convention on July 22, 1967 in this behalf to see whether any further action is indicated.

Defence Expenditure on Defence Science Organisation

5886. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) what is the percentage of our total Defence expenditure that is allocated to our Defence Science Organisation in a year;

(b) how does it compare with that in U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan and France; and

(c) whether Government propose to raise it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) 1.8 per cent in 1967-68.

(b) The corresponding percentages in U.K., U.S.A., and U.S.S.R., vary between 12 to 15. The figures for Japan, and France, are not readily available.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Defence R&D Organisation has been slowly built up since 1968 and the R&D budget progressively increased, from Rs. 7.9 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 12.8 crores in 1967-68.

P.M.'s Visit to Ceylon

5887. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Ranga:

Shri Gangan Sahai:

Shri Giraj Saran Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister proposes to visit Ceylon during August, 1967;

(b) if so the purpose of the visit; and

(c) whether any agenda has been prepared for the visit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister proposes to undertake a goodwill visit to Ceylon in August or September 1967. It is in response to a long standing invitation of the Ceylon Prime Minister which was renewed recently. It is in the nature of a goodwill visit to a friendly neighbouring country. No agenda has been fixed.

Protest to Pakistan for Air Violations

5888. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any note from Pakistan in reply to India's protest notes on repeated Pakistani Air violations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the Defence Minister's statement in the House on the 4th July, 1967 on violation of Indian Air Space

by the Pakistani Aircraft on 28th and 29th June, 1967 in West Bengal area. No reply has yet been received to our protest from the Government of Pakistan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Family Pension and Children Allowance of Jawans

5229. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri D. D. Jena:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have lately decided to revise and raise the

rates of family pensions and children allowances of Jawans;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase and the revised rates;

(c) what will be the minimum pension and children allowance payable to Jawans' families under the revised rates, and

(d) how far the increase in the rates is in line with the increase in the cost of living since these rates were last fixed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The required information in respect of Jawans (i.e. Sepoys to Sub Majors) is as follows.—

Family pension	Children's allowance	Old rates		Revised rates	
		Rs p m	For a maximum period of 7 yrs in the case of Jawans who die in service after putting in at least 7 yrs' continuous qualifying service	Subsequently	the cases referred to in Col. 3(a), and throughout in other cases
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)		
Ordinary family pension admissible in cases of death neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service (inclusive of <i>ad hoc</i> increase in pension).	Min 25 Max 60	Min 47.50 Max 120	—	No revision recently made. Rates in Col. 2 continue to apply	—
Special family pension admissible if death is attributable to or aggravated by military service (inclusive of <i>ad hoc</i> increase in pension).	Min 27.50 Max 68.50	Min 47.50 Max 120	Min 47.50 Max 98	—	—
Children's allowance per child, admissible in addition to special family pension	5 (for Other Ranks) 7 (for JCOs)	—	—	—Minimum 5 — —Maximum 13—	—

(d) Basic rates of pension are not changed on account of the cost of living, for which *ad hoc* increases have been separately sanctioned. The increases mentioned above have been made on the basis of the orders applicable to civilian Government servants.

Retrenchment of staff in Ocean Naval Base

5230. Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Shri K. K. Nayyar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) the number of employees whose services were terminated in the

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Cochin Naval Base in the year 1965-66;

(b) whether any terminal benefits were paid to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Rare Earths

5891. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayyar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many workers were denied employment at Indian Rare Earths, Elloor, Kerala in the name of Police Verification; and

(b) if so, how many workers were denied employment till June, 1967?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). No. Sir There was only one case in 1963 in which a candidate for a post in Indian Rare Earths was rejected in view of the police verification report on him.

Visit by Minister without Portfolio to Orissa

5892. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister without Portfolio be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited the State of Orissa recently for studying the food situation there; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report submitted by him will be laid on the Table?

The Minister without Portfolio (Shri Satya Narayan Singh): (a) I visited Orissa recently to discuss with the State Government the question of continuing rice supplies to West

(b) No formal report was prepared but a note has been sent to the Prime Minister with a copy sent to the Food Department for further action. It is not proposed to lay a copy of the note on the Table of the House.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
FAILURE OF TALKS ON THE REORGANISATION OF ASSAM

मौजूदा लिखित (मुद्रित) प्रभाल महांददय, मैं प्रविष्टमनोय तोक महत्व के निष्पालित विषय को आर महत्वात् भवति का व्यापार दिलाना हूँ और प्राप्तता करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :—

“आसाम के पुनर्वठन ममन्त्री वार्ता का अनुकूल हो जाना ।”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, the hill areas of Assam comprising the Garo Hills, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Mizo and the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills districts are now administered subject to the special provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, which confer a certain measure of autonomy on these areas. There has been a persistent feeling among a large section of the people of these areas that the present political arrangements are not adequate to satisfy their legitimate aspirations and to secure accelerated development of these areas.

The question as to what changes should be made in the existing arrangements has remained under consideration for the last several years. A number of proposals had been considered in this connection and discussions took place with the representatives of political parties in the hill areas. In October 1963 the broad outlines of a scheme which sought to give full autonomy to the hill dis-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

tricts subject to the preservation of the unity of the State of Assam was drawn up. Later on, the details of the scheme were worked out by a Commission headed by Shri H. V. Pataskar. The main political parties expressed divergent views on the recommendations of the Commission. A Cabinet Sub-Committee, therefore, went into this matter further and had discussions with representatives of various political parties in the hill areas. This effort also did not lead to any agreed solution.

In January this year, we held further discussions with the representatives of the APHLC. We also availed of the presence of the Chief Minister of Assam in Delhi to discuss the matter with him. During this discussion we put forward a proposal that a federal structure composed of federating units having equal status not subordinate to one another should provide the basis for this reorganisation. The proposal was made bearing in mind the geography and the imperative needs of security and coordinated development of the north-eastern region as a whole and in the hope that at a later stage, other administrative units in this region may also join the regional federation. The proposal envisaged a limited number of essential subjects of common interest being assigned to the regional federation, leaving the rest of the State functions to the federating units, which could have their own Legislative Assemblies, Council of Ministers, etc. It was also indicated that the details of the scheme including the subjects to be allocated to the regional federation, would be worked out by a Committee on which all the interests concerned were to be represented.

The scheme was accepted by the representatives of the APHLC. The Chief Minister of Assam did not accept or reject it but felt that it might be explored. The people of the Assam valley and also certain sec-

tions of the people in the hill areas, however, did not seem to be happy with the scheme. During my visit to Assam in May this year, I had further discussion with the representatives of the various political parties and organisations concerned. During these discussions I noticed that there was a general feeling that the present arrangements for the administration of the hill districts of Assam should be changed to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people of these areas, but when it came to the form and content of the new arrangements no agreed solution was forthcoming. It was then suggested that an effort should be made to reach a consensus on this matter through a joint discussion between the representatives of parties and areas holding different views on the subject.

We had the joint discussions on 8th and 9th July, 1967. Thirteen Members of Parliament from Assam representing different parties and thirty-two members of the Assam Legislative Assembly representing different parties in the Assembly participated in the discussions, but no agreed solution emerged. However, as most of the members desired that the matter should receive further consideration, a Committee consisting of the Chief Minister of Assam and some other members representing different political parties present at the joint discussion, was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare, to continue the efforts at finding an agreed solution. The committee will complete its work by the 31st August, 1967. All parties except the APHLC have agreed to cooperate in this Committee and I hope the APHLC will also signify their willingness to participate in its deliberations and the Committee will be able to find an agreed solution to this vital and delicate issue.

मी या निष्ठा : भवत अस्सी
एक वर्ते के यह व्यापी दारां का निष्ठा

बह एह है : एक नुस्खा तथा राज्य के आवार पर एक विला जूला राज्य बनाने का है और वही पर्याप्त हलाकों का इतना राज्य बनाने की बात भी जो भवित्वी है । इहां बारे में ऐसी राज्य में सरकार को जल्द कैसा करना आहिए क्योंकि इतनी पृष्ठभूमि यह है : इह इनके में, पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में, 5 किलम के विवेकी हस्तालेप हो रहे हैं । एक है विवेकी पादरियों, विकासियों के हारा, हूमरा है जो बागान के आसिक है विवेकी उनके हारा, हीमरा है विवेकी लोगों का जो पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में नियिकम आदि में और दूसरे हलाकों में वह सब कर रहे हैं, जीया है जीन का और उनके त.उ.कड़ करने वाले भारत में जो साथी है उन का और पावन पाकिस्तान का तो मैं इष्टको और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1954-55 वे नागा नं.ओ की जो मांग थी विलक्षण उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया, इन्होंने जो पार्षे बाकर उन से ज्यादा दे दिया, नागा प्रदेश दे दिया, वह पहलों मार्ग उन से कम थी, लेकिन सबय पर कड़वा नहीं किया । मैं मंत्री महादेव से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पाच विवेकी हस्तालेरों को महेनगर रखते हुए और मैदानों जाग और पहाड़ों लोग इनका यह भासला है यह ध्यान में रखते हुए (मैदानी लोगों के दिल इन्हें बीड़े नहीं हैं कि वह उन्होंने में उनका आसिक कर सके) सब राज्य का फैसला पसन्द है। उन आवार पर कि उन्होंने पूर्वोत्तर राज्य पर इष्ट बताने का जल्द से जल्द हम करें ताकि यह पांच विवेकी हस्तालेप जल्द करने पर जारा जान लदाया जाय ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a very welcome suggestion. Really speaking, the persistence with which we are pursuing this matter for the last two months show that we are very keen to find a solution. I hope to get the sympathy and support of this House to pursue the matter more energetically.

Shri Nishu Das (Rajya Sabha): I do not know if the Committee under the chairmanship of the Planning Minister is a social, semi-official, non-

official or incidental. From press reports, it appears that the Committee has been appointed and is to submit its report by 31 August. It appears also that the two leaders of the APHLC have already announced that they are not going to associate with this Committee and its working in any way. May I know if it is still the intention of Government that this Committee should go on with its work, that is, despite the non-co-operation of the leaders from the Hills and, if it is not, is it the intention of the Home Minister to give his own award on the lines suggested by Shri Limaye?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the Committee should certainly continue its work. Whether the other members come or not, their point of view is known to the Committee. The Committee can continue its work keeping their point of view in view and seeing whether they can be accommodated; at the same time, they can also pursue their efforts to persuade those members to join them, because it is very wrong to accept the defeat of non-co-operation by those members. I would also continue my efforts to persuade them to join the Committee. But even if they do not join, they have also taken one very constructive step: they have not decided to start any agitation because the necessary atmosphere conducive to the parties arriving at some agreed solution is still there. I therefore think that the Committee should function.

As regards its character whether official or otherwise, it can be said to be semi-official, because the Minister is there and it has been appointed as all the sections represented in the conference were keen to sit and discuss this matter. For the first time, I found that except the APHLC other political parties also wanted to give a sort of concerted attention to this problem. I would make an appeal to the members of the Committee, some of whom are here also, to take a constructive attitude and try to arrive at an agreed solution.

Shri Nath Pal: What about my award part?

12.19 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO
ENSURE SECURITY FROM ATTACKS BY
NAGA HOSTILES IN BORDER AREAS OF
ASSAM AND MANIPUR**

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua desires to move an adjournment motion. I would suggest to him to seek the leave of the House.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): It may be read:

Mr. Speaker: The dismal failure of Government to ensure security to bordering areas of Assam and Manipur, a blatant result of erroneous policy pursued by Government, as evidenced from the two successive attacks by Naga hostiles in the Tamenglong division of Manipur killing 23 armed constables on the first occasion and 3 others on the second occasion.

भृ. ब्रजेश रामानी (रायपुर) :
इम तरह के योग्य सो कामरांको प्रमाणाव हैं :

Mr. Speaker: It is an adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldoi): Is there any objection coming from the other side?

Mr. Speaker: Let him seek the leave of the House.

भृ. ब्रजेश रामानी (रायपुर) : यह आलेप उठायेंगे तबी यह सत्त्वात् आता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: I seek the leave of the House for my adjournment motion.

No objection—I think.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Birendra Singh): We object; because

this matter has been discussed and we are likely to discuss it again later.

Mr. Speaker: They have objection because it was discussed already . . .

Shri Nath Pal: This is delayed objection. Objection should be prompt and immediate. Delayed objection is no objection at all. Objection should be prompt and immediate.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour may rise in their seats.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Leave is granted. More than 50 Members are there. I think we will have it at 4 O'Clock in the evening.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**STATEMENT ON DERAILMENT OF ASSAM
MAIL**

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Paonacha): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the derailment of Assam Mail on the 11th July, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1063/67].

**STATEMENT REGARDING REPATRIATION OF
DR. DHARMA TEJA**

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a statement, under direction 19 of the Directions by the Speaker, in reply to Half-an-Hour discussion raised by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on the 23rd June, 1967, regarding Repatriation of Dr. Dharm Teja. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1064/67].

डॉ. रम मनोहर लोहिया (कर्मी) :
प्रधानमंत्री, देरा बद्रस्थ, का जन्म है ।
जाने वह आवेदन कर्त्ता बद्रस्थ को दिया है—
वो 19 के बद्रस्थ । वो 19 में जिया
हुआ है कि बार कोर्ट न यह ही बद्र

मंडो को बहुत का बदाब भूता हेने का बीका न रहा हो, तब आप वह आदेश दे सकते हों। बरबरता बात ऐसी नहीं थी, इसका और कारण यह—ऐसा नहीं था कि मंडो समयावधि के कारण बदाब नहीं हो पाये—कारण भूता था, लेकिन बीचतान करके आगे बान लिया जाये और नं० 19 को लाया जाये तो जिन कारदे में यह नं० 19 का आदेश आना है, तो उसे बड़ा ज़ापकिया का नियम है, आप प्रक्रिया के नियम 55 के 5वें संशोधन के देखिये।

Mr. Speaker: We shall consider this. There was no time for discussion, and so you want the Minister's statement must be discussed, is it not? You can write to me, I will consider it.

का० राम बनोहर लोहिया : जी हा ! एक बान आप भूत लोजिये—जैसे पिछले बहन हुई थी उसके बाद आज हाँ प्रश्न को जाने में पूरे 18-20 दिन लगे हैं—एक इनमें बहुत स्वत्कृपां भ्रम के जाने में, जिनमें जेता निविलन यह हा गया है कि जिनमें अमंतेजा साहब दालो हैं, उतने ही इन सरकार के यती थी दालो हैं उनको जाने में और आपको पहले लिखना पहले, आपसे बान करकी यही, 18-20 दिन बोत गये। पहले के बाद इन बहन को यहा जाने में आगे इसी तरह से 18-20 दिन लग जायेंगे तो इन लोकों मध्य का प्रश्न निरता जाना जाता है। इनसिये मंडो बहावक को यहा आपना बदाब रखने का अन्तर होते हैं तो उन्होंने इसी बहाव कोई दिन बाब लोजिये ताकि उन दिन इन पर बहन हो सके, बरता वह होगा कि जेरा विवरण तो रखेगा नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: I will give him a chance. Please write to me. I will fix up some time.

का० राम बनोहर लोहिया : यसी न। ये 20 दिन जारी होकर आप बदाब में देना, क्योंकि वे इसी आपको बदाब बदाब

नहीं हेते हैं, हमेशा टालते रहते हैं और किर आपको बबरदस्ती करनी पड़ती है।

Mr. Speaker: You want time for further discussion about it. Considering the work, I will try.

का० राम बनोहर लोहिया : जल्दी।

Mr. Speaker: Jaldi means it may be three days, five days, ten days.

का० राम बनोहर लोहिया : आप प्रध्यक्ष मंडोदय, देखिये, इन बात को हुए अब बरोबर करोब एक महोना भीन गया है, अगर किर 10-20 दिन लगा देंगे तो तीक नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Please write to me, I will consider.

का० राम बनोहर लोहिया : 2-3 दिन मध्यम भक्ता हूँ, 5 दिन मध्यम भक्ता हूँ। नहीं नों जो कोई हमारी कार्यवाही को पढ़ेगा, वही विचित्र विवरण में होगा। मेंगा विवरण नों नहीं यह पायेगा, यती यह दम का जबाब पढ़ पायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: I will give a chance to you also. The point is there was no quorum. The Minister was not responsible for it, and the House had to adjourn.

का० राम बनोहर लोहिया : बहुत बेहतरीनी है। ऐसे के रम बर्गेह का भवान सकते थे।

Mr. Speaker: I have told you I will give you a chance.

की० बहु लिलये (बुंगेर) : क्या स्पष्टी-करण के तीर पर एक बाब भ्रम नहीं है?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

PAPERS LAID
CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) THREE
AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Saikpathy): On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 976 in Gazette of India, dated the 1st July, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1908. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.1085/67.]

12.34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT
DECISIONS ON THE ADMINI-
STRATIVE REFORMS COMMI-
SSION'S RECOMMENDATION'S
RELATING TO THE PLANNING
COMMISSION.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for some time past Government have had under-consideration the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the "Machinery of Planning". They also took the opportunity of the recent Conference of Chief Ministers to seek their views. Government have now finalized their decisions.

The Administrative Reforms Commission recognised the necessity of national planning for the social and economic betterment of the country and considered what would be the appropriate functions and role of the Planning Commission. They felt that the role of the Planning Commission should be mainly to formulate Plans and to evaluate Plan performance. The Commission should not be burdened with any executive functions. Government broadly agree with this approach. This approach also had the general approval of the Chief Ministers.

Government also agree with the recommendation that the Planning Commission should submit an annual report on Plan performance, and

that this report should be placed before Parliament.

The general opinion at the Chief Ministers' Conference was that the Prime Minister should continue to be the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Government agree with this view.

The question of association of other Central Ministers with the Planning Commission as Members, has also been examined. The general view at the Chief Ministers' Conference was that the Finance Minister should also be a Member of the Planning Commission. Government agree with this view. While other Central Ministers will not be formally associated with the Commission as its Members, it will be open to the Prime Minister to invite them from time to time to join in the deliberations of the Commission as may be necessary.

Government have decided that the Planning Commission should have the guidance of a whole-time Deputy Chairman who need not be a Member of the Council of Ministers. The Administrative Reforms Commission recommended five full-time Members including the Deputy Chairman, and two other part-time Members as may be found necessary. While Government consider that there need be no rigidity about the number of Members, they agree with the broad approach that the Commission should be a compact and small body of full-time Members. Government are of the view that it should not be necessary to make any part-time appointments to the Commission.

Matters pertaining to specific subjects allocated to different Ministries will be dealt with in Parliament by the Ministers concerned. Financial, administrative and general questions will be dealt with by the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister as the case may be.

Government have decided that the National Development Council, of

which the Prime Minister will continue to be Chairman, should be composed of all Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of the States and the Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission. Delhi Administration will be represented in the Council by the Lt. Governor and, the Chief Executive Councillor, and the remaining Union Territories by their respective Administrators.

It will be essentially for the State Governments to consider what arrangements they will make to deal with planning at the State or lower levels. These will be discussed and settled between the Central and State Governments from time to time.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr Speaker, may we make a few observations on this statement?

Mr. Speaker: Not, now. We can consider it later on.

का० राम ननोहर लोहिया : (कलाव) :
अध्यक्ष भाषण, एक-भाष्य वर्णन पूछने
दीजिये ।

की रकी राम (पुरी) : इस पर कहम
होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

12.30 hrs.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri (Meerarji Desai): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Meerarji Desai: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We have got another 3 hours and 15 minutes for discussion of these demands. Today we will be also be taking up the adjournment motion and so we will get about two hours. This will have to be continued tomorrow. The Prime Minister, I am told, is speaking at 3.30 p.m. today.

An hon. Member: On what?

Mr. Speaker: On the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foreign affairs debate has already covered a wide area and a number of conflicting discussions and suggestions have emanated from it. The Government has been under criticism for several of its policies, and especially, for the manner in which it has handled the crisis in West Asia. May I seek your indulgence to express a few views of this area and on allied matters?

Human memory is proverbially short and I am sure that many hon. Members of this House have already forgotten the Suez crisis. It is good to remember that at the time when President Nasser nationalised the

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17th July, 1967.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit]

Suez Canal, the state of hysteria emanating from frustrated hopes that was evidenced in the western world, particularly in London where I happened to be posted at that time, was something almost beyond belief. We now have the inside story of what happened at that time, a story narrated by the Minister of State of Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet, and it makes very ugly reading indeed, because, step by step and day by day, he traces how France and England came together and how they manoeuvred to create a situation through which the crisis was exaggerated and a second war in that area was started. It is obvious that this active support, given by these two powers was responsible for the way in which Israel was able to go ahead at that time.

The motive, too obvious and it is the same motive that today led to this third war. Today, there was no open alliance but the moral support given to Israel encouraged her to go ahead and fire the first shot. France was not in it this time, and the support came from others who still hope that when opportunity arises they can manipulate the situation to their own interests. Many countries in the west are still smarting at the end of an empire, they are by no means reconciled to the present status.

We are often told that we are not reconciled to the creation of Pakistan. This of course is completely incorrect, because no act of ours has ever shown that we have not accepted fully and finally the creation of Pakistan. We have never tried by underhand means to upset any plans or to seek for ourselves any advantage under cover of some sort of friendly action.

What happened in the recent war was that with the desire to re-create a new balance of power in west Asia, very definite encouragement was given to Israel and if Israel had continued expending her gains, if the authority of the world community had not led

to the cease-fire, then there is no doubt that some Powers would have gladly stepped in and once again that area would have become a chessboard for those whose ambition has no end and who seek to hide that ambition by talking about in terms of establishing stability, helping to raise economic standards and what not.

The other day, I think it was the hon Member for Rajkot, Mr. Masani, who mentioned that the very act of the UAR barring the Gulf of Aqaba was an act of aggression. I would like to say in reply

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The blockade is an act of war

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit: Yes, as an act of war. I was not present then and I am merely repeating what I read in the newspapers. In my view, the road to aggression was paved when the home for the Jews was carved out of the heart of Arab lands, and this was and has been an invitation to continued crisis in that area. They will go on until some modus vivendi is discovered, some relationship is established, between these two countries since what has been unjustly done cannot now be undone.

The establishment of Israel took place in 1947. I was present at the UN and was a witness to the release of the most violent sentiments and emotions which were almost uncontrollable. It was a hysterical occasion but it was perfectly natural. The pressure that was being brought for the creation of Israel State, and the division of Palestine, was too great, and ultimately a home for the Jews was established. I think quite a number of countries were aware—India certainly among them—that a time-bomb was being planted and that in course of time it would explode. It has exploded not once but three-times, and nobody knows how often it will explode again because the conditions remain inflammable.

An hon. Member: Time-bomb in Pakistan will be released.

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit: Time-bombs are planted all the time by interested politicians

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Does she want Israel to be extinguished?

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit: Time-bombs are created by politicians. Pakistan was created by political manoeuvre and all the troubles of the world stem from such manoeuvres. The older I grow the more I realise that it is not through politicians that the world will be led into a safe harbour of peace and security but through the efforts of those people of goodwill, who cut across politics, who attach importance to truth and moral and ethical values and who work for the good of mankind as a whole, and this applies specially to our country at the present time. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Let her get along with the speech

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit: The question before us today, that has been specially condemned in this House and by quite a section of public opinion is the fact that India has said that aggression must not pay dividends; that India has demanded that aggression must end and the Israeli forces must be withdrawn before there can be any talk of peace. Unless Israel is made to understand that it cannot profit by aggression, how can there be a climate in which calm and quiet discussions on important and vital issues on the future of the areas can take place? If every war of aggression, if every act of indiscriminate, leads to fulfilment and reward, well then, the United Nations had better wind itself up, and we who talk in such loud voices about peace, progress and all the rest of it had better stop doing so. Aggression must be condemned. It cannot be allowed to pay dividends. In the present case, how are the Arabs to come to the

Conference table unless first the areas which the enemy holds are vacated? I believe India has a role to play and India can and should play this role in trying to persuade the Arabs to give guarantees of security to Israel. But India cannot do this as fully as she might have been able to, because her relations with Israel have been rather illogical. We recognised Israel at the time of its creation and we have wished her well. But on the other hand, we have had no influence over her, because there has never been any kind of contact through which our common interests could develop.

We believe in non-alignment and in peaceful co-existence. The other day I read the speech of the Foreign Minister of Tanzania wherein he said that non-alignment should not mean hypocrisy. Therefore, I submit very humbly to the Government that our role is that of peacemaker in West Asia, a role which we can very well fulfil. We have done it in the past and we should be able to do it in the future and with the assistance of all shades of opinion in the country. After this immediate crisis is over and after the vacation of the areas occupied by Israel, I think it would not be a bad idea if the Government could give a new look to some aspects of its policy, and create a new form of thinking in which whilst not necessarily supporting Israel on the things that do not suit us, because ultimately it is our own benefit and interest that we have to look to, yet we can have more power to influence than we possess today. So far as the world is concerned so far as Israel is concerned, we are aligned very definitely with one particular area. Of course, the area to which we are aligned is a vital area for us. It is also vital for the progress of Asia. The Arab countries so recently emancipated, still divided, struggling for progress and stability, must be assisted and helped to go forward along the path that they are desperately struggling to carve out for them.

[Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit]

selves and must be protected from those who eye them with a view to imposing their power again, not necessarily in the old forms—those old days are gone and cannot be brought back—but in new ways, with which we in this country are familiar. What I would like to say is that perhaps after the stand India has taken on this issue in and outside the UN, a stand to which I give my fullest support, she could have the courage to say that whilst retaining the closest friendship with the Arabs and the desire to see them progress and prosper, she feels she can play a part by helping to lessen the gulf between them. Eventually, it would not only benefit the Arabs and Israelites, but it will be for the benefit of West Asia and possibly of the world.

I read in the papers the other day that our Foreign Minister was about to go to Belgrade and Cairo, to discuss our future policy towards West Asia and I supposed to seek the wisdom of our friends in those two capitals. This seems to me a reversal of the role that India has played in the past and should play in the future. I would welcome the visits of others to us sometimes in search of our wisdom and advice, rather than our being wanderers on the face of the earth, collecting wisdom, opinions and advise of other people who may be very learned and wise, but who ultimately cannot look at our problems or even at the wider world problems as they affect us and our future.

I would like to say a word about Vietnam. We have disapproved of what is happening in Vietnam. We have disapproved rather mildly and it has had no effect. No doubt Government have their reasons, "which reason knows nothing of." Each day of escalation of conflict, with all its horrors and suffering with each day of the mounting tensions on both sides, it is shameful that we are lessening the effectiveness of our leadership. When the whole world has expressed its horror at what is happening in Vietnam, when even in America conservative elements are raising their voices against this, we have not come forward in an emphatic manner. Now is the time when India should say something more specific than merely condemning the escalation which everyone condemns anyway, thereby seeking again to give a lead which must help a wider circle of interests than merely our own. It is very important that time should not be wasted any longer, because the longer we wait, the less opportunity we get for playing a part in helping to end a tragic situation.

I would like to say merely this. Though we have passed through very rough seas and the waves are still pretty high, there is no doubt that there is in this country ample wisdom, ample experience and ample courage. When I say in this country, I am not trying to insinuate that this talent, ability and wisdom should be taken into the Government. What I am trying to say is, when a country is in deep waters, every single person in the country must be made to feel that he or she is contributing towards the objectives of that country. Therefore, I would appeal to Government, who in their wisdom have done many things that have put the country on the road to progress, to think once again of those aspects of all their policies which could do with a little pruning and trimming. After all, policies are made by man; man is not made for policies. There is no question of any insult to oneself in so doing nor any disloyalty to ideas and ideals. Changed times require changed directions. I shall close by greeting with the Government that when times are a little more normal, these things might be taken into consideration so as to build a stronger, more united, more purposeful India, an India which can take its real place in

leadership and in giving direction towards the things to which we are pledged—not just peace and progress in our country but peace, economic progress and fulfilment for mankind.

डा० राम कल्याण लोहिका (काशीव) :
सम्बन्ध महोदय, भी विदेश नीतीं पंचित . . .

कुछ वात्सल्य तत्त्व : नीतीं ।

डा० राम कल्याण लोहिका : भी पंचित के वात्सन में पहले हिस्ते को मुन कर तो मूले भग रहा ता कि भग हम लोगों की कोई व्यक्तित ही नहीं रह गई है, रस्तनीति करने वाले तो भग देखा हो गए हैं । यद्य पां तो सामुद्रों से तुमिया का जाग जलेगा । लेकिन आखिर ये उन्होंने आजा के लिए कुछ किए छोड़ दी, बाहर के लोगों को दुलाया कि वे जाने और हिन्दुस्तान से जान लेकर जावे

नीतीं विदेशनीतीं पंचित . याप भी यद नेरी उम्र में पहुँचेंगे तो याप भी नामू हो जायेंगे, मूले यह आजा है ।

नीतीं तत्त्वनीतीं तित्तृ (वाद) : याज भी रह नहीं है ।

डा० राम कल्याण लोहिका : यापकी उम्र में और नेरी उम्र में बहुत विविध तर्फ नहीं है । बहुत याज हो जाता ता, इतनी नवीनीक भी उम्र है । और फिर याज तो कोका बहुत मैं भूक ले ही रहा हूँ, वह याप जानती ही है ।

मूले याजा दीकी कि याप यहिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के लोगों को भी कुछ दीक्षणे के लिए आकी है ।

इनी दम्भन्द में नेरी उम्र के महीनी दीका यह है कि याप-काशीविदेशी नामनों पर यह दूसर करती है तो वह यापनीतिया की व्यवस्था में जान याजा करती है । उन्हीं लिखे जाएं जाएं दीक्षीहैं, उन्होंने यह जान याजा करती है । ये यह याप यहिन्दुस्तान का याजा, ये नीतीं तत्त्वनीतीं तित्तृ का

विस्कोट । विदेशनाम कुछ पुराना उच्च है । इन्हीं नामनों को लेकर जैसे और तुमिया के दोग इधर उधर बढ़कर जाते हैं वह भी यहाँ पर यापना बहस बरताव कर दिया करते हैं । विदेश नीति पर इतनी यापनीतिया और बहस करना बुरा होता है यास तीर से एक ऐसे भूस्क के लिए जो कमजोर हो । इसलिए तब से पहले मैं विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में यह यह कहा जाता है कि यो उच्च के देख है, एक ताकतवर और दूसरे कमजोर । ताकतवर देखों को बहसी नामनों पर, यापनीतिया यामनों पर करना पड़ता है, विद्वार, यारना पड़ता है कान और यापना स्वल बनाया पड़ता है । इसका कारण यह है कि ये ताकतवर हैं, लकिन जास्ती हैं, जन के, यस्त के लेकिन यों देख जन की और यस्त में कमजोर हैं उनका आगर यही स्वल हो, जहाँ कही याप लगे, जलो दुखाने तो ठीक नहीं है । यार दुखाने के लिये कोई हिचियार तो है नहीं, कामरतिगेड तो है नहीं, यमकल तो है नहीं, लेकिन यहो दुखाने को तो वह यीज यही यात छो जाया करती है । [कमजोर देखों के लिए तब से पहला याजान होना चाहिए देख और तीमा की दुखाना और दूसरा याजान होना चाहिए विद्व तित्तृ के लिए यादबंदाद । लेकिन मूले यह कहन । है कि यादबंदाद की विदेश नीति न जाने कर्ते यिलों बीत यारस से कुछ उलटी हो गई है । देख तित्तृ के याजने में तो यादबंदाद या गया है, देख राजा के याजने में तो यादबंदाद या गया है लेकिन तुमिया के याजने में यादबंदाद या गया है । यमरीका जो कहे, यह जो कहे, चीन जो कहे, नासर जो कहे, वह उन्हीं दलदल में करते रह करो । इसलिए हमको विद्व तित्तृ में यादबंदाद और देख तित्तृ में यादबंदाद पर याजना चाहिए ।]

मूले इन लिखे कुछ लिखों की यापन लेती जी भी याजनों पर योद्धा लक हो रहा है । वह कहा कहा ता रही है ? नैह, यादबंदाद याजनकोट । यहा नहीं और कहा यहाँ यहाँ रही है ? ये यह भी युस है कि यह यह यही

[दा० राज नवोहर जौहिया]

जाती हैं तब उसके बाद बबर मिलती है, पहले नहीं मिलती है। कुछ नेरे बग में बबर आ रहा है कि कहीं इबराइल की छूत तो नहीं दुनिया को लगने बाली है? इस बबर इबराइल के ऊपर में कोई घपनी राब नहीं दे रहा है। उसने घण्टा, बुरा काम किया, इस के बारे में कुछ राय नहीं दे रहा है। घाप जानते ही हैं कि मैं हर लड़ाई को बुरा ममता हूँ। इबराइल की लड़ाई को भी बुरा ममता हूँ। लेकिन यद्य पिस इसके को इबराइल भाने कर्वे में रख रहा है उसको मैं बुरा ममता हूँ एक कं छोड़ कर। और वह है यक्षमतम की दावान। उम दीवाल के भास्मसे में ज़रूर मेरी कुछ राय है और यह किसी शरह से घनर्गांटीय जहर बनाया जा सके तो बड़ा अच्छा है। क्या यहाँ भी इबराइल की छूत नां नहीं सगी है उग जन्दों से, घमाके के लाख, घण्ड जमा दा, कुछ हविया ला, क्या करेगा समूक गाढ़? ऐसा कुछ मुद्रक। डर नग रहा है कि पाकिस्तान वा चीन को ताक से आक्रमण जो हमें यकूबर में हुआ करता है वह नहीं, बल्कि इसी बगा में हा मकना है। जायद इसी बाने प्रयान् मवी पड़ाई हुई घृणाम रही है इबराइल ने उस घृणने बाने से कुछ हुआ नहीं जरुर न बनाया भक्ति न हो, यद्य तक हृषि नक्ष्य भक्ति न बना लें इस आक्रमण के बारे में कि हमको इसका नामना करता है। उस आक्रमण का नामना करते बज्जन एक पुराणी बान में याद दिलाऊंगा। मैं जाम तौर से घमियों ने बिला नहीं करता। जाम तौर से क्या, क्यों नहीं बिला। लेकिन एक बार जाम्बी जी से बिला था। तब बड़ी घटकर्णे बगाई गई थी। वह भर गए हैं। इतनिये मैं इस बात का बुलाता कर रहा हूँ। जामी तक मैं क्यों इह सम्बन्ध में बोला नहीं था। मैं उनसे बिला था इस बिंदु कि कुछ इबराइल घृणा पकूबन लोगों को दे दिये जावें और वह मैं घपनी तरफ से नहीं कर रहा था। जुले पकूबन लोगों ने जागा

वा कि अगर उम्हे उकाई जाए बिलेहे तो वे उनका इस्तेबाल करेंगे। मैंने यही बात उम बबर के लेना चाही दे ली कही थी। वह जिया है। तब जी बोकूब ने से। उनका बना बबर वा वह मैं घापको नहीं बनाया। इसका काल्प यह है कि मेरा यह नराना है कि लेह बिंदु आददी मेरी बान-बोन होती है वा बानबीन घपनी है। उनकी नदीयत हो बतायें, न बनायें।

लेकिन एक बार बिल्कुल नाक है। मैं युद्ध नापन्द करता हूँ। मैं कभी नहीं आहता कि हिन्दुस्तान और घमाका पाकिस्तान पर आक्रमण करे। मैं यह भी आहता हूँ कि जब बान और पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण करेंगे तो मारी दुनिया मैं वह बबर फैलायेंगे कि आक्रमण हिन्दुस्तान में किया है। उम बबर आपके लिए बहा बृक्षित हो जाएगा घर घाप और नहीं रहेंगे। आक्रमण मैं बिल्कुल नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अगर कभी आक्रमण हो यदा नो किर लेने भौके पर जी भूर्ज का दिल और कल्पुर के प्राण होते हैं, उनको रख कर काम नहीं चलेगा। घमाक यहोदय, जायद घाप कल्पुर के प्राण जानते होंगे। बाजार वे बिलते हैं। उनकी टांग जीरे जीरे कटती बाली जाती है, उस बेचारे को कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि वेरी टांग कट रही है या कोई इबरा हिस्ता कट रहा है, बिल रहा है। तो जी कल्पुर कि कल्पुर के बाल और भूर्ज का दिल रख कर आक्रमण का सामना नहीं किया जा सकता है।

इस बास्ते मैं बालूगा कि उत्त बबर वह बरकार लंकास्त बसित घपनी रहे। पक्ष्मदन नम्बर तीन है। बेटी कारकामे नम्बर जी जीत है। नम्बर एक जीत है लंबीस्त, लंकास्त बसित, वह लंकास्त बसित जी कल्पुर कली बाटव लोग बिलाया करते हैं जा कही कली कल्पुर लोग बिलाया कही है कि यह

की जरूर उपर हमला हो जाए तो उस हमले को बदल करने के लिए दूरी ताकत जगा जाए, दूरी जगित जगा कर जितना जगा जाए। मैं आप से यही इस विदेश नीति पर बहुत के दीरान इसकी जांग करता हूँ।

आखिर विदेश नीति है क्या? मैं एक उम्मा लेता हूँ। विदेश नीति एक ऐसी उम्मी है . . . (हंठरप्पांड) आप आहे तो मैं बात में उमट हूँगा। विदेश नीति एक ऐसी उम्मी है जिस का परिणाम यह हिमालय की जगह यह भूमि की जगह आहे तो विदेश नीति का परिणाम यह है कि यह पुल हीन विजया वर्ष मर्द है। कोई ताकत इस में नहीं है। मैं पलट देता हूँ। भगवर धीरत की जगह मर्द जे ने तो मैं बहुता किंवदं लोटी विषुव बन गई है। इस में कोई ताकत नहीं यह नहीं है। बल लोटी विषुव, ऐसा एक मर्द जिस में यह कुछ अंग को बलाने की ताकत नहीं यह नहीं है। जब विदेश नीति इस विदेश के ऊपर पहुँच जाए तब हम को पूरी ताकत के साथ फसला करना पड़ेगा कि आखिर हमारा संकल्प कैसा हो।

12 hrs.

बते जाव ये जगतारों में पहा। विदेश नीती पाहूँ रहते हैं कि जीवियों की हमारी जगील के ऊपर हो तरीकत नहीं लेकिन कुछ राजनीति की तरीकत है। इसको पह पर युद्ध देखा जाया कि ये जाव जावों से दुःख के लिए लिय कर तो नहीं जाए है? जितनी ही हमारी जगील उक्ते जीविकार में जावी जाए है कि यह हृष्टल रहते हैं कि जीवियों की जाव हमारी जगील पर नहीं है, उन जी जाव हमारी राजनीति पर है। जल जल की जाव जी जगतार जा जो

रामनूजि पर है? किम पर है उन की जाव? ऊपर उन की जाव जगील पर नहीं है, तो कहाँ है?

कल जब श्री अपलकांत भट्टाचार्य ने संस्कृत का एक स्वोक पढ़ा, तो मैं सदन में नहीं था। मैं कालीदाम के कुमार संचरण से हिमालय के बारे में स्वोक पढ़ कर मुताना आहता हूँ। आयद दुनिया को सारी कविता में हिमालय को ले कर एना स्वोक नहीं है और वह भकेता वह जिद करता है कि यगर हिमालय किसी का है, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान का है—मेरा मतलब भारत से नहा है, वस्ति मेरा मतलब उस हिन्दुस्तान से है, जो भारत और पाकिस्तान को यित्ता कर देनेगा।

प्रस्तुतरस्या दिविदि देवताम्। हिमालयो नाम नवाक्षिरजः।

पूर्वपरा तायनिष्ठा विगाह् य स्विदः पृष्ठिष्ठा इम बानददः।

यह है हिमालय। इस हिमालय के लिए .

Mr. Speaker: We adjourn for lunch now.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Lohia may resume his speech.

He has lifted the debate, by quoting Kalidasa, to Himalayan heights. I wish the subline height is kept and not brought down.

आ० राम नवोहर लोहिला : उपर्युक्त गहोबद, आप जानते हो कि जहाँ हिमालय है वहाँ मैदान में बंगा भी आती है, अगर मैदान की बंगा पर हम को नहीं उतस्ते दोपे से हिमालय से कामका ही क्या है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the classical poetry is on that level. We should remember Kalidasa.

आ० राम नवोहर लोहिला : दोनों ही को रहें दो, तब जा कर कही भारत बनेगा। तो उस का पर्व में चागना भावह को खाली हलना ही कह कर बताता हूँ कि उस आवारी की जैसी आवारी दुनियां में हिमालय के बारे में कहीं नहीं है और वह मैं एक सबूत समझता हूँ, सियाती नवूत समझता हूँ कि हिमालय भारत—नहीं, मैं गलती कर रहा हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान का है, भारत और पाकिस्तान को जोड़ कर के जो मूल्क है, हिन्दुस्तान का है। लेकिन बार बार यह यह सबवाल आप के मामले आया तो फिर एक गलती आपसे होती जा रही है। मैं उस का नबव समझता हूँ और कुछ हमवर्दी भी आप से करता हूँ। पहले पहल यह जब जीवियों ने आप से यह गलती करवाई, हमला किया तब आपने उन से अपने तास्तुक नहीं तोड़े। फिर दूसरी तरह से जलील किया, आप ने अपने तास्तुक नहीं तोड़े। तब यह की बार तिक्के एक दो आत्मियों को उन्होंने लेकिंग की गलियों में जलील किया इन पर तास्तुक लोडने में सबसूख आपको दूरा लगा, किसी को भी दूरा यह सकता था। कोई भी इन्हाँ यह बनाता है कि यह बदलने मूल्क पर हमला हुआ, हमारी जगीन छीनी, भेरे हिमालय से तो जीसी जोग करीब। साथ जलील बर्मील में बए हैं, तब उस बदल हम ने उसे बनाना दिला नहीं सका तो यह किस मूँह से दिला सोइ सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एह बदल है भी आप को हमेशा कम्बोर बदल दें रखता है। आप जैसे कोई

है कि आप के नाम से इस 'कल्पीती' को निकाल दूँ और हमेशा के लिए आपके यह में यह बात बालूँ कि एक गलती जो हो चुकी है, सगातार होती जानी जा रही है, मैं नहीं कहता इसलिए कि आप के कुछ राजदूतों का वहाँ पर यमनां द्वारा इसलिए आप दिला तोड़े बिल्कुल इसलिए कहना बाहर हूँ कि यह बदली जौं जो निमाह हिमालय के ऊपर है यह उस की राज्यतीति के सब कुमी हुई है कल्पीति जैसा मैं पहले कह कुमा हूँ पापल कुर्से का बंदू यह जिली सबक भास से दूट आया करता है जैसे बेलांब और मस्तू जैसे हो। यह मूलायम भास को दूल्हे की किंव छर्ता है और हिमालय यह मूलायम भास है इस बात को जब आप सबक जावेंगे तो फिर जीन के भाष रक्षकों की दूसरी बातें भी समझने में आसानी पड़ेंगी।

तो सब के पहले मूँहे आप से यह धर्ज करता है कि जीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों के मामले में यह बिल्कुल बदरदार रहता है और इसी बरसात में हो सकता है अक्षयत ये हो सकता है बदरदार अगर आप हो जायें तो आप उन के हमले न हों, लेकिन अगर हमला हो जाता है इस बार तो पिछली गलतिया नहीं होंगी आहिएं। इनकार यत करते रहता कि धर्वेज क्या कहते हैं, हम क्या कहते हैं, अमेरिकी क्या कहते हैं। यह सब अपना कहते रहते हैं। बाद में इन की बातें सुन लेना। एक तरफ, लेकिन मैं बार बार बहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ यह कहीं से पाकिस्तान हमला करे यह मूल्क इस बात की कि मूर्मी पाकिस्तान जी आत्मिय बनता पाकिस्तान के बाल दे ही बिल्कुल भासल्य हो चुकी है, पसंद नहीं करती है हिन्दू मूलायम के बीच और नहाल और मूल के आकार पर पाकिस्तान क्या, उस की यह भासत्त जहाँ है जिस के सबूत में आपसे कई बार है मूल हूँ, तो अपर पाकिस्तान का इतनाह आकलन हो जो उसे बगह की मूल यह जाता भी है जीवन

पूर्ण बातों कि वह संकल्प नहिं है जो दो बाकी नामक साहब के पुस्तक के दूट जाने पर भी नाहीं को से लिखा करती, न जाने लेके पुस्तकों को दूटे हैं लेकिन और लिखी देख का लिखासी नेतृत्व नज़्मूत रहा है तो उसमें, अपनी पतलों का ठीक इस्त-माल कर के लड़ाई जीती है। मैं इस राज्य की भौतिक दृष्टी को विज्ञान नामसद करता हूँ लेकिन उसकी संकल्प जीवित को बात की बसता हूँ, युद्ध नहीं पढ़ा या कि क्या दिन में वह इतना कर दासेगा? 60 यील, 50 यील, जेव भी करत, न जाने कहा कहा पहुँच गवा और युद्ध करने अपने अपर लगाती है क्योंकि आधिकारी को भरती एकियाई है, मैं भी एकियाई हूँ, क्या हम एकियाई इतने निकम्मे और नामायक हैं और नंगड़न में इतने गिरे हुए हैं कि यूरूप की मध्यता और संकृति में प्ले पोसे लोगों के भाग्य निक नहीं सकते? तो आधिकारी अपनी बार जरा भेहरवानी कर के उम पर ध्यान रखना। हा भवाल कह उठें, डर लगेगा, यहां पर बेमतलब अमेरिका और यह का दिक किया गया, उन की संविदा किम में है? कहा रहा यह? किम नामिर नाहब की ओर किम लीरिया नाहब की यह ने यदद की? क्या युद्धा नाहब को यदद दी थी? यह यद तो चोखते हैं। यह की संविदि निर्देश एक युद्ध से है। मैं जितान के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ ऐसे जागर दो बार और हों। वह है पूर्णी जर्मनी से। अपर कभी अमेरिका ने पूर्णी जर्मनी वर सांक उठाने की कोशिश की, एक भी बद लिखाया तो आप देखना यह की सारी ताकत अमेरिका के जिताक यह पक्की। तो वह है पूर्णी जर्मनी। उसी तरह से अमेरिका भी भी संविदि निर्देश आगम के ताप है। अगर कहीं भीन और यह की एक बाज भी नामक ताकत यह लेकर अमेरिका को लिखा जाएगा। वह है लग्नियां। वे वहीं बातों कि आप हम संविदों के नामक हैं या नहीं

और हमारे युद्ध को ऐसी संविदा देनी चाहिए या नहीं करती चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहा चाहता हूँ कि भवित्व आज की सुनिया में सामरिक देव में कारबर अपर होती है तो निक या तो वह पूर्णी जर्मनी और यह यहीं है और या वह बापान और अमेरिका बाती है उसी दण की। और बाको संविदा तो दिल का बहाने के लिए गालिक खाल अच्छा है तो इन्हिएं आप अपनी पक्का जीवित को यजवूत करां त्रिम की कि बहुत नक्त कर्मी मैं यहां पर पाना है। जब भैने कछुए का भ्रान कहा या पूर्णी का दिल कहा तो आप को चिठ्ठाने के लिए नहीं, हम यह ऐसे हो हैं। इधर हम लंग भी बिरामी दल बाने अगर भान लंग कही कोई लड़ाई है। वही नो युद्ध में खून इतना ढांग से उबलेगा कि भालूप हैंता कि यह अब चढ़ ही जाने बाब्दे हैं। लेकिन अगर जरा नहीं दल पाप दिन पिट पिटा गए नं। हम सब चिल्लाने लगें, यह, इतने आदमों यहां जलने जा रहे हैं। यह कुछ राष्ट्र की कमी है। नहीं तो यह नामुमकिन होता जब भीन ने लेकिय की सड़कों पर हमारे राज़वूतों के साथ बर्बरता दिखाई तो उसी तरह से यहां पर दिलों की सड़कों पर भीन के राज़वूतों आदमियों के साथ बर्बरता दिखायी जाती। यह नामुमकिन होता बर्बरता की कोई जल्लत नहीं थी। हले भीन का अनुकरण नहीं करता है, उन के ऐसे अपनी नहीं बनना है।

उत्तमत्व लहौलपाटा . माननीय सदस्य यह समाप्त करें।

जी लिक्काराम (भरती) : इन को पाप लिन और दीविए। जरा बोलने दीविए।

गोप याद लहौलपाटा : याद यह दह लिन लिखायो। बातें दो बहुत थीं। दिलय लखी बली गई—यह बदाम—

[डा० राम भनेहर लोहिया]

वैर बेरी बात उन तक पहुच जावी। असल में, उपायक भहोंदय, मूँजे एक बात साक़ करनो है कि हमारी विदेशी नीति पाने क्यों? कोई विदेशी आये और इन इलाक़ में जूँझे कोर इस लोक सभा पर फ़हराते हुए अप्पे को देखे, कौन सा अप्पा? राष्ट्रीय अप्पा। फिर मिथिलाय ने ऊर राष्ट्रीय अप्पे को देखे, फिर जो सबसे अच्छी इमारत राष्ट्रीय भवन है—उस के अप्पे, को देखें, उसका मन कौदूहत से बिलकुल ऊँ जावेगा कि यह मुक्के कैसा है? क्या यह कबायली, डगली जौगों का मुक्का है, जिसके राष्ट्रीयति के भवन पर ऐसा अप्पा उड़ रहा है जो राष्ट्रीय अप्पा नहीं है। यह क्या तरीका है, इन को जन्म बन्द कराइयं में तब अप्पेजों के जाने की रटी आदते चली आ रही है, इन आदतों को अभी तक प्राप्तने बदला नहीं है। इनी तरह की अंदरों के जाने को और भाँ बहुत सा आदत है प्रगर कबो जहरत हो तो मैं प्राप्तको 20-25 और जी बड़ी बड़ी गन्दों आदते बना दूँगा जो अप्पेजो जाने से बचो आ रही है बिनको आप कीरन जटम करों, नव परदेशी जानेवा कि यहा आजाद मुक्क के विदेशी नीति जमो रही है। प्रगर आपके नामने देज का हित और देज की समस्याओं की रक्का का द्वितीय हो तबमें पूरा याहंवाद होना चाहिये। देज की सोमा कैसी है—वैसे मनु य का अप्पा है। अमड़े पर जरा भी बरोज कर दा तो आदमी निलिमिला जाना है, उसी दरह से राष्ट्रीयति को देज की सोमा जरा बर्बं दो तो लिलिमा उठाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं इन बहुत दूरी बात कह रहा हूँ—इन बहुत मैं विश्व हित के लिये आदर्श-शाव की बात कह रहा हूँ। मूँजे तब से बड़ी अली वह रिकाई दे यही है—पिछों 20 वर्षों में इन देज और राष्ट्रीय विश्व हित की कोई आदर्शहारी नीति नहीं अपनाई है, अकिञ्चितहारी नीति अपनाई है, जो उन और अपरीका की है। उन और अपरीका को

वैर भवत सकता हूँ उन के पास ताकत है। जहाँ आग लगती है, उन को दौड़ना चक्कता है, उन का स्वाधित्य रखना पड़ता है। वहि हमें इत तुनिया को बनाना है—वैर एक विजात देता हूँ—विरस्तीकरण के बाजाने को लेकर तुनिया के नामने हुयेका अस्ताव आये है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद में आये है, लेकिन निरस्तीकरण के साथ साथ निरस्तीकरण का अस्ताव प्रगर हिन्दुस्तान ने जो़़ा और कहा, होता कि तुनिया एक रोप में ज़ंसी हुई है—इसके दा पहलू है अकेजिया की दरिद्रता और जूलरा पहलू है—बूरोप और अमरीका का अस्त्र। अस्त्र और दरिद्रता—अगर इन दोनों मे नहोंगे, तब जा कर नहीं दुनिया बमा पाओगे :

आज प्राप जानते हैं विषतनाम युद्ध में अमरोकी लल कितना बर्बं कर रहे हैं—जा हमारे देशकी साल घर की आमदनी है, वह केवल विषतनामी युद्ध में अमरोकी जाग बर्बं कर देते हैं। एक सिपाही को जानने के लिये, यह बात बहुतों को जानूँ नहीं है, एक विषतनामी सिपाही को मारने के लिये अमरोकी जांग 20 लाल उपरा बर्बं कर रहे हैं। प्रगर मेरे पास ताकत होती और जी उस जगह होता—वैर नो ज्या उस जगह होता, प्रगर होता तो और जगह होता—लेकिन ऐरी सलाह मानना, संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जाकर कहाँ कि इन दोनों को जो़़ा अगर चाहते हो कि तुनिया से हविकार जटम हों अगर चाहते हो कि वह अपनों की जटम हो, तो फिर उस के साथ साथ दरिद्र को भी जटम करो। इसी लिये मैं इन बहुत अग्नियों की बात किया करता हूँ, क्योंकि अपी बुँड देर पहने “बो” जांले कर बराली बात जल पड़ी भी—वैर और नारी मैं समाजता चाहता हूँ। जोगों मैं उस बहुत समझा नहीं जा, नर और नारी जी बराली उड़ी उपर से चाहता हूँ—सालिंग बालगों मैं जाते वैरी दोस्ती इवर कुछ जगों मैं जही

है, लेकिन मैं समानता चाहता हूँ कि नहीं समानता कि नरोद और अमेरिका में इस तरह की बाई बनी रहे। मैं समानता चाहता हूँ सातियों में—जो आपकी टकराव है उन को खत्म कर के जानियों की बराबरी चाहता हूँ। इस तरह की मान कान्तिया मसार में बन रही है। एक और कान्ति सुन कर आपको दर्शयत बुश होगा और वह कान्ति है—“मानव ममाज का जोशग न करे, जोशक भन्य भमाज का खत्म न करे।” लेकिन उसके साथ साथ सर्वभक्तों राज्य अविन को भा न खत्म करे—यह कान्ति चाहता हूँ। इस लिये अगर इस कान्ति को नेकर आपने कहा कोई नमूना दिखाया—20 बर्दे में कुछ नहीं दिखाया है—तो हो मकान है कि आपनिन पांच मेरे जैसे नाम—किसी हृद तक हम दोनों हाँ माधू हैं—किसी हृद तक हम देख का छह उठा मर्केंगे पार छागला मत्तू आपको भी उस यत्न में थोड़ा बहुत भर्ती हो जाय।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, to-day, West Asia is very much in our minds. A great deal has been said about West Asia, and I do not want to add much to it. But there are certain statements made in this House which I would like to contradict. It is said that we are no longer non-aligned, and some people have even gone to the length of saying that we are friendless.

How are we not non-aligned? Our position is such that on the one side the Soviet Union, which belongs to one bloc is supporting us, and on the other side, France which belongs to another bloc is also supporting us. So, not only are we non-aligned, but we have penetrated through the alignment of both the blocs. Therefore, our position is rational and in the interests of the world.

Some people have said that this is no aggression 'at' all. Shri M. R. Masani had said that the Gulf of

Acaba had been blocked, and, therefore, Israel had a right to attack. Some hon. Member on my side, Shri Manabendra Shah had compared this with the attack on us by Pakistan in the 1965 war. I am very much pained to hear this. Here is the document entitled *News of Israel* issued by the Consulate of Israel in Bombay. And this is when it says:

“Defending herself along the borders was thus an impossible task. She could only save herself by going beyond her borders”

Then, it says:

“Surprise air attack to inflict on the enemy maximum initial damage was necessary”.

Then, it comes to the conclusion:

“The Israeli plan taht emerged was dictated by the above considerations”.

and the summary is:

“Surprise was the basis of the operation. She had, therefore, to resort to aggression.”

This is what has come out from the document circulated by the Consulate of Israel. In such a case, what should we have done? The case of Pakistan was different. Pakistan had attacked us and we had gone in self-defence. But, here there was no attack. The only thing that President Nasser had been doing was that he had been making loud noises and violent noises and so on, but there was no positive action against which they could act. Therefore, this attack of Israel was deliberate, planned and really vindictive.

Shri Masani quoted Prof. Toynbee. But he forgot to mention that Toynbee himself says that they have no right to seek by military force territory that has now become the State of Israel. That is his own view. He gives the Arab view, the Israeli view and then his own view. Further, he says that partition is responsible for this conflict and neither Israel nor the Arab

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countries but 'we', that is, the British, the Germans and the Americans are responsible for the present conflict. This is what Toynbee said and he was not properly quoted by Shri Masani.

What is the alternative? The alternative plan given by UK and USA is: recognition of Israel and free peaceful passage in the waterways and something for the refugees. Excepting the refugee problem, these were the war aims of Israel. If you surrender at the very outset and accept the aim of the adversary, where is the need for further talks? Hence, the stand that our Government have taken is really the correct one.

As for recognition, we must remember that Israel was created—and it is an accepted fact—by Great Britain. Great Britain introduced that poisonous doctrine in the 20th century that a State can be formed on the basis of religion. I am sorry that we in this country have accepted that idea. I am glad that at least one country, Egypt, has rejected this idea, and quite rightly. They have done this on their own. They have gone against this very concept in their own country. It is a Muslim country, but they have banned the Muslim Brotherhood. We have not banned the Jamiat-i-Islami. We have not banned the RSS. So how can we, pining and feeling pain in our heart at the partition of this country, not admire the stand that Egypt has taken?

Therefore, this talk about supporting Israel makes me feel that the Yankee love is sometimes so blinding that it cannot see beyond Israel on the one side and Formosa on the other. That is the position. May I ask: suppose the Parsis who were driven out of Iran and some Zoroastrians, with the support of some great powers, and the Parsis of Bombay formed a State in Iran, will Iran recognise it? Will you be surprised if they reject that idea and fight to the bitter end? Therefore, the stand the Arab countries have taken deserves our sympathy and support.

I will go further. Apart from the recent debate, a person like Sir Alex Douglas-Home says:

"The only modification likely would be an international guarantee so specific as to amount to automatic response to aggression".

This is in favour of Israel. Why then a delayed response in the case of Egypt? Aggression is aggression. If the Arabs are the aggressors, then there should be automatic response. Why should there be delayed response when it is the other way about?

Further, I would like this House to note very carefully what he says—this is about Egypt:

"If in their state of bankruptcy and desolation in the next six months, Egypt had to turn to the US for wheat or other aid, Britain should impress on the US that they have leverage which ought to be used in order to ensure that the international waterway is open to shipping of all nations."

Those countries which are receiving aid from the USA should realise the danger inherent in this aid when it can be used as a lever for their own ends.

Now I proceed further. What has happened further by which you can test whether we were right or wrong? They have taken some territory—all right. They do not want to withdraw unless there is some guarantee—all right. They go much further. General Dayan says about Gaza when somebody asked him, 'What about Gaza?':

"It should be integrated with Israel."

As regards the Wailing wall, he says:

"It had not been taken simply to be handed back."

These are not just his personal opinions. Let us see what Mr. Aba Eban, their Foreign Minister says. Only last week in London in an interview he said: 'Territorial questions would be reserved for peace discussions'. About Jerusalem, "Israel is not contemplating withdrawal". So this is the attitude of a country which, I am sorry to say, is finding support in this House.

The UN is the hope of mankind. If it is to fail, then the hope of mankind is shattered. But what do you find if you look around. If there is a conflict involving big powers, as in Korea or Israel, there is some settlement. If they are not interested, things remain. Let us not forget what happened about our own Kashmir. We took the matter of our own accord to the UN saying, 'Here is the aggressor; please declare him so'. What did the UN do? What did the Big Powers do?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What did Nasser do?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: My hon. friend is asking 'What did Nasser do?' Your policy does not depend upon what Mr. Nasser does or what Mr. Aba Eban or Mr. Ben Gurion or anybody else does. Nepal did not vote with us when that resolution was put to vote in the UN. Does that mean that you will change your policy towards Nepal? You must give some specific reasons for following a particular policy.

We took our case to the UN. They not only did not condemn Pakistan as aggressor, but equated the two. There the line is drawn for the last twenty years; bitterness is growing, enmity is aggravating and our troubles are not coming to end. It was a simple thing for the UN to declare Pakistan as the aggressor. It was a simple fact which was admitted latter on.

Similarly, today they are posting Gen. Odd Bull to watch the Suez Canal on both sides. Probably the

cease-fire line will stay and things will go on lingering, I do not know for how long.

I have done with Israel and come now to the question of China. It is not only a problem but is also a puzzle. There is a great deal of talk about collaboration and collusion between China and Pakistan. What exactly do we want? Why, day in and day out, should we talk about the China-Pakistan collusion? Is it for the consumption of foreigners? They have their own ways of finding out how things are. Is it for our own selves? Then I ask, what particular steps, either as a matter of defence or in terms of diplomatic action, are we taking to counter this tremendous collusion? I have got my own doubt about this collusion. Is it not possible that Pakistan might be serving as an 'American' window in Peking? It is quite possible. How otherwise do we explain America getting unnerved when anything happens anywhere but not reacting when Pakistan has intimate relations with China?

Seven hundred million people cannot be wished away. Neither can five hundred million people be bullied without the bully paying for it. The choice before us is war or peace. The same choice is there before China, and the same stakes are there. Therefore, people say it is Chinese madness. Is China trying to find a soft spot, or does she need enemies so that there is internal cohesion and there is support for Mao Tse-tung? Or is it not possible that their mind is conditioned by the Russian revolution? They know that in Russia, because of this *cordon sanitaire* all round and the whole world being an enemy, Russian nationalism was able to succeed and win the battle of communism. Similarly, they do not go far enough to provoke, but they want to keep this tension. Otherwise, why do they go round and provoke all these friendly countries. Therefore, we must understand what China wants. Any position of hostility or war is playing the game of China, that is what I want

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to say. If China is to be contained and to be chained, it can be only through peace.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guru): Our foreign policy has always been defined as nonalignment. I submit that non-alignment cannot be the policy of a nation, it can be only a principle. Suppose we do have a principle like this which I think sometimes we enunciated by saying that we will not settle any dispute by means of arms but by peaceful means, that will be only a principle. What policy requires is that there should be strategy, tactics and diplomacy. All these go to constitute the foreign policy of a nation, and all these must be directed towards the self-interest, enlightened self-interest, of the country.

We have been told by successive Prime Ministers that this nonalignment is not a negative principle, but it is a dynamic principle. Of course, I believe it is a dynamic principle, and a dynamic principle of cowardice, because every step that we have taken in all these years has been dictated by fear. When there was a national revolt in Hungary, our people said that it was just like a riot in the streets of Ahmedabad. Why did we say that? Because we were afraid of Russia. In the case of China, we are again afraid. Why don't we have anything to do with Formosa. Though Formosa is a member of the UNO, yet we will have nothing to do with it. Even though China has committed aggression on our country, yet we do not consider even our enemy's enemy as our friend. If we have nothing to do with Formosa, it is out of fear. I submit, of China.

Then, we are afraid of the Arab world. Why do we not have some more intimate relations with Israel? Because we are afraid of the Arab world. We are afraid of the Muslim opinion in this country. We are afraid of Pakistan.

All that may be true, but is the national policy of a Government, the

foreign policy of a Government, to be decided through fear? Pakistan will not come to our aid, nor will the Arab countries come to our help, when we are in trouble. We have to safeguard our own interests through our own strength and through any alliance that may be helpful to us.

Take the question of Tibet. I am not going into the details of that question. I have spoken about it several times. The claim of China over Tibet is based upon its right of suzerainty. I submit to my communist friends that suzerainty is an imperial conception. They are sanctioning that imperial conception because it is the case of China. If any other country based its claim on conquering another country on suzerainty, they would have said this is imperialism, but they are precluded from saying so because it is China. If they are really students of Marx and of Engels, and even of Lenin if they were not only the disciple of Mao, they would have considered this as an imperialist conception by which no country can lay claim over another country. I leave it there.

Now we come to this recent question of West Asia. I believe, as we all believe, that when Israel was settled as a nation in the country occupied by the Arabs in Palestine, it was an act of injustice, but who committed that injustice? It is not the Israeli people. The Israeli people had always considered that they would one day return to their promised land, they had never made any bones about that. They got an opportunity, but who gave that opportunity? Israel did not create that opportunity. I submit that the opportunity was created by the Western nations, by America, by England, by France. Why? Because they had a guilty conscience about the Jews. The Jews had to be settled somewhere or the other. They were wandering in ships, and nobody would allow them to get into their country. In order to solve their problem, they induced Israel in Palestine. It was

not the fault of Israel, because they had considered that that was the promised land to which they would go anyhow, even after centuries.

Considering that, what did the Arabs do? The Arabs first of all blocked the international waterways of Suez. Nobody was allowed to travel from and to Israel from Arab countries. Then, even after the ceasefire of 1948 they said that they were at war with Israel. They also times out of number said that they wanted to annihilate Israel. Considering all these things, we must come to the present position to decide whether Israel was the aggressor or the Arab world was the aggressor.

First of all, there was this international force stationed to keep the peace. They presented the presence of that international force, and wanted it to be withdrawn. I think the Secretary-General of the UNO committed a great mistake in withdrawing that force at the instance of the Arab world only. He did not consult, so far as is known, Israel. He did not consult the UNO itself, but he withdrew the force. Today, when they want to bring peace, they again want international observers, having withdrawn them once, which was the only check to the conflict between Israel and the Arab world. So far as constant incursions are concerned they were there all the time as they are between India and Pakistan.

Further, the Arab world closed the Gulf of Aqaba. Then they marched their armies towards Israel in the desert of Sinai. If Israel had not acted as it did, I think it would have been annihilated. If the Arab world had been able to occupy Palestine, I have absolutely no doubt that the Israeli people would have been liquidated. Therefore, to say that the Israelis were the aggressors makes no sense because they took prompt action. I am sure if we had taken prompt action when the infiltrators entered into Srinagar in Kashmir and had attack-

ed Pakistan, without waiting to be attacked, we would have occupied Lahore and many other places. You do not fight on your own territory when you know that war is coming and war is inevitable and in this case when the international force had been withdrawn. Exit is denied to them; the Gulf of Aqaba is blocked up. What course had they but to take immediate step? The only fault of the Israelis was that they knew that war was coming and they acted. They did not wait like we Indians who wait even when a person insults us. What the Indian would do is to go home and then it would occur to him that he was insulted. By that time, the enemy disappears. It is our way. I am sorry the Israelis did not take that way. Therefore, our blaming the Israelis is absolutely unwarranted. I had a private talk with the Prime Minister and I suggested to her that it was premature to declare Israel an aggressor. I said: what you have said and what our Foreign Minister has said was enough; all that you have to say is to declare that we are friendly to the Arab World and especially to the UAR but as the fight is proceeding, and is likely to result in a world conflagration we stand by what has been said in the UN by our representatives, that the fight must stop, that there should be a cease-fire and both the parties should retire to their original position. But this advice was not followed. We went out of our way to name Israel as aggressor even without waiting. Today you find that Israel says that it is being attacked and the Arabs say that they had been attacked. Can you decide between the two? It is impossible unless there is a commission of inquiry to decide who was the aggressor and who was not. That can only be done when peace is restored. Any previous assertion that such and such party was the aggressor I think is very poor and foolish diplomacy.

I have been listening to the radio. When the radio talks of the Arabs and the Israelis, the whole time it is

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talking as if the broadcast was not coming from Delhi but from Cairo. We have become the advocates of the Arab world and I do not understand why this should be so. I have also heard that the ship laden with food for our country was coming from America in pursuance of PL 480 and that it was in the Suez Canal. The ship's authorities asked that they might be permitted to take any route which the UAR prescribed. But no, it was to be there. Then I am told that our Government said that poor Egypt is in distress, so the grain might be given to the Egyptians. I have no objection to the grain being given to the Egyptians when they are in distress. But that the Egyptians should not have allowed that grain ship meant for India to proceed by any route—that does not show any friendly attitude. I have heard that the Indian Government has promised to supply the Arab world three MIGs. I do not know how far it is true. If it is true, then I submit that a non-aligned country like ours cannot take sides to the extent of giving military weapons to any of the fighters. The best policy would be to remain neutral.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): Lest this should gain currency I should like to intervene and say that all these three statements made by my hon. friend are baseless and without any foundation. Firstly, he said that the Egyptian authorities did not permit the ship to take a different route. The truth is that the ship was being repaired and before the repairs could be finished the canal was blocked and so it could not go out to the south or to the north. The second statement that we have supplied three MIGs, that is also incorrect. The third statement, that we offered to supply the foodgrains to the Egyptians, is also without any foundation. The foodgrains are still lying in the ships.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: From the very beginning, we have been trying to play a very important role in world affairs. It was not justified by our strength or by our economic position. People who wanted to dabble in world affairs must have some strength in themselves; they must be able to stand at least against their enemies. We have seen that we have not that strength. There is Ceylon, Burma, the whole of Southeast Asia; there are so many countries in Europe and South America; they do not dabble in world affairs as we do thinking that we are going to bring about the peace of the world. The peace of the world can be brought about by strong nations, not weak nations. The ban on the experiment of nuclear weapons was not brought about by us but was brought about by Russia and America agreeing with each other. We must understand where we stand; we must not talk big. We must also know that in this world no nation however powerful, whether it be America or Russia can depend upon its own resources alone in order to save itself. It must have help from somewhere or the other. Let us be frank about it. Did we try to get help from outside when we were attacked by China or not?

May I also submit that one Congressman wrote that our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, approached the President of the USA, Mr. Kennedy, to send a portion of his fleet to the Bay of Bengal, and nothing was done to that Congressman. It was said that the Congressman was not speaking the truth and some disciplinary action would be taken. That Congressman said that if they took disciplinary action, "I am going not only to adduce evidence but I am going to expose many other deals" that they had in those days. Fortunately or unfortunately, that Congressman is no more with us.

So we cannot, in this respect, stand alone. I do not want any military

alliance. Nobody wants military alliance with us. What advantage can we give to them? We can give no advantage; but we must come to some understanding with certain nations. Let it be Russia; let it be even China if it is willing; let it be anybody in the world. Let us realise that we cannot stand alone in this world; that Russia cannot stand alone in this world against Chinese attack; that America cannot stand alone against the attack of Russia or China. If we think that we can stand alone and oppose China and Pakistan and any other enemy that may arise hereafter, then I think that we are day-dreaming. We do not know the ABC of international politics which depends upon strength.

When our External Affairs Minister was asked, "Why are you keeping our embassy in China, and why don't you cut off diplomatic relations with China," he said "we have a window there." It is not that we have a window; it is China that has a window here.

An hon. Member: They have a door.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They have their bank by which they subsidies money to our internal enemies. So, it is not we who have a window; it is they who have a window. I submit that if you had a window in Taiwan, you would have known whether they are strong or weak, whether they are prosperous or not prosperous, whether their friendship would be useful to us or not. If you had a window in Israel, you would not have been so forward in support of the Arab world; you would have known how far Israel was capable of dealing with the Arabs alone. You know that today one member of the Arab world, Saudi Arabia, has said that "we have investigated and England was not concerned in this business therefore we are going to supply them with oil." Is that true or not? If you had a little window in Israel, you would have known that even if they were 20 times, all Arabia combined together,

it would not be possible for them alone to defeat Israel, small as it is. Why? Because every man and woman knows in Israel the stakes that are involved. They know that if they are defeated by the Arabs they would be wiped off the face of the globe. The Arabs have said that they want to wipe them off into the sea.

So, we must be careful in these things. Have a little more diplomatic wisdom than going on blindfoldedly and out of fear of this man, that man and the other man. No diplomacy can proceed from fear. It can only proceed from people who are courageous, who are willing to take risks. That is all; thank you.

प्रीति तांकेन्द्री सिन्हा (बाढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में जो बहुत चल रही है, उसमें कई बातें कही गई हैं। पिछले दिनों जो कुछ भी हुआ, उसों दो बातें साफ़ नजर आती हैं। एक तरफ़ तो कुछ लोगों का वहाना है कि आब देशों की संलियों को देखते हुए इस राईल के साथ अन्याय किया जाया है और वे लोग उस अन्याय की आलोचना कर रहे हैं। अभी आचार्य हृपालानी ने इसी दृष्टिकोण के सदन में सामने रखा। दूसरी तरफ़ मैं यह देख रही हूँ कि यह लोक सभा — और साथ साथ भारत देश — इस प्रश्न पर विभाजित होता जा रहा है कि हम अरब देशों को जो समर्थन दे रहे हैं, हम उनके साथ जो रिश्ते निराह रहे हैं, वह सही है या ग़लत। विदेश मंत्री इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि आज सारा देश दो भागों में इस तरह बंट गया है, फ़िर भाजित हो गया है, जिस तरह पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था।

जब जवाहरलाल जी जिदा थे और इदूर इस सदन में विदेश नीति प्रतिपादित होती थी, तो कई बार ऐसा हुआ कि सारी की सारी संसद ने सरकार की विदेश-नीति

[जीविती त रहे गरी तिनः]

जो अपनाया था। हमने इस संसद् में इसने भारत की विदेश-नीति के बीचे था। आकिर आज कोई बात नहीं है कि इस संसद् में और बाहर की दो तरह की बाबनामें हैं, जो एक दूसरे से बेल नहीं आती हैं। आज विदेश मंत्री इस बात से इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि इस प्रबल को लेकर जो एक विभाग बातावरण पैदा हो गया है, वह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह कोई हिन्दू-मुसलमान का प्रबल नहीं है औरन ही यह कोई एक देश और दूसरे देश की मिक्रता का प्रबल है। सारा देश इस तरह से एक समस्या पर विभाजित हो जाये, हम लोग हिन्दूराईन की ओर भरव मुल्कों को दो नकरों से देखने लगें, कुछ लोग भरव देशों की तरफ बहुत सहजावना और सहानुभूति से और इन्हराईन को नकरत की जानाना से देखे और दूसरे देशों के लोग इसराईल को संवेदना कर नापा से और भरव मुल्कों को नकरत की निगाह से देखें, यह इस देश में सिये अच्छा नहीं है और न ही यह विश्व के सिये अच्छा है।

आज हम भरव देशों और इसराईल को दो तरह के तराकू पर लंब रहे हैं—हम इसराईल के मुका से मेर भरव देशों को बढ़ा करते हैं और भरव देशों के मुका से मेर इसराईल को बढ़ा करते हैं। मैं आप के हारा विदेश मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वह इसराईल ने उन्हें कैसे यहूदियों के दबाव का किया था कि उनके हारव के बीच मेर भरव को बढ़ा कर दिया था? इन विभिन्नतियों मेर भरवों और इसराईल के बीच मेराई हुई, क्या यह उनका दोष था?

मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहती हूँ कि इसमें उन देशों का दोष नहीं है। ऐसेस्टाइल ऐ यहूदियों की बाबना और इसराईल की स्वाक्षर्या एक ऐतिहासिक सत्य है, जिसका अन्य बहुत सी बातों को लेकर हुआ। यूरोप में नाशियों और हिटलर के हारा यहूदियों के विलाप घर्यकर कार्यवाहियां की गईं। कई और देशों में भी यहूदियों पर बल्लं हुए। इन में कोई जक नहीं है कि 1939-45 की लड़ा के बाद नारीका, लिट्टेन और बर्यनी ने यित्त कर यह फैसला किया कि हम ऐसेस्टाइल में यहूदियों को बसायेंगे।

15 hrs.

यह भी सही है कि जिस तरह हिन्दूस्तान का नागरिक किसी दूसरी जाह बना जाये, तो जब तक उसकी याददात सेही, तब तक वह हिन्दूस्तान की गया—जमुना को अपनी ही नदिया मानेगा, उसी तरह का अतिरिक्त यहूदियों का—और भरवों का भी—है इस को आप रोक नहीं सकते। ऐसेस्टाइल में जो यहूदी गए, उन में यह आज भी कि वे ईरा से भी रहने गहा रहते हैं। इस आजाना को हम और आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इस निए हम उन देशों को—भरवों और इसराईल को—दोष क्यों दे रहे हैं? विदेश मंत्री से मूले इस बात की लिकायत है कि उन्होंने जोक सजा और राज्य सजा ने जो बकलाय दिया, उन्हर उन्हें गह कुछ जब्दो का इस्तेवाम करते, तो आज यह समझ और देश इस तरह विभाजित न होता। जब भी हाज मेन लंबूक राष्ट्र या नुराजा परिवर्त में जाते हैं—एक बार मैं भी उनके साथ गई थी—, तो चाहे कोई भी नीति हिन्दूस्तान की तरकार की रही हो, लेकिन हम इसना रास्ता बहर छोड़ते हैं कि हम विभिन्नतियों के बाबार घरने औरने को बोझ मरें। जीविती विकास जल्दी नहिं होती है।

थह इस बात की गवाह हो सकती है कि वो भी नीति हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनायी उस नीति में कोई कं विज्ञ नहीं थी, उस नीति में कोई दुराव नहीं था । परन्तु विदेशी नीति का हुयेशा यह कर्म रहा है कि हम कुछ रास्ते ऐसे छोड़ जाते हैं, हम जब भी चाहें कहम उठा सकें रास्ता बन्द हो जाता है विदेशी नीति का जाहे तह देशी नीति हो या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नीति होतो । ह नीति उत्तीर्ण भासिक या उत्तीर्ण उचित नहीं रह जानी चाहिए को या अंतर्मान को देखते हुए वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियां इन्हीं बदला करती हैं रोज-रोज बदल रही हैं तो हमें अपनी नीतियों को देखते हुए सोचता है कि हम अपनी नीतियों का किस तरह से परिमार्जन करें, किम तरह से उम्मको रखें । भी कृष्ण बेनन के सामने भी यह बात 1857 में भारी भी तो गल्फ आक अकाबा के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् में उठानी चाहा कहा था ? उन्होंने कहा था ? कि गल्फ आक अकाबा के ऊपर बातचीत करने का अधिकार भी और निर्माण करने का अधिकार भी और संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् को नहीं है इसके आगे भी और कोई बात नहीं कही थी यह आज भी सही है कि गल्फ आक अकाबा के बारे में जो कोई भी निर्णय होगा यह आरं देश सीरिय, बोर्नें, पू. ए. आर. और सबकी अखब नियन कर करें तभी उचित निर्णय होगा और आज भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ कोई फैसला नहीं करता सकता । यह सत्य है... आता हुआ सत्य है कि जिस से हम इकार नहीं कर सकते । परन्तु यह बात भी आज हम भावने के लिये जबूर हुए हैं, कि विदेश भेड़ी ने जो बहुत्य लोक सत्ता में दिया था पर वह बहुत्य न देते तो जो कुछ भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् में विदेश भेड़ी ने किया था आरं उरकार कर रही है उसका आज हुवरा बहुत होता बनिस्वत कि जो आज हम देख रहे हैं संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् के नीतियों प्रतिवादित होती है, देश

हार जाते हैं, देश जीतते हैं, उस में कोई बात नहीं किसी देश का माफ़ । नहीं बदला परन्तु हम जिस बात की तरफ अपने को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं वह है हमारी नीति । हमारी नीति दो ही हो सकती है न ? एक तो हम विष्व में जाति स्थापित करने में बदल करें । उस ने बनियादी नीति यह होनी चाहिए । हमारे देश के राष्ट्रीय स्वार्य जिसमें निहित हों उससे भी महत्वपूर्ण यह नीति है कि हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जाति कायम रख सकें और नम्बर (2) भानित को कायम करने के लिए जिस भी नीति को हम प्रतिपादित करें उसमें अपने राष्ट्रीय हिन का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकें या उस भैन में हमारे राष्ट्रीय हिन का प्रतिविम्ब भिन्न सके । यही दो नीतियां हैं न आपकी ? इनके अनुसार मध्य एकिया में आपकी बया नीति इस भवय होनी चाहिए थी ? जबकि यह नम्बर हम भान कर जाते हैं कि दोनों देशों का स्विति रहने का अधिकार है । उन्होंने कहा कि इनरायल को उन्होंने बान्धता ही ह एक देश के हप में । आज यह बहस होती है कि इनरायल को जीने का हप नहीं है इनरायल को रहने का हप नहीं है नो यह मूल बास्तविकता में द्वारा मान्यमान है । इस तरह की बहस बनद में हो । यहो ! जिसको हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने भवय ही बान्धना थी है ? परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को उससे भेड़ी जाव को बड़ाने का भीका भिन्न था, पर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उस पर कोई तबजबह नहीं दिया । भावित इसरायल का बया होता ? अखब देश जाहे जिस भी आवना से ब्रेरित हे, आप नहीं थे उस आवना से ब्रेरित । अखब देशों का बट्टारा हुआ । अखब देशों की जो आवना है उसको मैं भवय मकाती हूँ । वे लोग ऐसा समझते हैं और आयद उचित भी समझते हैं परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान का बया यह कर नहीं था कि अखब देशों की उस आवना को लेकर के जाने में जी बदि कोई सहज रास्ता

[वीमती तारे रो सिन्हा]

निकाल सकते तो निकालने की कोशिश करते। प्रगत इन्द्रायल को हम मान्यता दिए रखते, अगर इन्द्रायल से दोस्ती का सम्बन्ध हम बनाये रखते तो आज मध्य एशिया में भारत बह कर सकता था जो दुनिया का कोई दूसरा देश नहीं कर सकता था। अमेरिका कह और जितने भी दुनिया के बड़े देश हैं वह उस जगह पर नहीं हैं जहां वह इन्द्रायल और अरब देशों के बीच में समस्तीता करा सके। हिन्दुस्तान हो एक देश है जिसके अरब देशों से हिन्दुस्तान को मिलता है। हम मध्य एशिया में एक ऐसा सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर सकते हैं कि हमारी तरफ मध्य एशिया के अरब देश और इन्द्रायल दोनों देशों ते। परन्तु वर्ती में आपने यह नीति प्रक्रियारूपी कि इन्द्रायल को मानते हुए भी हम नहीं मानते, वह जीता है किर भी नहीं जीता है वह रहता है किर भी नहीं रहता है। पालिं इसरायल से आप को समस्तीता करने में कौन रोकता था? क्या अरब देशों ने आपको इतना मजबूर किया था और अगर मजबूर किया था, तो इन मजबूरी को क्यों आपने आने दिया। भारत में? क्या जानिं की नीति का इसी तरह से प्रबन्ध होता है। टायनबी का एक लेख १५ दिन पहले ८.८८ याप इंडिया में निकला था मैं चायला साहब से सूची कि वह उमरों में। उहोंने यह कहा था कि हम मानते हैं कि अरब देशों के साथ एक दृढ़ता हुई। यह भी कहने के लिए हम कह सकते हैं जो अरब कहने हैं कि अमेरिका निर्देश या जर्मनी ने आपने यहां एप्रूवेश को बड़े नहीं बना निया? परन्तु किस का बदला किन से लें? पालिं यह क्या बात है कि अमेरिका निर्देश या जर्मनी का बदला हम इन्द्रायल और अरब देशों से लें? जीनही नीति का प्रतिपादन इससे होता है? मैं आपने बायरबंडी और साम्बादी भोगों से भी कहना चाहती हूं आज अरब देशों ने कह के करार भी उंगली उकाई कि कह उनकी मदद नहीं कर सका क्योंकि कोई भी देश

जो उंगली देश घब्बे को कहता है जो जानता है कि अनु ग्रास्तों के साथ युद्ध होता तो दुनिया पिट आयी उसमें न भरव देश रहे जो इन्द्रायल रहे न थीं कोई देश रहे जो वह ऐसे कदम उठाने के पहले कुंक कर करता उठायेगा। आज कृष्णीलिए मैशाव में मही पा रहा है जो कि पा सकता है। उसी की सेवा पर यह लड़ाई हुई। इन के पास इतनी नाकत भी है कि वह पा सकता है परन्तु नहीं आता है जो कि विश्व युद्ध का बनारा है। लड़ाई उनकी सोमा पर होती है। और अब जब कि अनु ग्रास्तों की लड़ाई होती तो वह विश्व युद्ध हाफ्कर रहेगी।

तो अब हमारे लिए दूसरा कौनना भी का है? हम नमस्तों हैं कि बंध एशिया में जो छः दिन की लड़ाई हुई वही अन्त और बृहमात है? नहीं। जो समस्या है वह आज वर्षों से चली आ रही है और वर्षों तक कायम रहेगी इस दिन की लड़ाई ने समस्या को और भी बढ़ाव दिया है। परन्तु साथ साथ मैं यह भी भमस्तों हैं कि इस दिन का लड़ाई ने सोबां की आखें भी खोरी हैं। बदों ने सबसे बड़ी ममस्या जो अरब आरे इस दिन देशों के बीच मैं है वह शरणविहारी की भमस्या है। इन्हे मारे जारी हैं हिन्दुस्तान ने उमरे बारे में भी क्या कोई काम किया? आप इन्द्रायल के दोस्तों का सम्बन्ध रखते तो जायद अरब जरणार्थी जो इन्द्रायल की संभव पर कराह करें एक करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गए हैं और इन्द्रायल के अन्दर जो नाते हैं वह वहां रहने के बाबार हैं जायद कोई फैसला कर सकते। इन्द्रायल और अरब देशों में बाबार युद्ध है, छः दिन का युद्ध तो बड़े जोरों से हुआ। एंडेन की बात बिदेश मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं जैनी समझ में नहीं आता कि एंडेन बह है? एंडेन तो यहां होता है जहां युद्ध और बृहमात हो। इसरायल और अरब देशों के बीच नी अरब देशों के बदले के बूताविक

बरबर ही युद्ध है । आज जरा जोरों से बढ़ याता । इन्हिए ऐंदेशन की बात भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । अरब देशों और इसरायल में तो बरबर ही युद्ध की बात है जो कि अरब देश बात नहीं है । यह लड़ाई भाषप कह मकाने हैं कि एंक्सेट हो गई बड़ गई बहुत भीषण युद्ध युद्ध हो गया । परन्तु युद्ध की स्थिति तो यह हो गई भी क्योंकि अरब देशों ने युद्ध इस भी बाता है कि इसरायल से युद्ध की नीति बरकरार चली आ रही है क्योंकि इसरायल को हम भानते नहीं । ऐसी स्थिति में भारत बहुत बड़ा हिमायती बन सकता या जानित का और एक बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण काम भर सकता या रिप्पब्लिक के बारे में । आज मारे विश्व की नजरों में भारतीयों जो हैं उनको नेकर बड़ी अटिल समस्या बढ़ी हो गई है । इसरायल बाले कहते हैं कि हम जाह बाली नहीं करेंगे यर देग कहते हैं या दूसरे लोग यह नहीं है कि जहां पर तमहारी सेनाएं हैं वहां से जब तक हटा नहीं सकते तब तक कोई बात नहीं हो सकती । मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह तो दो दलों की बात हो गई बीच में कौनसी ऐसी बात आती है कि जिसके ऊपर युनिया की उम्मीद बंगेनी कि उस जगह पर जानित भावेगी । यह तो दोनों दलों की दो बातें ही नहीं इसरायल कहता है कि हम नहीं हटेंगे और अरब देश कहते हैं कि जब तक हम बाली नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम स्वेच्छा को नहीं छोड़ेंगे । परन्तु इसमें बीच में यह विदेश मन्त्री ने सोचा कि कौनसी बात ऐसी है कि जिससे समस्या का समाप्तान हो ? मध्य एशिया में भी हालत दै और संयुक्त राष्ट्र उपर्युक्त ने जब यह दृष्टि है उसके इकारों को देख कर क्या मिन्हान के नुह लगते हैं कि यह एशिया के युद्ध स्तर के भावने को निकाल करके वार्षिक स्तर पर इस चीज को ने बात ? मध्य एशिया ने कितना... अपना कर्त्तव्य हो रहा है इसरायल की तरफ से और अरब देशों की तरफ से भी ?... युद्ध यांच विनट बहुत धीरे हैं । को दावानी ने भी अपने इस नेतृत्व देखा कि अपर इस राजनीति से हट कर

भरणार्थियों की समस्या वा राज्य न करने की भीर सोचें, य० १० ए० आर० के विदेश मन्त्री ने भी कुछ योद्धा सा इसका इशारा किया था बाद में पता नहीं क्या हुआ कि उन्होंने इकार कर दिया कि वह ऐसा नहीं बोने दें, परन्तु प्रखदारों ने जो कुछ छपा उससे यह उम्मीद होती थी कि इनरायल के साथ अब वह एवं दम्भीता करना चाहते हैं और वह उनको करना भी होगा आज वह नहीं भी चाहते हैं तो भी इनरायल वा अरब देशों के साथ समझौता होगा और अरब देशों को इसरायल वा साथ समझौता करना होगा । एक दूसरे ने ऊपर याली गलौज बाहे रिताना करते जाय एक दूसरे की हस्ती से इकार नहीं कर सकते दोनों देश । इसीलिये हमको इस समस्या को राजनीति से निकाल कर इसके आर्थिक पहल ने बारे में सोचना चाहिये । हमारे यथा आर्थिक सुझाव हैं, कौनसी योजना हम बिश्व के न मने चाहते हैं, वह इन के एवं आर्थिक समझौता हो जाय ? इनरायल ने भी पहला रेखा जै ता हुआ है, इराइल जीत की यजह से बहुतीदी से कहता है कि वह इसे नहीं छोड़ेगा । परन्तु येरा ब्याल है कि विश्व की सभी शक्तियां, भ्रतेरीका, सोवियत यूनियन और बाकी वित्त देश हैं, वे इकट्ठे हो, हिन्दुस्तान भी इकट्ठा हो, तो इस मामले पर समझौता हो सकता है । आखिर एक प्रस्ताव आया कि कौनें राखें हटें, इराइल के कठोरे में जो य० १० आर० या अरब मुल्कों की बरीच है, उसको यह छोड़ें । इससे कोई इकार नहीं कर सकता है कि उन को यह छोड़ेना पड़ेगा, जहर छोड़ना पड़ेगा । परन्तु साथ साथ यह भी होना चाहिये कि इस समस्या का हल हो, यह निश्चय हो कि आगे यह समस्या के से रहेगी भविष्य में विश्व के सामने इराइल यह अवश्य समझता है कि उन्हें यह नहीं रख सकता । वन्तु ये जब चुं के इराइल को भौतिक मिला है कि इस समस्या का होनेगा, इमिना के लिये समाजान करे और वह करी के लिये जलाक है, इसीलिये ह इस तरह भी बातें करता है । मैं आपके हाथ अपने

[श्रोतर्ता तारतम्यवारी सिन्धु]

विदेश मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहती है कि इस विषय को राजनीतिक धरातल से निकाल कर धार्यांक धरातल पर लाकर कोई समझौता कराने की कोशिश करें, ताकि इमका योग्यान हो सके।

एक बात मुझे स्वेच्छा न र के ममत्वा में कही है। स्वेच्छा नहर यू० ए० प्रार० ने बन्द कर दी है। हमारे उनसे इतने अच्छे तास्तुकात हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हू० कि धार्यांक स्वेच्छा नहर के बन्द कर दे में किसको बाटा होने वाला है क्या अमरीका को बाटा होने वाला है या ब्रिटेन को बाटा होने वाला है? वे बड़े मुल्क हैं, 10-15 करोड़ का गुकसान उनके लिये कोई नुकसान नहीं है, वे मानान में जेंगे लेकिन बाटा हमे 52 करोड़ का हो चुका है। ऐसे मुल्कों को बाटा होगा जो हमारे जैसे गरीब मुल्क हैं। ब्रिटेन की धार्यांक व्यवस्था विषट्टि हो जायगी। इसलिये आप यू० ए० प्रार० का कहे कि स्वेच्छा नहर को राजनीतिक दाव-पेच का गिरा न इताये और स्वेच्छा न र जो बहाज पाते जाते थे उनको जाने दे उसकी मान्यता क्या होगी वे उसने नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन जा याचनामन का रहा है, उसे तो फिर से जारी किया जाय और उसके लिये हमें बदला न लिया जाय। यहां वही बत ही गई कि आज इजराइल भी यू० ए० प्रार० दोनों एक दूसरे से बदला ले रहे हैं जबकि न इजराइल भाने आप मध्य एशिया में भाया था और न यू० ए० प्रार० न भाने आप विषट्टि दूषा था। ब्रिटेन भी अमरीका ने, यह प्रतिहारी का स्थ है, इजराइल की भी अपावृणी की थी। यह नहीं करे, यू० ए० प्रार० का गुस्सा किसी से है, लेकिन उसका बदला वह हमारे जैसे देश से ले रहे हैं। इस लिये यू० ए० प्रार० से हम परीक करें कि वह स्वेच्छा की नहर को छोल दे।

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as a representative of the DMK party, I want to make some observations regarding the problems ranging from national to in-

ternational. Ever since we gave up our secessionist demand, we have developed a sense of national outlook and we cannot afford to have complete isolation from the issues ranging from national to international. As the third biggest party in Parliament we think that it is our bounden duty to express our views on the issues relating to West Asia, Israel or Egypt, and other countries which are now facing a serious crisis.

I am very happy to announce here that my party belongs neither to the American lobby, nor to the Russian lobby the only lobby to which my party belongs is the Indian lobby....

Shri Nath Pai: It is South Indian lobby.

Shri Manoharan: ... and this is completely in consonance with the genius and leadership of my party.

Much has been said about the foreign policy followed by the Government of India. The Government of India is being accused of following a policy of oscillation or vacillation, as my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai used to say very often. I think in Politics and in the international arena we talk too much and do little. The result is the image that we have built up is being threatened to be denigrated in the eyes of the world. A sort of psychological projection or a sort of imposition of self without any kind of logical provocation has landed this country into this miserable plight. For example, in certain matters we should have kept quiet. But, so far as the Government of India is concerned, it has become a fashion that unless and until something is blabbered it cannot keep quiet. But I think there are instances in the world which we can emulate. For instance, Japan refused consistently to get involved in any dispute; on the contrary it concentrated its attention on economic reconstruction and thus became the top Asian leader in economic prosperity. In a short period of 15 years, it became the largest ship-

builder, the largest producer of electronic instruments for supply to the United States, the largest producer of heavy machinery, a nation which counts.

Utilising this opportunity, I want to say on behalf of my party something about the West Asian crisis. Our foreign policy is based, we are often tom-tomming from housetops, on non-alignment, which means that we are against any form of imperialism, hegemony or military alliances. The aim of non-alignment is to strengthen international peace, not by the division of the world but by expansion of areas of freedom, independence and co-operation, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. I think we stand for peace, definitely peace of the living, not the cold stillness of the grave.

Israel today remains a dangerous spot, a military spearhead of the West, capable of starting a global war at any time. The very creation of Israel, as our Foreign Minister once said, has created tension in that part of the world. The very creation of Israel, according to some closely connected with the lobby of the Government of India, has created misunderstanding in the minds of the Arab nations. It has been a systematic attempt on the part of the white supremacy with the definite intention of introducing dissensions among the Arab nations with the ulterior motive of continuing its influence. I think the non-official spokesman of the Government of India very recently uttered in the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference....

Shri Nath Pal: Who is it?

Shri Manoharan: ...that Israel was conceived, midwi'ed, nursed and maintained by imperialist forces and this was no other person than Shri V. K. Krishna Menon. I think that seems to be the view of the Government of India.

The fact remains that we have recognised Israel. After having

known, after having appreciated and understood that the creation of Israel has caused tension, what made the Government of India to recognise Israel, I cannot understand. But once Israel is accepted, automatically and logically the diplomatic relations ought to be established. After having known the intention of the white supremacy of creating Israel with the view to exploit the Arab world as well as the Afro-Asian world, the Government of India thought it fit to recognise as a fait accompli. After having recognised it, if the Government of India has reluctance as well as hesitation to have diplomatic relations with Israel, that is thoroughly illogical and I cannot understand how we are going to reconcile these two extreme positions.

But one thing I want to say. Israel claims that Palestine is their homeland, the religious home of the Jews since thousand years ago. But they seem to forget that thousand years before Israel was created, Palestine was the Arab homeland, that it was the British and other imperialist nations that created a national home for the Jews in Palestine and that the creation of Israel was a full-fledged aggression on Arab territory. Acharya Kripalani, while he was speaking, said, it is not our business to say whether Israel is an aggressor or not. Of course, I am prepared to concede with him. Whether Israel is an aggressor or not, even Israel cannot be in a position to repudiate the general charge that Israel aggressed first.

The issue is this. The Government of India has already recognised Israel. It is the duty of the Government to see that the United Arab Republic which is a very good friend of India should come forward to recognise Israel and have diplomatic relations with Israel. How can it be done? It is the duty of the Government of India as well as non-aligned nations to see that the spirit of the resolutions sponsored and moved and subsequently defeated in the United

[Shri Manchamra]

United Nations Organisation is given a new life. All the Israeli forces stationed in the occupied areas of the United Arab Republic should be withdrawn to the original position. Finally, a Round-Table Conference or something like that can be convened and differences ironed out. The snap victory which Israel enjoys today should not blind her eyes and the military junta should not be precipitated throughout with the help of the foreign powers, the Western powers. Israel should understand it. Somehow or other something happened. But the duty of the non-aligned countries should be to restore peace throughout the world, specially in that part of the world.

The United Nations which is the symbol of the hope and the confidence of the nations of the world has proved pathetic, as our Foreign Minister said, that the resolution sponsored by the non-aligned nations which are belonging to the family of nuclear have-nots has been defeated and rejected by the United Nations. I think, this has created a very bad impression in the minds of the non-aligned nations about the sanctity, the nobility and the purpose of the United Nations Organisation. The general talk is that the United Nations Organisation is being controlled, guided and dictated by certain Western powers. It is proved now through the rejection of the resolution sponsored by the non-aligned countries.

Another thing that I want to say is that the present situation has posed new problems altogether. The United Nations Organisation was formed some twenty years ago when about 47 countries were represented in it. Now, after twenty years, we know that many African countries have emerged out as free nations and have declared themselves as independent nations of the world. They are also represented in the United Nations Organisation. Today, to the tune of

120 countries are representing the United Nations Organisation. Therefore, the present situation, I think, demands a re-appraisal, a re-orientation, of the constitution of the United Nations Organisation because Afro-Asian nations which are in bulk in the United Nations representing that world body should have equality and equal position in that world body. Otherwise, one or two countries like the United States of America, Britain or France are dominating the entire scene, sabotaging the true aspirations of the people of Africa as well as of Asia. The present international situation pregnant with new thoughts of dimensions with specific colour representations demands a re-appraisal of the constitution of the United Nations. I think, the Government of India can take an initiative in this regard and see that something is done in the matter.

Now, the position about the United Arab Republic is this. It is expected to accept the existence of Israel. Though personally and on behalf of my Party I feel that Israel aggressed first, the fact remains that Israel can never be wiped out from the map of the world. That fact should be accepted by the United Arab Republic. I think, gradually, they are accepting it.

The Government of India, so far as foreign affairs policy is concerned, should have a sense of realism and practical wisdom. I want to say that the foreign policy of this country should be formulated and framed on the solid rock of Afro-Asian philosophy of friendship. There is no point in thinking about export help from the United States of America or from Western countries. I am neither pro-West nor anti-West. But this country should have friendship with adjacent countries like, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, of course, necessarily, Pakistan, Russia, Cambodia, and we cannot af-

ford to lose friendship with these countries in the international field. This is another thing that will definitely help and benefit this country.

I want to say a word as to how long we can suffer from certain lamentable legacies which the late Prime Minister Nehru bequeathed and which are continued by the present Government.

A word about China. I do not like to say much about it because everybody has talked about China. It is very clear and it is proved also that the so-called cultural revolution of Mao's empire has ceased to be an exportable commodity and much less even for internal consumption. China has created animosity with so many countries around for example, Burma, Indonesia, and Nepal. These countries have highly resented the actions of China. China should be completely isolated. China herself is getting isolated from the international ethics and, what I call, decency.

One more word about Tibet. Much had been talked about Tibet three days back when the Resolution on Tibet was being discussed on the floor of the House. Our Foreign Minister, Mr. Chagla, said, "Though I have got enough sympathy with the people of Tibet, though I appreciate their present position, we cannot do anything simply because historical facts prevent us from doing things." He said—if my memory is correct—that in 1956, after that Agreement, the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been accepted by India. He claimed it as a historical fact. I say that it is a historical blunder committed by the Government of India. Today, the position is different. There are 45,000 Tibetan refugees all over the world; they have no hope at all. Arguments are advanced by some people that Tibet has not been an independent country. Here is a positive proof that Tibet has been an independent country in the past, from 1910 to 1956. In order to prove that, I say, it is in 1966 that China invaded and Tibetan people were driven out.

Now, they are like nomadic men and so many times the Government of India have been approached by Dalai Lama to help them. I request the Government of India to forget the past commitment. That has been done without a proper appreciation of the situation. The situation now is different. Now, the people of Tibet under the dynamic leadership of Dalai Lama have come forward to you for help. It is the duty of the Government of India to liberate Tibet. I hope the Government of India will, once again, consider that also.

15.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I want to say a few words about Vietnam. I do not want to say much about that also because so many Members have spoken about it. The one thing that I must say, in this matter, is that we have identified with the Government of India's stand with some reservation. We must be still more effective. I want to say one thing on the floor of the House that I congratulate the brave people of Vietnam who are striving their very nerve for preserving their freedom. History will definitely record it. While I talk about Vietnam, I talk about North Vietnam obviously. The people of North Vietnam under the dynamic leadership of Ho Chi-Minh are trying to re-unify Vietnam which has been divided between the two parts. I had been to Algeria. During 8 years of solid fight, 15 lakhs of people have been massacred and butchered by the French domination. But ultimately what happened, what resulted? You know, Algeria is an independent country today. Therefore, I am confident that the day will come when Vietnam liberates herself from the clutches of foreign domination and declares herself as an independent country.

Finally, I want to say something about Ceylon. The Implementation Agreement Bill has already been passed. The Government of India has

[Shri Manoharan]

entered into an agreement with Shrimabon; the historic Bill, the historic Pact, Shrimavo-Shastri Pact Implementation Bill has been passed in the Ceylon Parliament after much debate and fight. Everything was all right. Something has been done, but before implementing it, they are sending 5,25,000 people as repatriates to this part of the country. I would request the Government of India to consider only one thing. I do not like to speak about it, but I want to quote what The Madras Mail has faithfully recorded and has written about repatriation

"Repatriation will cause a lot of suffering. While the Indian Government is already seized of the problem of resettling the repatriates (the bulk of whom are plantation workers) on the tea and rubber estates of Mysore and Madras, the Ceylon Government must take care to ensure that the process of repatriation is made least painful. Those who have to quit the island must know of it as quickly as possible. Suspense will prove agonising. The most important thing is to provide for the speedy disposal of applications or the transfer of assets of these repatriates. The Ceylon Government will do well to realise that these repatriates deserve a generous financial settlement, as they have been largely responsible for building up the island's biggest exchange-earning plantations. There is every reason to hope that the Senanayake Government will treat this human problem with the sympathy it deserves."

This is our expectation; this is our longing. I hope, the Government of India will do much in this regard and see that something is done.

Utilising this opportunity, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the most excruciating fact which has been swallowed by the people who

are the repatriates from Burma, the majority of whom are Tamils. If anybody comes to Madras, he can come along with me to the China Bazaar and he will see the unfortunate lot cringing and crawling on the platform of Madras. What happened to their assets, what happened to their properties I want to know whether the Government of India has assessed them in consultation with the Government of Burma. Nothing has been done. The general impression is that, if people representing north were in foreign countries and were driven out from there, they are immediately accepted and accommodated by the Government of India. But these poor people, the Tamilians, are there and proper attention is not being shown to them by the Government of India. I am giving this not as an accusation but as a feeling, agonised feeling, of the people of my part of the country. Therefore, I request the Prime Minister as well as the Minister of External Affairs, who is often considered by the people of this country as an absent-minded professor, to consider definitely this problem in the proper light and see that the problem is settled completely.

With these remarks, I conclude.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Every time there is a debate on foreign policy, one has to say something which one has said repeatedly. I should have liked to avoid saying them this time, but some hon. Members of the opposition have again talked on the same points and, therefore, it becomes necessary to give the correct perspective once again.

Foreign policy is conditioned by the objectives of any country's internal policy, and internal policy in turn is a manifestation of the people's aspirations and political philosophy. Our foreign policy has to be governed by what we ourselves have gone through. We have been subjected to foreign

domination and we, at least my generation, cannot forget the arrogance—or the humiliation—of the domination. Therefore, it is natural for us to speak out when we see similar things happening to other people. Even when we were fighting for our own independence, we spoke out for other independence movements; we spoke out for the oppressed of all other lands. I think, that in turn gave us strength and helped our movement. Today also we cannot isolate our policy in this; we cannot isolate our lives from what is happening elsewhere. It is said many times: why are we bothered with what is happening outside when there are so many problems within India? But at no time in history was any country fully isolated. Certainly, in this century and in this part of the century, there cannot be isolation, when we are also closely linked with what is happening in other countries. It may be all right for some small countries who are not so closely linked with various streams, who have not been through a freedom struggle, who have not got our racial memories, to keep aloof; but it is not possible for India, it is certainly not possible for this Government, to keep aloof from what is happening in the rest of the world. Whenever we have not spoken out loudly, it is the members of the Opposition who have accused us then of sitting on the fence and of not speaking as loudly as we might have.

Much has been said about non-alignment. I have, here in this House and outside this House, repeated time and again that non-alignment has at no stage meant neutrality. There are only two ways: either you are non-aligned or you are aligned. I would like to ask my hon. friends of the Opposition this: when they criticise non-alignment, does it mean that they wish us to be aligned and, if so, with whom with which alliance, with which country? Of those who speak against non-alignment, we have a right to ask this question, we have a

right to have an answer to it from them.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Any country that helps us.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: When there were two main Blocs, the object of non-alignment was to achieve a detente. My hon. friend opposite, Mr. Masani, accused us yesterday of preventing such a detente between the two super powers. I would like to tell him that, far from preventing, if today there is a blurring of these blocs, if there is a tendency for them to talk more and to be a little closer together, it is largely because of the policy of non-alignment followed not only by India but by an increasing number of countries all over the world. This is not merely my opinion; it is the opinion of many people in the world, including some of the people whom Mr. Masani admires. (Interruption). He knows best; I need not say.

Today it is not just a question of people coming together. We still believe in the necessity of peace, and when I said earlier that we could not remain isolated from what was happening, this is one of the main reasons; whenever there is a war, it affects us; it affects our economy; it affects not only the Government's policy but it indirectly affects the lives of all the people of this country by pushing up prices, by making the availability of certain things difficult and so on, so that we have a stake in peace. It is not that we are just talking about a high ideal, but it is something which is very essential to our survival, to our existence and to our development. So, we are interested in these countries coming together. But we have to see on what issues they are coming together, how that is going to affect us, how it is going to affect our national interests.

We are idealistic in our thinking certainly, but I do not think that our idealism is in any way divorced from the interests of our people.

(Shrimati Indira Gandhi)

We have gone through, as I was saying just now, in fact, not only India, but most of the countries in Africa and Asia have gone through long periods of foreign domination. We have not yet recovered from that. It is not fair to compare what is happening here, in a vast country of such diversities and such different levels of development with what some small country has achieved and with an enormous amount of foreign aid. We the people of Asia and Africa have to guard our common interest very zealously. We must oppose any move to damage our sovereignty, whether these moves are by way of direct external pressure or whether they take a more subtle disguised form. Sometimes, emotional, responses are deliberately engineered to damage the balance of our policies or to push us into a frame of action which is not really in our interest.

Hon. Members must consider, as I said earlier, which pact we should join? Would we have greater freedom if we belong to any one side or would it limit our freedom of action and freedom of judgment. Secondly, would the big powers give us anything we want merely if we sign a piece of paper? I think it would be extremely naive to think so.

Joining a pact would impose limitations on our policies, both external and internal, because our action would be conditioned by the obligations of these pacts or treaties. Today, what is the state of alliances? I think hon. Members know that there is considerable re-thinking about both the CENTO and the SEATO. The blocs are dissolving and several centres of power are crystallising. There are also very subtle nuances in the relationship of the super-powers and their partners. There are significant contradictions and there are also certain parallelisms.

Whatever attitude we take is governed by the ultimate effect of it. Today, some one nation may have won

a war. But what will be the result of this long afterwards? We know that the war has bred tremendous bitterness, and bitterness can be wiped out by words. If we take sides or we assure our support to somebody, it is not just for taking up an attitude or shouting out aloud, or, as my hon. friend Shri Manoharan has said, because we like the sound of our voices, but it is because we feel that in that particular situation, speaking out will help to draw attention to something or which could help the situation or lessen the bitterness. It is up to the hon. Members of the Opposition to feel that in all these twenty years, India's voice has not counted. They are free to say so. But it does not alter the facts that on many occasions it is India's voice and it is India's quiet persistent efforts at the UN and at other international....

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai) Forums.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: forums—I thank my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua—which have produced good results in the end.

For instance, when the Korean fighting was on, India produced a resolution. We were blamed by both sides right and left that it was a very wrong thing to do and we were letting down everybody and so on. And yet that resolution formed the basis of the settlement which later came about.

So, it is not possible, just sitting at this distance, to judge exactly what tremendous work goes on behind the scenes at the UN or how we are able to influence or change the stream of events there. It does not mean that we always succeed. Nobody has always succeeded. I would like hon. Members to tell me whether there is a single big power today in the world which can say that its foreign policy has always succeeded. There is not, and it cannot be possible. But I think

that by and large we have succeeded; of course, we may make mistakes; we are not infallible, but by and large our efforts have made some little dent and we have been able to create the right atmosphere. If you were to go to the UNO, you will know, and I hope that my colleague the Foreign Minister will tell you of his own recent experience, how the people are anxious to know what India is thinking. I know about it; I have not been to the UN, but I have functioned in the UNESCO for five years, and I saw how much weight people put on India's opinion. In fact, it has even happened once that the delegate of a country phoned to his Government to find out what stand he should take on a particular issue, and the reply, to his surprise, was 'Please find out what India is going to do'. It was not a communist country; it was not even an Asian country.

Shri J. B. Kriwaliwala: Send some of the Opposition Members to the UNO.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Is the object of our foreign policy to see whether we influence the world or not or to defend our own country's interest? What is the main object of our foreign policy?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is both

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The first object should be to save our own interest.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Both are connected. This is what I have been trying to explain. Both are very closely connected. You cannot separate the two. We want to influence world events in such a way as will be in our national interest, as will help us in the long run and in the short run too.

Shri Savar Guha (Contd): A country which has become a global super-power influences the world.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not want to go into the West Asian crisis,

because I have talked about it on an earlier occasion, and I do not want to go into the details of any particular issue here. But I do think that the manner in which some Members make an equation rather facetiously, if I may say so, about little Israel threatened by the aggressive Arabs reminds me in a way of how people in other countries talk similarly of tiny Pakistan being threatened by a huge India. The history of these problems, the psychology of peoples, the tragic use of small but dangerous military establishments against larger independent neighbours must be kept in view when deciding our attitude.

As I said, our interest is very much concerned with what is happening in these other areas, and we look at them not only from the point of view of what is happening today but also from the point of view of how it affects the future of our country.

My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani tried to compare our capture of the Haji Pir and other points with the Israeli aggression, but he forgot that Haji Pir is our territory at this moment.

पं॑: अब लिखते : किर भी छोड़ दिया जायें ?

पं॑: नाकारात्मक : हट क्यों गए ? छोड़ दिया यह बताइये जरा ?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: She is treading on very dangerous ground.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is not at all a dangerous ground. We have temporarily come back from there because we made a treaty.

Some hon. Members: Why?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is not only Haji Pir which is today under Pakistani occupation, but a great deal more of Indian territory is there on that side....

क्षमा: यह सिमये . जो लिया का यह यी
वी नहीं रहा । नया क्या होगे ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We have not separated Hajj Pur from the rest of that land. We do not accept Pakistan's occupation of that land; Pakistani occupation of our land covers a great deal more than just those two or three points.

Shri O. P. Tyagi (Morebedbad): In action she has accepted that.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We did accept it for a particular purpose. If there was time, I could go into the whole thing. the Tashkent Declaration etc.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Now there is a road from Kargil to Leh. With this road, she will know what purpose it serves.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let her continue.

क्षमा: यह सिमये . हावी पीर का प्रश्न तो
प्रश्नान नहीं है ने उठाया है न ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The point is that all these events are not isolated and we have to assess their total impact on ourselves.

As far as our own borders are concerned, the Defence Minister has spoken here many a time. I have gone there recently not because of any immediate danger, but because I have been taking interest in our border areas and our security forces who are stationed there right from 1962, and have been visiting these areas every year since then. I must tell the House that it is always a pleasure to go there and see the fine spirit of our people, of our forces who are living in such conditions of extreme hardship. It is difficult to imagine what hardships they face unless one goes there oneself and sees for oneself.

I talked earlier about Shri Masani's point concerning detente. We are

certainly interested in the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, but we feel that by itself this does not solve any problem. That is why the 15-nation Commission was not called a non-proliferation commission, but the Disarmament Commission. We believe in total disarmament and we think we should work towards it.

Shri Masani also dwelt at great length on the nuclear shield and blamed us for not following it up. Actually we did take the initiative. Shri Masani knows that Shri L. K. Jha went to various places in that connection. Earlier on, President Johnson had made a statement. However, that was a unilateral declaration and it did not really call for any application on our part. We welcome what President Johnson said. But what we would like to see, and what we feel is necessary must have also is a guarantee given by all the nuclear powers or at least as many of them as would find it possible to do so and belonging to the different camps, to the non-nuclear countries—that if nuclear weapons are used against any of them by a nuclear power, the others would rally to their support. This would act as a deterrent to any nuclear power.

क्षमा: यह सिमये यह उत्तर है, उत्तर !
सप्तना !

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Only after the country has been destroyed.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We must realise that in the final analysis the effectiveness of any such shield in the field of security would depend not on the spirit in which the protected power accepts such a shield but on the national and vital interest of the given.

Shri M. R. Masani: Could she tell the House what has been done after April to follow up the initiative that she quite rightly took when Shri Jha

was sent along? What has happened since then?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think it is for us to keep on taking the initiative. We have made our position clear. We have not really had any positive reply.

Shri Samar Guha: You will neither make an atom bomb, nor accept a nuclear shield. What is the positive policy followed?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We should work towards certain objectives. Even if there is such a shied forthincomming for the non-nuclear powers, we should go a step further which would lead to the banning of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries, in the same way as the use of poison gas has been, by treaty, declared unlawful. That is the only way in which it would help.

Shri J. E. Kripalani: Poison gas is not the monopoly of any nation.

श्री नवृतिस्ये : पाकजन गैस के निषेध दो न अमरीका ने माना और न चीन ने माना।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: That is the whole point about the non-proliferation treaty, that it seeks to stick to the *status quo*. It tries to have a freeze. The *status quo* cannot exist once China is a nuclear power and would not anyhow be a party to such a treaty.

I was very sorry to hear that Shri Bal Raj Madhok made certain remarks regarding a lobby in the foreign office. There is only one lobby in any department of the Government, and that is the Indian lobby. Perhaps Shri Madhok is thinking of lobbies elsewhere.

In this connection, the name of one of our officers was also brought in. As you know, there are definite rules against naming officers in parliament

in this manner because they are not here to protect themselves. Once before, an hon. Member of the Opposition had made an unfounded allegation against this officer and at that time, my distinguished predecessor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, stoutly defended him. Such statements, specially when we bring in religion, other such factors only help to weaken the fabric of our society. The officer mentioned is an able and experienced officer who has acquitted himself well in very difficult circumstances. There has been absolutely no occasion to doubt his loyalty, and I must tell the House that I have confidence in his integrity.

I have spoken rather generally about certain matters because I felt that this whole question of foreign policy has to be put in a certain perspective. I would have liked to go in greater detail into certain matters. But I am sure that my colleague, the External Affairs Minister, will do so ably, specially as he has been in very close touch with the leaders of the delegations from other nations at the UN and knows what has been happening there. But I should like to repeat that when it is a question of our security, when it is a question of defending ourselves—of course the Army is very important, it is the first defence—but the unity of the people, giving an impression that we are all solidly behind that Army, is equally important. I do not often agree with Dr. Lohia, but I do agree with what he said with regard to equating poverty, the conditions in the country, with defence and foreign policy. It is a very relevant point and that is why government policy in this or in other matters is directed towards taking things in a particular direction which makes it stronger, step by step. We are today not perhaps as strong as we would wish ourselves to be, but we are making every effort at the moment to gain that strength, both amongst the people and also in regard to the defence forces. It is this united

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

strength of the people, of the defence forces backed by a united and disciplined people, that will carry us through. I say this about discipline because although hon. Members opposite would like us to be strong, sometimes they are not equally keen on discipline. I do not think you can have strength unaccompanied by discipline. So if we take these things together, I think that we will march forward and we shall achieve the objectives of our foreign policy.

15.59 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
contd.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO
ENSURE SECURITY FROM ATTACKS BY
NAGA HOSTILES IN BORDER AREAS OF
ASSAM AND MANIPUR—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody can make a speech in one minute. So we can start with the adjournment motion now.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn".

I have gone through the statement made by the hon. Home Minister on 15 July in this House with due care and caution. I congratulate him on the straight forwardness that he has imported into his statement. When the Home Minister gave an account of the diabolical killing of 23 armed constables of the Central Reserve Police and one more on the same day—that comes to 24—there was a shudder in this House. I would say that that shudder was very legitimate because there is one thing common amongst Indians, that is, patriotism. These 24 armed constables who died on the Tamenglong-Imphal Road are patriots, brave souls. We pay our homage to them because it is they who are holding high the banner of

Indian freedom in this difficult terrain, in these difficult mountainous regions. The Home Minister has said that the hon. Prime Minister has sent Rs. 24,000 to their families. I would say that that amount is very meagre—Rs. 24,000 for the families of 24 persons killed. I hope and trust that the hon. Home Minister would try to increase the amount.

16 hrs.

The statement of the hon. Home Minister pinpoints three basic things: (1) the extension of this agreement for the suspens of operations on the Naga hostiles called cease-fire agreement to areas in Manipur, the Tamenglong Division particularly, which was beyond the pale of Naga hostile activities before; (2) the use of automatic weapons by the Naga hostiles in this killing operation; and (3) that the Government takes a serious view of these developments in that part of the country. Added to these three basic points that have been pointed in his statement, I may draw your attention to the statement made by the hon. External Affairs Minister on 10th July on the floor of the House when he said that peace and order, law and order, are maintained in Nagaland.

My objection is this. This demand for a sovereign Nagaland was first adumbrated on 21st May, 1947 by the Naga National Council of which association or organisation Mr. Phizo was the President. And then the Naga hostiles rose in armed revolt against the Indian Government in 1954. Since 1954 there has been no incident in this area of Manipur. These areas of Manipur were comparatively calm and quiet. By extending this so-called cease-fire agreement to these areas of Manipur, the hon. Home Minister has allowed the fire of rebellion to burn there, as a result of which our personnel are killed. I do not know why this was allowed.

I do not hold the present Home Minister responsible for that. It was his distinguished predecessor Mr. Nanda who allowed this cease-fire agreement to be extended to these areas of Manipur. But I hear that poor Mr. Nanda is also not responsible. This was done over his head by the then Prime Minister. Whatever that might be, I hope and trust that our present Home Minister will review the entire matter and see that this does not happen again.

Under the cover of this so-called cease-fire agreement the Naga hostiles have extended their area of operations to certain other areas. One is the Tamenglong Division of Manipur. Another is the Tuensang area, formerly a division of NEFA. The Naga hostiles are now recruiting armed volunteers from the people of these areas and enlisting their full support for a sovereign Nagaland. They are doing that in Tamenglong and Tuensang. From Tuensang they go to China. At the same time in Tuensang they are organising another campaign, a campaign of bringing the Kachins of Upper Burma into their fold, into their ambit, and with these people of Upper Burma and the people of Nagaland and the neighbouring areas, they want to constitute a sovereign Christian State. That is their ambition now, and that also came up on the floor of the House, and to that Mr. Chagla possibly gave a reply. Why has it happened? This has happened only because of the erroneous policy pursued by the Government so far. And I will say that the Government suffers from myopic vision. If it did not, it would not have allowed the Naga hostile activities to be extended to these areas.

This so-called cease-fire agreement gives a lot of advantage to the Naga hostiles, and therefore they want it to continue. I am not to be misunderstood. I want peace in Nagaland, but the way that is pursued by this Government is not the way that

will lead to peace ultimately in Nagaland.

What are they doing under the cover of this cease-fire agreement, and what is Mr. Phizo doing? Mr. Phizo is in England now under the god-fatherly care of the Rev. Michael Scott. Mr. Phizo almost fizzled out in London, and it is this Government that has given him a fresh lease of life. In his latest communication to the President and the Prime Minister of the so-called Federal Government, he has instructed them not to scrap the so-called cease-fire agreement, to continue with the cease-fire agreement, because the cease-fire pays them dividends.

This cease-fire agreement stipulates that no party, whether the Indian army or the Naga hostiles, should carry arms beyond 100 yards of their camps, but what is happening? While the Indian army personnel are confined to their camps with their arms and ammunitions, whatever they might have, the Naga hostiles are parading their arms and ammunitions, demonstrating them and using them whenever possible as they have used in this Tamenglong-Imphal Road recently on the 12th July. This is a clear breach of this so-called cease-fire agreement by the Naga hostiles, and we must take serious note of it.

Under the cover of this so-called cease-fire agreement, the Naga hostiles have organised and strengthened their so-called Federal Government. And would you believe me if I tell you that in Nagaland itself where, according to Mr. Chagla, law and order have been restored, there are two parallel governments now, one the Government of T. Angami which is friendly to us, and another that of Sugato, the Naga Federal Government? And from Kohima you can see the headquarters of the Naga Federal Government situated on a hill top in Chedema. What we want is this, that the Government of T.

[Shri Hem Barua]

Angami lawfully established in Nagaland which is a tender plant should be nourished with all the support that we can give him, but what is happening is that he is occasionally bypassed. How? Very recently Mr. Angami said Mr. Phizo, for me, is an outsider, he is a forgotten man. These are his words, and you can put these words in inverted commas. The hon External Affairs Minister stated on 10th July that Mr Phizo is a British national. True, by virtue of accepting British citizenship, he is not an Indian, but yet negotiations are carried on with Mr Phizo frequently. Very recently two emissaries of Naga hostiles were sent to London. For what purpose? To contact Phizo and have his advice. As is well known, in 1965 you sent Mr Phizo's brother, Mr. Valley, for the same purpose. He came back. He has not said a word to this Government formally. I do not know about the Federal Government, he might have said something to them, but I remember one thing. In 1965 on 5th September at Dum Dum airport he issued a statement, and in that statement I remember one particular sentence of his. He said: "My brother's ideas about Nagaland becoming free remain unchanged." The two emissaries who went recently have brought back the same message judging from the statements they have made. I do not understand why Government should go on encouraging the Naga hostile leaders to pay visits to London to consult Mr Phizo who, as I have said already, has fizzled out. But you are giving him a new lease of life. We have our enemies also on our borders. Peking radio is always encouraging the Naga and Mizo hostiles; it describes them as revolutionaries. You can put these words within inverted commas. China and Pakistan are in the habit of taking sordid pleasure in our pains. It is because of the inept policy of this Government that our enemies, China and Pakistan, are getting encouragement. It was said here that our Prime Minister is having

talks with friendly hostiles. It is a good coinage no doubt from the linguistic point of view—friendly hostiles. What is the use of holding parleys with them if they are not command respect among their followers and are unable to deliver the goods? Gen. Kaito has taken full command of the Naga army. Sukato the so called Prime minister of the so called federal government is his brother. Kaito says that there should be less moderate government.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Why are you pointing your finger at the Speaker?

Shri Hem Barua: I am so sorry. The statement of the hon Home Minister—I hope he will excuse my pointing my finger at him—pinpoints another thing, namely, use of automatic weapons by the Naga hostiles against our armed constabulary on the Imphal-Tamenlong road on 12th July. Wherefrom do they get these arms and ammunitions? We were told years back by the then Prime Minister that they are getting these from the arms dumps the Japanese might have left in Nagaland during the second world war. But reports show that they are getting arms and ammunitions from other sources also—Pakistan and China. I remember it was Mr. Rolfox who gave a report to a London newspaper that the Naga hostiles are getting arms from China. But that was discounted as false here. Today it is an open fact that they are getting weapons from Pakistan and China. What are our security measures there? Our security measures have lamentably failed. If the security measures did not fail, Mr. Lal Denga, the president of the so-called Mizo national front could not escape to Pakistan and then to London on a Pakistani passport under the name of 'Lal Khan'. He has returned and I hear that he is ill and lying in a hospital in Dacca. Let him recover as soon as possible. That shows the weakness of the security measures.

Sometimes back it was disclosed here that two delegations one of Naga hostiles and another of Mizo hostiles went to Dacca to meet the Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi. Unfortunately our Government knew nothing about that. We have a diplomatic mission in Dacca but it was silent about it; it knew nothing about this. These connections are going on. Possibly those people are also opening a window on us—China and Pakistan. These Naga and Mizo hostiles go to Pakistan. Dacca There they receive guerilla training and from there they are transported by air to Peking for the collection of arms and ammunitions. This shows the utter failure of our security measures in that part of our country. The result of that was the diabolical killing of so many personnel of the Indian Constabulary who are like good Indians and good patriots are holding the banner of this country aloft in that part. They know, if India dies, who lives. It is for India that they are sacrificing their lives. We must not forget that.

As Mr Chagla has said, it is true there is peace in Nagaland. But there is no peace on the Assam-Nagaland border or in Manipur. They are playing a very clever game. They are having peace in Nagaland doing nothing in Nagaland but shifting their area of operations to the border area of Assam and to certain areas in Manipur. These are areas covered by the so-called cease fire agreement. That is why this cease-fire agreement should cease. The cease-fire agreement has given them an opportunity to open fire on you when they think it is possible to do so. I should not be misunderstood when I say that. I know as the hon. Home Minister says that he takes a very serious view of this. He will, I think, continue to take a serious view and do the needful to see that peace is restored there. Whenever there are talks with the Prime Minister here, the Naga hostiles start playing all their tricks in Assam. They synchronise their revolutionary efforts with peaceful talks. When the fourth round of

talks takes place very soon, the Prime Minister should ask them: Do you once for all propose to live within the Indian Union or not? If you do not want to live within the Indian Union, I am not prepared to talk with you. If you are prepared to live within the Indian Union, I am ready to talk with you and see that your aspirations are fulfilled as far as possible according to the Constitution of India

ओ विभूति विष्णु (मातिहारी)
प्रध्यम महोदय, हमारे विरापी पक्ष के
भाईयों ने यह जो ऐडजानेमेट मोशन रखा
है दरमयन यह ऐडजानेमेट मोशन
के साथक चीज नहीं है। यह नो अपने
धर की बात है और इस में तो मब नागा
को मिल कर बाते बरनी चाहिए कि इस
समस्या का समाधान हम कैसे करें

जैसे कि हमारे देश के राज्यों
में बीच झगड़े उठते हैं, आधि धोर मद्रास
का झगड़ा हुआ। आधि का अलग राज्य
निर्माण किया जाय इस को नेकर
बलवं फलाद हुए और सरकार ने आधि
राज्य का अलग निर्माण किया। इसी
तरीके से बन्दरई के बारे में झगड़ा हुआ
और केंद्रीय सरकार ने मलाह मणिविं
आदि से उन के बारे में निवारा किया
मब नागा लैट बाले चाहते हैं कि उन्हें
आटानमी मिले, अपने कुछ हक हकूम
मिले तो जैसे प्रौर यूबो को हक है वैसे हां
भधिकार नागालैड का भी मिलना चाहिए।
लेकिन अगर वह चाहते हैं कि हम से जुटा
हो जाये, स्वाधीन और स्वतंत्र हो जाये
तो यह एक बतरे की बात है यह एक
बतरनाक चीज है। अबबारों में
बराबर आता है कि उन के आदमा चोन
में ये और चीन से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये
तो उस हालत में तो यह, और भी ज्यादा
बतरनाक बात हो जाती है। मैं अपनी
सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सोन
जो यह कहते हैं कि सरकार सलक है, सरकार

[भी विजूति भिन्न]

वह करती है और सरकार वैसा करती है तो आप लोगों की इन बातों पर हम लागों को विचास नहीं है। मैं पुराना कांसी हूँ, मैं आप का इतिहास जानता हूँ। हम लोग लड़ाई लड़ते थे स्वराज्य की, तिब्बल डिसम्बाविडिग्लॅस एन्क्वार्टरी कमेटी बिठलाई गई कि हम कैसे अपेक्षा से लड़ेगे, लेकिन आप लागों ने कह दिया कि हमारे नेताओं ने कॉसिल एन्टी का प्रांताम मान दिया और उस में चले गये। हम लागे पूर्ण स्वनवता को लड़ाई लड़ते रहे, नेताओं ने गांधी जी को बीठ के पीछे देश के पार्टिशन को कबूल कर लिया। गांधी जी पटना में थे या नोशाखाली में थे। इस लिए आप की बातों के बारे में मैं बड़ी सख्ती से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा कहनी है नि नागा लैड हमारे कास्टिटयूशन के प्रन्दर रहेगा। लेकिन उन की यह बान मेरी ममता में नहीं आती। हम लाग भी गांधी मेरी ममता करते हैं, मुझ कर्ने हें, जगड़ा करते हैं। पहले दिन या हूँमरे दिन बातें तय हो जाती हैं। जो बेंकिक चीज़ है, आधारभूत चीज़ है, उस के बारे में फैसला हो जाता है। उस के बाद महाई और मुदानय में बात होती है। अगर सुनह हूँ तो हूँ, नहीं तो मुकदमा लड़ते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ ता नागालैड के लागे न जाने कितने दफे आये, पता ही नहीं लगता कि क्या बात है। आखिर हम लोग भी हृष्मन बीम्ब हैं, हम भी दुनिया में रहते हैं, लेकिन आप की बातों का कोई ठिकाना नहीं लगता।

मुझे खतरा मालूम होता है कि आप नो उन से बात करते जाते हैं, लेकिन उन का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वह अपनी तीवारी कर रहे हैं, बाहर से अपने आदमियों को ट्रेन कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि उन ट्रेन में आप की गोरिका, बारफेप्र का सामना करना पड़े, जो कि

पहाड़ी इलाके में बैठा मुश्किल होता है। उधर हमारा दुश्मन पाकिस्तान बैठा हुआ है, हमारा दुश्मन भीन बैठा हुआ है और हमारे बर के आदमी जो भागा जाते हैं वह भी हम से बुल नहीं है। ऐसे न हो कि किसी दिन खतरा पैदा हो जाए इस खतरे को देखते हुए आप की तैयारी पूरी नहीं मालूम होती है। आपका खुकिया विभाग ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहा है। हमें ऐसा होता है कि एक अफमर के पीछे दूसरा अफमर लगा दिया जाता है। राज्य को बलाने वाले गेसा किया करते हैं। अपनेर आप ने बाणक्षय को पढ़ा हांगा तो आप को पढ़ा होगा कि अगर एक जेलर रहा रहता था तो उस के पीछे भी बाणक्षय का आदमी रहता था, फिर उस आदमी के पीछे बाणक्षय का दूसरा आदमी रहता था और देखा करना था कि कौन क्या करता है। मुझे खतरा मालूम पड़ता है कि आप का खुकिया विभाग उनका काफी नहीं है कि आप का बहा को पूरी खबर दे। आपके देश के बहुत में आदमी बले जाते हैं और देनिया या कर नागालैड बापस आकर गडबड करते हैं, और आप को उन का पता नहीं चलता है। जब नागालैड को कुछ अधिकार किये तो मुझे यह है कि पहिले जी ने कहा था कि यह काइनल चीज़ है। उन के अध्ययन को आप उठा कर लेंगिये, उस में आप का किनेगा कि उन्होंने कहा था कि यह अन्तिम चीज़ है, आगे और काई जगड़ा नहीं होगा। लेकिन उनके बाद फिर जगड़ा जुह हुआ। फौजी साहब बने गये। ऐंगर उस सबव किहाँ साहब पकड़ जाते तो उन पर किमिल केस चलता, लेकिन यह इगलैड बने गये। उस के बाद मिलूब होता है कि वह भारत आयेंगे आर बैल भीन करेंगे। भीरी संसार में नहीं आता कि यह कैसी चीज़ है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की जो नीति है उब जो देश के साथसे बूलासा होवा चाहिये। मैं कावेस मैन के नामे जो नामी देश चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नीति का बूलासा न होने के कारण आपने हिन्दुस्तान में हम हमने आपकी सरकार लां दा। सेटर में भी हम लोगों की नादाद कम हो गई है। इन लिए जो नामोंनीति बनाने वाने हैं, राजनीति बनाने वाले हैं, उन की नीति साफ होनी चाहिये। जेकिन जैशपने विरोधा भाइयों से भी कहा कि अगर हमारी सरकार वहां सको करेंगी और उनका प्रतिरोध, नामों बलायेंगे, तब उस के ऊपर भी उड़ावंथें मोक्षन द्या जायेगा।

जो नामांशोर जात्यां (ठापुड़)
नहीं आयेगा।

जो विभूति विभ ने जाती जी से कह दूँ कि अगर आयेगा। अगर गोंदो चलेंगी तब भी आयेगा और नहीं चलेंगे। तब भी आयेगा। इस लिये मैं कहना हूँ कि इस के बारे में आगे हातम लिन कर ननि निर्वाचित करे। यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है।

एक जाननीत्य सदस्य यह सरकार जो असकलता पर स्वयं प्रस्ताव है।

जो उत्तराय (पुद्दकोंट) नहुलव-
बाहो।

जो विभूति विभ नक्सलबाओं में तो हम लोगों का लाभारो है। अगर वही दानत नागर लेंड में होती है तो वहां पर भी हमें वह बही करना होगा, और आप के साथ भी करना पड़ेगा तो उन के साथ भी करें। आप चबराह्ये नहीं आपका भी हम को पूरा अनुप्रव है।

Mr. Speaker: If you reply to them then the trouble starts; and I am helpless; not either of you.

जी: विभूति विभू : यह भी 'इमारे भाई हैं आप भी हमारे भाई हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Address the Chair, the parliamentary practice is to address the Chair That will avoid the trouble

जी विभूति विभ अध्यक्ष महोदय में आप मे कहना हूँ कि यह लंग बही है जो जब मा० 1642 में हम आपनी आजादी की नहाई लड़ने वे तब हम को पकड़े थे। मुलाको पकड़वाने की इन लागों ने कोशिश की थी। ऐसी उन जी नीति है, उस में हमारी ही सरकार है जो उस का बद्दलत करती है, नहीं तो उन लागों की द्वाल दूसरों होगी।

नामांशें के बारे में सूझे यह कहना है कि असम हिल्स के बारे में हमारी एक निश्चित नीति रही चाहिये। गृह भवी जी ने बदान दिया था। उसके ऊपर सब इकट्ठे हुए। वेरी समझ में नहीं आता 5 लाख 4 लाख 3 लाख और 2 लाख की किनारी स्टेट बह बनायेंगे। अगर इस तरह से स्टेट्स बनानी गृह कर दिया तो बिहार मे ही चार स्टेट्स बनानी पड़ेंगी। एक भोजपुरी स्टेट बनानी होगी दूसरी भैंचिली स्टेट बनानी पड़ेंगी तीसरी लालखट स्टेट बनानी पड़ेंगी और चौथी बर्देह की माराठी स्टेट बनानी पड़ेंगी। इस तरह से यह जीमारी फैलती जाती है। इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से मोब समझ कर आप को स्टेट्स की नीति बनानी चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह जाननीमेवल हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि पहाड़ों के बारे में सरकार को अपनी जात नीति निर्वाचित करनी चाहिये।

एक बात और है। हमारी सरकार डर जाती है। यह सिर्फ़ ब्रेकर पालिटिक्स जानती है। जब कोई हमला करता है तब हमारी सरकार उत्तीर्ण जात सुनती है। सरकार की पाल परिवर्तन नीति होगी चाहिये। चुप्पार

[श्री विभूति 'बाह्य']

को अपनी तरफ से जो कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये वह उसको करे । अगर नीति के कारण उसको सरकार छोड़ भी देनी पड़े तो उसको छोड़ देना चाहिये लेकिन नीति से हटना नहीं चाहिये । यह सालच नहीं होनी चाहिये कि हम बटाकर गवर्नरेंट में बने रहे या मिनिस्टर बने रहे । कभी हो सकता है कि आप को विरोध में जाना पड़े । लेकिन हमारी नीति तो निश्चित होनी चाहिये । गांधी जी कई बार हार गये सिविल हिंसाभिडिएंस फैल हुए लेकिन वह अपने मिडान से नहीं हटे ।

नागालैंड में हमारे 24 भाई भारे गये हैं । 24 हजार रुपया प्रधान मंत्री ने उनके लिये दिया है । वह बहुत कम है । एक आदमी भर गया उसके लिये एक हजार रुपया क्या बीज है । उम्मी जिन्दगी के लिये एक हजार रुपये की कोई कीमत नहीं है ।

गृह-हार्य भंडालय वें राज्य भंडी (श्री विज्ञा चतुरं शुश्रू) : बाद में और दिया जायेगा ।

श्री विभूति भिठ्ठ : और देना चाहिये और भनाउम करना चाहिये । लेकिन हमारे भाई नहीं करने । अगर हमें भारा जाये पीटा जाये और हमारा एक आदमी भर जाये उसके बाद एक हजार रुपया दिया जाये तो आदमी पकड़ कर भारने लग जायेगे कि हमारा तो आदमी भर गया और हम को 1 हजार रुपया देते हैं ? आप को कम से कम 5 या 10 हजार रुपया देना चाहिये एक-एक आदमी को और उसको भनाउम भी करना चाहिये । यह रुपया तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने कंठ से दिया है ; गृह भंडी जी भी तो अपने आदमी हैं उनको कहना चाहिये वा कि वह गृह भंडालय से हटना रुपया देते हैं । तभी आपके आदमियों को एनकरेलेंट होता ।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सरकार जो लकड़ कमा रही है और

वहाँ पर जिस तरह की कार्रवाई लोग कर रहे हैं उस ओर भी सरकार को सतकं रहना चाहिये । नागालैंड के आदमियों पर मुझे तक होता है । मैं लोग भीन से सम्बन्ध रख कर आर्मी बगेरह की ड्रेसिंग दिना नहीं है । अपने आदमियों को ।

अपेक्षा पादरियों से भी हम को होशियार रहना चाहिये । जिन्होंने मरहठा इनिहाम पढ़ा है और हमारे बच्चाण सात्र बुद मरहठा है, उन्होंने देखा होगा कि अपेक्षा ने किस तरह से मरहठा कोट में प्रवेश किया और प्रवेश करने के बाद रथोदा से मालमट और बेसीन की ट्रिटीज कर के मरहठों का राज्य हड्डप लिया । इन कामों के लिये नव से पहले पादगी जाने हैं । उन्हें बाद धीरे धीरे उनकी राजनीति जानी है । गांधीर्नि के बाद धीरे धीरे उनकी क़ड़नीति जाना है । और क़टनीति के जाने के बाद उनकी कोज जानी है । इसलिये नागालैंड में जो उनका ख्याल है कि अलग स्टेट बनाये उनसे उनको होशियार रहना चाहिये ।

हमारी बुलादिस्मी कहिये या बदकिस्मती कहिये, हम ने सेक्युरिटी स्टेट की घोषणा की । अगर सविधान बनने के समय मैं होता तो उनको ऐसा न बनने देता क्योंकि देश में जिसकी प्रिडामिनेम ही, जिसका बहुमत हो, उसका राज्य होना चाहिये । यह गलत काम हुआ । बहुत से गलत काम हुए हैं । लेकिन जो हो चुका वह हो चुका । आप से अगर यह गलती की गई तो फिर इस देश का कोई टिकाना नहीं है । यहाँ पर हमारी 20 की मैजारिटी रुग्गी है । अगर हम ने इस तरह के काम किये तो आगे चल कर यह भी नहीं रह जायेगी । इसलिये वहाँ पर हम को पादरी लोगों के बिलाक बिना किसी हितक के काम करना चाहिये ताकि पादरी लोग कोई गोल माल यहाँ पर न कर सकें । भारत का राज्य एहते हुए कंजो साहब कौन से बात बते ?

उन्हें कौन से गया ? यही पादरी लोग से गये । वह पादरी लोग अपने संस्कार और अपनी लंस्कृति से कर भाते हैं । जहाँ वह पादरी वहाँ आये, जहाँ लोगों ने उनके साथ चाप पिया, जहाँ किसी अपेक्षा पादरी ने आ कर हो-चार नरम गरम बातें की कि हम उनके साथ मिसलेड हो जाते हैं और हमारा सारा काम नष्ट हो जाता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं उन्हें बराबर चाणक्य की नीति के मुताबिक काम करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी दल को एडजर्नमेंट भोगत लाने की कोई जरूरत इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं है । वह हम सब का मामला है, यह हम सब का सवाल है । अगर यह मामला येत मिलाप से नहीं सुलझता है तो इसको हमें शक्ति के बल पर हल करना पड़ेगा । लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की भी नागा लोगों के साथ कई बार बातचीत हुई थी । तब भी यह कोशिश की गई थी कि येत मिलाप से इस समस्या को हल किया जाये । अगर यह मामला इस तरह में नहीं सुलझता है तो अपको गोली से काम लेना पड़ेगा और ये जो विद्रोही तत्व हैं इनको खत्म करना पड़ेगा, इनके बाद को नष्ट करना होगा । यहीं तो रास्ते हैं जिनमें मे एक को अपना कर भाष इस समस्या का हल निकाल सकते हैं । और कोई रास्ता नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह निर्णय से कि दो-चार महीने के अन्दर अन्दर यह मामला खत्म हो और अगर नहीं होता है तो सरकार को उचित कारबाई करनी चाहिये ताकि नागासैन हमारे साथ रह सके । किसी भी हालत में वह भारत से प्रतग नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, if it was only a matter of deploiting the killing of our policemen and want of vigilance, there would be no question that the whole House would be behind the adjournment

motion. We on these benches are as unhappy and distressed as any one that these things should have happened and these men of ours who were defending the country far away at their place of duty under difficult conditions should have been exposed to this kind of massacre.

But, unfortunately, the adjournment motion which my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua has moved describes the incident under discussion as "a blatant result of the erroneous policy pursued by the Government." I tried to listen very carefully to find out what was this erroneous policy. From the way in which he kept on referring to the "so-called cease-fire" repeatedly I got the feeling—I hope I am not wrong—that the policy that he thinks erroneous, from which all this flowed, is what I would describe as a policy of conciliating the Naga people. Now, if this is the erroneous policy the adjournment motion refers to, then, I am afraid we on these benches cannot support this adjournment motion, because we believe that the policy of conciliation is the correct policy in this connection. We believe that negotiation and talking is infinitely superior, even if it is long drawn out and trying to shooting. Even, Mr. Winston Churchill, whom Marshal Stalin described as "that old horse", said: "Jaw, jaw is much better than war, war

Now, two attacks were made on policemen successively in Manipur. The Home Minister will correct me, if I am wrong, but my recollection is that the cease-fire agreement does not extend to Manipur.

Shri Hem Barua: It does.

Shri M. R. Masani: My recollection also is, that when the cease-fire agreement was being negotiated it was the Government of Manipur which said that it did not want to be included in the specific agreement I speak subject to correction.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It does extend to some parts of Manipur.

Shri M. R. Mehta: Well, if these parts are within the cease-fire agreement then, to that extent, if it can be proved that the underground or Federal Republic as it calls itself is responsible, then it is a breach of the cease-fire agreement. But the fact remains that in Nagaland proper, outside Manipur, peace has been reigned for nearly three years.

It is true that the negotiations are getting too prolonged. I sympathise with my friend who spoke just now, who wanted a time-limit to be put. Now, the time-limit idea sounds attractive. But, it needs to be thought through to its logical conclusion. It is no good putting a time-limit; and then, if it fails, drawing back in horror from what is to come.

We are engaged in a major educative effort to educate the Naga people, who feel they are different from us, to educate them to feel that in this great family of the Indian Union there is room for them, there is room for all our hill tribes and the border people, not all of whom share that feeling of oneness. Today there is discontent on the borders from Kashmir at one end to Manipur at the other, and what we do in Nagaland will have its repercussions on the rest of our rather active and dissatisfied border. And when we are pursuing this major objective, a certain amount of patience may be necessary.

When we come back from Nagaland in 1965 as the Mission sent by Parliament—my hon. friend, the Deputy-Speaker, next to me, was a member—and others present were members—we had two passages in our report which are very relevant. What we said in our Report was unanimous and Members of all Parties shared it. I quote them from the proceedings of this House:

"The Chief Minister and a number of officials whom we met thought that the prolongation of peace was both to India's and Naga's advantage."

It further went on to say:

"The Delegation reiterates that the suspension of firing has been beneficial both to India and Nagaland and would like it to be prolonged."

Of course, everyone has a right to ask: How long? I agree it is very trying; it is a war of nerves that develops. These may be referred to as negotiations of the Poumoung sort in which the Communists, the Chinese Communists particularly, are very expert. We do not want to encourage that. But the question does arise. If you have a deadline of two or four months, as Mr. Bibhutil Mahra suggested, even of six months or one year, as somebody else might suggest, what do you do at the end of the deadline? What do you do when D-Day comes? Unfortunately, an agreement is not capable of being signed. What do you do then? I think that those who talk of a deadline should address their minds to this problem now, not when it arises.

It is quite clear that when we set a deadline, the ultimatum, then what follows is that we have to start shooting. We are fighting very brave people, very fine people. The tragedy of Nagaland is that right is fighting right, not wrong fighting right. Both are right in their own way. We have to make them see that our right involves their right in it, that their independence is safeguarded by membership of the Indian Union, that the Thirteenth amendment is not the last word and that we can pass another one so long as they stay in the family of the Indian Union.

If you are going to resort to shooting, let us consider the horror of it. For 13 years, we shot and we did not get anywhere. It is true that for three years we have talked and we have also got nowhere. Is it not better we take another year or two rather than go back to 13 years of shooting against these brave people?

who are not capable of being subjugated? What you will have to indulge in is a war of extermination, something that the Americans did to the Red Indians which is a blot in their history even today in the United States. Are we the kind of people who can be guilty of this ruthlessness or brutality? I would like to think that we are not. I know our Generals in the Nagaland would draw back in horror from the burning of villages, the mass destruction of the people, huddling them into a stockade like the Red Indians and shooting every Naga at sight who will not go in the stockades. Are we really prepared for this? If we are not, then let us be patient, let us not censure the Government for the job they are doing, of trying to hold the ring, keeping the talks going, and hoping that some day the end will come.

We, certainly, do not feel that on this particular account the failure of the Government should be called erroneous or should be censured. We do not think that this is the way we can deal with this. If there is a failure, I would say the real failure is the failure to work out a well-thought-out policy for all our border peoples and hill tribes, a policy that would assure them the fullest measure of autonomy within the Indian Union. That, I think, is the policy by which we can stop our Chinese Communist enemies from having a finger in the pie, from exploiting these people who have some Mongloid blood in their vein to make them feel that Communist China is their friend, not the Indian Union.

I feel, therefore, that the House should not move in the spirit of this adjournment motion. I request my hon. friend, Mr. Hem Barua, to withdraw it because, I think, to pursue this path leads to an end that he himself is too decent to contemplate. If that is so, let us give Government time to pursue this apocryphal task in which they are involved.

ओ भानुबाई चटेन (डमाई) : मुझे कही है कि आदरणीय सदस्य श्री बतानी ने इस एडब्ल्यूमेंट भोजन का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करके उन्होंने यही काम किया है। असम के बारे में प्रौढ़ बास कर इस पहाड़ी इलाके के बारे में श्री हेम बरुदा को बितानी जानकारी हो सकती है उतनी जानकारी हम सोगों को जो पहाड़ी इलाके से बहुत पूर है, नहीं हो सकती है। हमें कम जानकारी है। पहाड़ी इलाके का जो भाग सिक्किम विस्तार है, जो आदिशसी लोग वहा रहते हैं, उनके जो जास सवालात है, वे सदाज्ञत एवं सियोटी राष्ट्राभाव नहीं हैं, राष्ट्रीय सवाल नहीं है, बहुत ज्यादा हृद तक वे आधिक मवाल हैं, गरीबी पूर करने के सवालात हैं, प्रभानन्दा पूर करने के सवालात हैं। इन सवालों को और इन परिस्थितियों को एक्स-प्लायट करने की कार्रवाई कुछ लालों की तरफ से होती है और वे लोग इनकी एक अलग से जाति बना करके इनके द्वारा बगाबत करवाना चाहते हैं। बरुदा साहब इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। किर भी उन्होंने एडब्ल्यूमेट भोजन लाने की कोशिश की है। इस भोजन को लाते सब उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि होम चिनिस्टर साहब को हम उत्तरदाबी नहीं ठहरा सकते हैं क्योंकि उनकी कुछ गलती नहीं है। उन्होंने तो अच्छी तरह से कार्य किया है। होम चिनिस्टर के बारे में इस तरह की बात कहने के बाद वह एडब्ल्यूमेट भोजन पेश करते हैं। इस प्रकार के इनकानिस्टेंट व्यवहार से यह पता चलता है कि इस एडब्ल्यूमेट भोजन के बारे में उनके दिल में कितनी दिलचस्पी है। यह इस समस्या को हल करने के विषय में कितनी बन्धीरता से लोचते हैं, इस बारे में भी देरे दिल में लक है। यह सवाल ऐसा नहीं है कि इसके बारे में इस हाउस में हल सोन कोई बलग से विचार करे या छारकार कोई बलग से विचार करे। इस भ्रम के बारे में हलारी बलग बलग राखे हो सकती हैं, सेकिन हमें यह नहीं कूलना चाहिए कि यह

[भी : नुभाई पटेल]

एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है ।

16.40 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

यह समस्या हमारे देश के एक पहाड़ी ज़ोड़ से सम्बन्ध रखनी है, जो भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बर्बा, पाकिस्तान और चीन की सीमा पर स्थित है। इन्हिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता और इस सवाल की नज़ारत को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक-न्याय बैठ कर हमको हल करने के बारे में सोचें। हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कोई एक बदम उठाने से या किसी एक ही तरीने से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

यदि मरकार ने इम समस्या को मुलझाने के लिए काँगड़ा न की हो, तो हम उसकी आवाज़नाकर सवालें थे। लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में माफ कहा है कि अमृतबर, 1963 से लेकर, जब कि हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट का स्वशासन देने की योजना तैयार की गई, 8 और 9 जुलाई, 1967 तक, जब कि पालियामेंट और भारत संघीयता के सदस्यों के बीच में डिस्काइन हुआ, इम समस्या को हल करने के मर्जी समझौते प्रयास किये गए। जैसा कि हाम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है, अमृतबर, 1963 में हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट का स्वशासन देने की एक योजना तैयार की गई, जिसके बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई। उसके बाद पाटस्कर कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई, जिसने इस योजना की फैटेल तैयार की। फिर कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी ने भी इस मामले पर विचार किया और हिल एरियाव के विभिन्नतिनिषियोंत के लाल बातचीत की। जनवरी में हिल एरियाव के प्रतिनिषियों के माल फिर चर्चा हुई। फिर मई में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों और सम्बांधों के प्रतिनिषियों के लाल विचार-विमर्श किया।

वहाँ पर सीड़-कावर होने के बाबजूद हमारी पुलिस उत्तरोत्तर में पेट्रोल करती रही। चूंकि हमारे 24 सिपाही वहाँ पर मारे गए हैं, इसलिए आवाजीय सदस्य ने यह इस्तीफ़ भागाया है कि गवर्नरेट की नीति बदलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना उल्लंघन है कि गवर्नरेट ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि गवर्नरेट की नीति ठीकी है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नरेट की तरफ़ से किंजों के बारे में सख्त कदम नहीं उठाया गया है और क्या माइकल स्काट के विषद् कार्यवाही करके उसको देश से नहीं निकाल दिया गया है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक दृश्यमेन प्रावलम है। हम कोई मशीनों से नहीं लड़ पाए हैं। आखिर हम लागों ने ही सारे देश में यह भावना पैदा की है कि हम स्वतन्त्र हैं। स्वतन्त्रता की यह हवा उन लोकों में भी चली है। लेकिन अगर वे लोग किती रुक्त रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं, तो उनका सही रास्ते पर जाने का उदाय बेबल मिलिटरी आपरेशन नहीं है, उन का दबाना, सपरेस करना और खत्म करना नहीं है। यह आवश्यक है कि हम लोग वहा जाकर कुछ काम करे। मिंके मरकार के ही काम करने का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे सामाजिक वार्यकर्ता वहा जा कर काम करे। माननीय सदस्य, आप बहुधा, उस लोक के नज़दीक ही रहते हैं। वह वहा पर कितनी बार गए हैं, मूले मालूम नहीं है। वर्तनाग और मिलो आदि लोगों के बीच में कितनी बार गए हैं, वहा पर उन्होंने कितनी इन्टीट्यूशन्ज स्थापित की, कितना सोशल और एजुकेशनल वर्क किया, उनकी बल्लवरल एक्सिविटीज़ को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, क्या कार्यवाही की, अगर उन्होंने यह जानकारी दी होती तो मैं उनकी बान को समझ सकता था। (व्यवकाल) मैं तो बहुत दूर रहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य आवाज में रहते हैं। इस लिए मैं उनसे पूछ रहा हूँ।

मैं किर निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि वह सवाल सिर्फ़ सरकार के हाथों से हल होने वाला नहीं है। मान लीजिये कि वहाँ पर कोई पोलिटिकल एडजनेंट हो जाए वहाँ के पोलिटिकल स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में समझीता हो जाये तो उस से वहाँ की मव ममत्याये समाप्त नहीं हो जायेगी। जब तक हम उनके जीवन-स्तर को देख के दूसरे हिस्से के लोगों के स्तर तक ऊपर न उठायें, उनको आधिक रूप से उत्तरत न करें उन की गृहीती को दूर न करें, उनमें जीविक और मानविक मुकाबल का इत्ताम न करें, तब तक हम जाहे उनके राजकीय स्ट्रक्चर को कितना ही बढ़ाया बना दें, उन लोगों को सन्नोदन होने वाला नहीं है। हमारे देश के कई लोगों में राजनीय पोलिटिकल सवाल हल हो गया है लेकिन किर भी वहाँ के लोगों को सन्नोदन नहीं है जैसा कि बगान में नक्शनाड़ी की घटनाओं से प्रकट है। यही स्थिति केरल आदि कई प्रदेशों का है। वहाँ पर पोलिटिकल मवान नो हल हो गया है लेकिन वहा के लोगों की ओर से कई प्रकार की भाग सामने आती है।

यह नो ठीक है कि हम उन क्षेत्रों के गाजकीय सवाल को हल करे लेकिन जब तक हम वहाँ पर फालो-गण एक्शन लेकर उन लोगों की सोशल हैंटीट्रूयूनन्ज को स्टैंडब्यन नहीं करेंगे, उन की दूसरी भागों को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे, उनकी एस्पीरेशन्ज को समझने और पूरा करने की दिशा में बदल नहीं उठायेंगे, उन के स्तर को इनना क्षप नहीं उठायेंगे कि वे देश के दूसरे समाज के साथ बराबरी का दावा कर सकें तब तक यह सवाल बास्तविक रूप से हल होने वाला नहीं है।

सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस सवाल को सिर्फ़ पुलिस एक्शन या मिलिट्री प्रारेखन्ज की दृष्टि से न देखे बल्कि वह वहाँ की समस्या को दूसरी तरफ़ से हल करने का प्रयत्न करे। वहाँ तक हो सके उन लोगों

के साथ मानवीय बर्ताव किया जाये और उन लोगों के दिल जीतने की कोशिश की जाये। आखिर वे मव लोग रेबल नहीं हैं। हा जो रेबल हैं उन के माय बड़ा कड़े में कड़ा बर्नाव किया जाये।

मन्त्र मे मैं यह कहगा चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पर जो यह इत्ताम लगाया गया है कि सरकार ने कृष्ण नहीं किया है उम की नीति ढीली है और इसीलिए ये दुष्टनाये हुई हैं यह इत्ताम गलत है। वहा की एक विशेष त्रैनिहानिक और भीसोनिक परिस्थिति है। आदिवासी लोगों का रहने और मोचने का प्रयत्न एक दग है। इन सब कारणों में वहा की समस्या आज कुछ बेंचादा हो गई है। लेकिन यह कहना गलत है कि कोई अमृक कदम उठाने से वह समस्या हन हो जायेगी।

श्री ठेम बध्या ने जो एडजनेंमेंट मोशन इम मदन में रखा है मैं उन्हा विरोध करना है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इननी बात सुनने के बाद वह इस समस्या को गुलजार में ग्हायना करने के लिए प्रयत्न सहयोग देंगे। यह मवाल के बल एक पक्ष या मर्गार नहीं है बल्कि यह मारे सदन और मारे गाटु का सवाल है। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इम बात का खायाल कर के वह प्रयत्न एडजनेंमेंट मोशन को वापस ले ले।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

श्री अग्रसाम राव खोशीँ: (भोपाल) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम के अनुसार जनसभ का नम्बर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot exactly follow that. On every debate, if I were to follow that order, it would be awkward.

श्री अग्रसाम राव खोशीँ: अगर प्रोत्साहन अनुसार चला जाये तो ठीक रहेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall do it as far as as possible. The hon. Member will get an opportunity.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: There is no question of opportunity, but you should follow the procedure strictly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other day, several Members excluding those belonging to the Swatantra Party raised the question why every time the Swatantra Party representative should get the opportunity to initiate a discussion. At that time I said that normally we followed that order but it was not necessarily that we adhered to the priorities as claimed on the basis of numbers.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: पर्याप्त तक एक मतालय की मांग का विवाद भी किसी दूसरे दल ने अतिविषयक नहीं किया है।

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: जिन भद्रमो ने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है पहले उन को घबराह दिया जाना चाहिए।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): As the discussion has proceeded this afternoon, I have discovered with a little amusement, mixed perhaps with also a little consternation that perhaps for the first time in this House I found myself in agreement with many parts, though not all of the speech which Shri M. R. Masani made a little while ago.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Let him take care of himself.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Hem Barua and I were all in a delegation which some two and a half years ago went to Nagaland. And I am sorry to have to say that I have noticed from time to time Shri Hem Barua propounding certain formulations in regard to the Naga problems which do not appear to me to square with the ideas we brought back from Nagaland after our visit there as a Parliamentary delegation.

Even so, I am glad Shri Hem Barua has provided us with this opportunity because there are certain aspects of the handling by Government of the Naga problem which do require clarification by Government before Parliament; and the country. I have a fear that the Home Ministry with so many headaches and certain recent preoccupations which have proliferated has not applied its mind properly to this matter. The Home Minister, I am sure, these days is much too busy with Naxalbari, Gherao and certain other things. He could easily think out ways and means of catching certain non-Congress Governments off the wrong foot, and the result has been that in regard to this Naga problem—in which his responsibility is primary, and the Prime Minister also has much to answer for in this regard—Government has not been doing its bit as far as results are concerned. And you judge always by results and not by professions. It is a very unpleasant thing—a tragic thing—that 24 of our policemen lost their lives. Of course, the House has unanimously expressed its sympathy; it cannot do more. It is an insufferable thing that this kind of incident continues to happen in Nagaland and in the peripheral area near about.

I do agree with what Shri Majlis said that we should have discussions. We should not conceive of a military solution which we impose by force on an unwilling Naga people or any other people living in contiguous areas. But naturally the country feels like asking: how long is this Naga question to remain hanging in mid-air, so to speak, to be a perennial question mark damaging the interests of our country and of peace throughout that area?

So what I feel is that while this House should reiterate that we should adhere to the policy of having discussions for as long a period as is necessary in order to have a settlement of this problem, we should also

have some indications regarding what Government is going to do, what is the kind of response the Government is receiving from the people there, how far is the Government of Nagaland, which is doing a very difficult job of work, really and truly entrenching itself in the affections of the people of the entire area of Nagaland? My difficulty is that Government does not tell us anything about it. An incident happens, a Minister comes and explains how it happens and says all necessary steps are being taken in this regard. I am sick of these brave postures being taken by Government from time to time regarding what is happening near our frontiers, whether in the north or in the east or in the west in regard to our neighbours. We find this sort of thing happening all the time. We are becoming a rather pathetic body of people in this country who take up poses in bravado but who cannot get a thing done. We always hear that sort of thing. Why do we not get some indication as to how Government is proceeding?

At one time there was a peace mission. Whether we like it or not, most of us felt extremely annoyed about the doings of a reverend gentleman, Mr. Michael Scott. But he is out of the picture. He may be pulling strings from somewhere outside and still continuing to do damage. But anyhow, there was a peace mission which from time to time would put forward certain propositions. A man like Jaya Prakash Narain assisted by Shri Bimal Prasad Chaliha would put forward certain propositions which were to us at least understandable formulations which could be the basis on which certain discussions could continue. Now we do not know. There is no peace mission. As far as we know, from time to time, we have heard of servodaya workers going to Nagaland, only a very few, a microscopic number; they go in batches of two or three and come back—an absolutely ineffective procedure. Are Indians quite so bankrupt of any kind of understanding of our

own people who live in Nagaland? We proudly assert here—and I have applauded the Home Minister when he has said about the Mizos and other headaches for the country—that they are our people and we cannot think of a policy of a military solution of their problem. They are our people. But are we so devoid of character and understanding that from our people we do not send missionaries of charity, missionaries of a sympathy, missionaries of assistance to go and live there and do something about it? Obviously we cannot. If we could do that sort of thing, possibly we would have heard about it. And so, all that we are told is that this Government is sticking to the proposition that nothing will be done outside the ambit of the Indian Constitution. We are all working within the limitations of the Constitution, and we consider our Constitution, in spite of its limitations, as a very good thing, but obviously the Nagas and the Mizos and so many other people near about—NEFA is asleep at the moment, but one never knows when there is a kind of explosion, and this Government comes only after the event has happened, it acquires whatever wisdom it does only after the event—do not appear to consider the Indian Constitution a good enough formulation as far as they are concerned. Have we any ideas? Is anything being thought out in regard to this matter?

I do not want Government to talk too loudly in Parliament. I do not understand, for instance, when Government is expected here in this Parliament to say what it is doing or not doing in regard to nuclear weaponry and that sort of thing. The most amazing things happen in Parliament. I do not want to Government to come forward and talk about these things. We do a thing and then talk about it in regard to that kind of matter.

In regard to the Naga problem, in regard to solutions with some conformity with our Constitution, I do not

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

want Government to come and talk more much too openly, but surely this Government has some responsibility in the matter of taking the people into confidence, of taking Parliament into confidence, of having discussions with the parties here in regard to what it is going to do or not going to do. At one point of time we did use to have some kind of discussion with the Prime Minister. I know there are some difficulties. Perhaps in the context of the parliamentary structure that we have got today such discussions may not be very useful. Even earlier such discussions were not particularly useful, but at any rate there would be some check on certain things which could be said or not said and there could be some dissemination of the ideas which the Government have in mind idea, which are potentially of a character that would produce results in regard to settling this problem. Government does nothing of that sort, and that is why the country never knows more than just this, that incidents happen, as and when they happen, they are tackled, and we hope for the best that later on something will turn up. This kind of waiting upon providence is not statesmanship. And we are waiting for so long, that is why the people get angry. Some of us here may try to cultivate patience in regard to this matter, but the people read about incidents happening in Nagaland and nearabout, and they get angry, and it is for Government to try and satisfy them in this regard.

Therefore, to conclude, if sympathetically dealt with, the problem of the Nagas, Mizos and whosoever else might be propping up their claims a little while later, could be solved, but what Government does is to use force first, try persuasion later, and this mixture of force and persuasion, neither the one nor the other is effective, with the result that it simply results in a kind of stalemate which puts us in a mess, and that mess has continued for long.

I repeat what I said the other day when I referred to an article by Dr. Swell in a local daily where he connected the whole story of the discontent in Nagaland and then in the Mizo area—we do not know what is happening in NEFA, what is happening in Sikkim, what is happening in that part of the world—with so many other dangers which are obvious in so far as India's security and development are concerned. That is why Government should come forward and take Parliament into confidence in a more concrete fashion and try and work out more tangible and sympathetic ways of solving this problem and that is the only way in which the Naga problem can be solved.

17 hrs.

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kahabor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, a discussion of the issue raised would be welcome to any person from that area though it could have been better raised in other ways than an adjournment motion. This House requires to know much about the state of affairs in our area as very little is known because of the difficulties of distance and communication. The death of 23 persons is a matter which affects us deeply and these deaths have taken place due to the development of a situation because of a certain political approach. That is possibly what Mr. Hem Barua wanted to raise. As a man from the eastern region, we know the tremendous amount of insecurity that surrounds us. Only last year, I heard an explosion in a place just four miles from my town and I rushed to that place and I saw 100 human bodies near a railway line—not full human bodies, dead bodies but mutilated pieces of bodies some parts were on trees, some hands were lying somewhere else. It was a terrific devastation. There is this sense of insecurity and I believe this insecurity has to be removed by effective action.

At the same time I believe that our Government is facing a unique situation. It is unique because we are facing a secessionist demand which comes out of a feeling of distance to the whole gamut of Indian culture. In Nagaland it is a challenge which is to be met by very tactful handling. Our people have suffered very much because in the valley also people feel insecure. Mr. Hem Barua said that the cease fire was extended to the Manipur area and so incidents were taking place. But an explosion took place within four miles from my town inspite of the cease fire not being extended to that area.

The issue is more complicated than we would like to believe. In this developing situation, we see that the foreigners had not always been very helpful and the Government should consider this problem more seriously than now. I would request the Government not to consider Mr Phizo—he is no more our citizen—as a helpful person in settlement of this question. There is another question which is to be considered. The topography of the area, Manipur, Mizo hills and the Nagaland is difficult to understand here. The difficulty is one of communication in terms of roads, telecommunications and wireless. Most of the communications has to be by wireless. I do not know how many deaths had taken place because of the absence of facilities to harness wireless to the service of the people. It is necessary more and more efforts should be made to harness wireless to the service of the people by spending more money. Our country has to bear that expenditure so that our Army and soldiers are provided with the necessary communication facilities. But there have been certain gains also which flow from the cease fire. Mr. Angami's stature has gone up. A section of the Nagas had co-operated with us and they are trying hard to co-operate with us. In this situation, the democratic will is not expressed because there is violence. So, it is necessary that we should take

steps to do a few things. But at the same time, I should like to draw the attention of this House to the terrific insecurity that we find all around us in Assam. The Central Government has a duty to see that that security is guaranteed. I should not be misunderstood, because I started my speech with this. I said that we resolved to give our citizens the amount of security which every citizen under the existing lawful State deserves; and I say that that security has to be guaranteed, whatever the political move of the Central Government.

मैं जगन्नाथ राव छोटी (भोपाल) उपायकर्मी भरोदय, सदन के समाने जो कार्यस्थान प्रस्ताव आया है उस का पूरी ताक़त के साथ समर्खन करने के लिये मैं ज़ब्दा दृष्टा हूँ। यह नागा बन्धुओं की जो भवस्था है यह पिछले कई सालों से चलती चली आ रही है। अभी एक बन्धु ने कहा कि यह हिमुमन प्रावलम है। विलक्षण सही बात है। यह सदन ही नहीं पूरा देश ही चाहता है कि नागा प्रदेश के घन्दर जाति स्थापित हो किन्तु सबाल यह है कि पिछले कई सालों से जिस नीति को लेकर सरकार चलती चाही है उससे क्या जाति पैदा हुई है और यदि पैदा नहीं हुई है तो हम क्या उस पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं? यह मूल बात है क्योंकि यह केवल एक अलग घटेका भाइसेलेट इस्यु नहीं है। घटेको के जमाने में जो विवाह एवं रस्त की पालिती को लेकर वह जल्द उसी के फलस्वरूप देश का विचारन हुआ। उस से यदि हम सबक हीब लेते और आगे बढ़ कर यह नीति ज़ब्दा न हो इस दृष्टि से कोई कदम अपनाते हो यह छोटी बोटी समस्याएं जो देश के सामने आकर ज़ब्दा हुई हैं वह जायद न ज़ब्दा हुई होती।

आज एक बन्धु ने कहा कि हिमुमन तरेके से इसके साथ अवधार करना चाहिए।

[बो जगाव राव जोड़ी]

जोड़ी वह नहीं है। सबाव यह है कि इस लम्बस्या की ओर हम देखते क्यों हैं? भूल में वह नागानैड़ बना है। यथा प्रवेश, उत्तर ग्रेनेल और धन्य स्टेट्स बनाते समय क्या कोई नाम प्रवेश, नाम भूल नहीं बना चैंसली? जिन लोगों ने यह भाव उठाई वह नागानैड़ बना और आज हम कहते हैं कि लंबियान के अन्तर्गत पांच एंड पार्टी ग्रीफ़ और कॉस्टीट्यून बनेगा तो क्या देख के सविभान के अन्तर्गत क्या यह नागानैड़ रहता है? यह आया क्यों? यह कहां से आया? जिन भासगाव की प्रवृत्ति को लेकर देख का विभाजन हुआ उस से हम लोगों ने आवाद कोई सबक नहीं सीधा। जो बिड़ोही आवाना बड़ी होती है उसे हम करने और ठीक करने का तरीका नहीं पैदा किया। ईदराकाद में बिड़ोही आवाना बड़ी हुई थी लेकिन स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने कहाँ है से काम लिया और एक दिन के अन्दर सारा जामला साफ कर दिया। यदि दिल्लियन नीति अपनायी होती तो there would have been more bloodshed बिल्डरी सीट्यून की बात करते हैं तो वह उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है। उसमें बन ना प्रयोग नहीं करना पड़ता बस्तिक बल का प्रदर्शन करना पड़ता है और वह आज तक हम लोगों ने किया ही नहीं है। पिछले 20 सालों ने हम जित नीति को लेकर ले ले हैं उसी को देख कर ऐसी बात हमें कहनी पड़ती है। अरोता किस पर? बाइकल स्कॉट पर अरोता? डिंडों पर अराता क्या जांति यिकान पर अरोता? इस तरह से यह जामला ठीक होने के बाबाय और उलझता ही आया। भारत सरकार की इस लम्बन्य में पिछले 20 सालों से जो नीति रखी उस के लिये यहां बड़े दुःख के साथ रहा। पड़ता है कि Even genius has got its own limitations, but stupidity is boundless. उन्हीं पर उन्हीं हम करते ले जाते हैं और एक छोटी थी सम्पत्ति को इसका बड़ा कर दिया है

कि आज लंबांग ऐसा हो जाया है कि हम वह सम्पत्ति हमें करें? उसके बारे में यह बहस आकर बड़ा होता है और जिन्हें एक, दो यहीं तीन जहां के बारे में लंबांग में निकला उनसे पता चलेगा कि कहाँ रेस-नारियां उलटी नहीं, कहाँ दिल्ले नीचे जा नहीं। कहाँ ऐसेबुल ही नहीं, कहाँ घेरे या यारे नहीं। इस तरह के बड़बड़ी लाए जावलात यहां पर चलते था रहे हैं। हमें दर बसल इनकी अहं में जाना पड़ेगा। क्या तिक्के एक नई स्टेट देने से यह भवाल हल हो जायेगा? लम्बन्य में 1956 में स्वर्णीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने दिल्लियन दिलाया था कि After the States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report and the recommendations were accepted and implemented, there will not be any new State. यह कैटिगोरिकल एक्सोरिय देने के बाद नागानैड़ के इन ऐक्सिस्टेंट Government policy is to put a premium on violence बिड़ोही बना किया जाय, एक्सिटेन किया जाय, लिंगायत का वार्द्धकारी करै रसकार भूक जाती है। यह पाकिस्तान के बग्ने से जो एक अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति देख में बड़ी है और यह जो नागानैड़ के एक अलग स्वतंत्र राज्य के निर्माण की बात बत्ती है और नागानैड़ के साथ और कोई हिली डिस्ट्रिक्ट भी अलग होने के बास्ते बड़ी हो सकती है। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह भासगाव की आवाना पैदा न हो। अगर भारत सरकार ने इस भासगाव की नीति को आंसूहान न दिया होता और जैल जैने कहा पाकिस्तान के निर्माण से वह कीव भूल हुई तो यह अलग गोंधा की भाव अलग पांडेबेडी की भाव, न होती स्टेट्स रिप्पोर्ट एक्सेजन कविताने की जौ जानी रखती थी यह गोंधा और पांडेबेडी इव का जैन बैठाने की जोकिय करें। जानी जौ यह कोई कॉट्यूमस डिरिटी है? भूल हो कहा, जारीकर कहा। यह गोंधा की निर्माण अब दूसरा जामला बनवा। जानी जौ जौ,

भारिंद्र कीम ता जाकार है असर असर
एहों का ? किंह को उन को लेकर चलना है ?
बनर कोई विद्वाह द्वी गया तो कोई किंही
को दोष नहीं दे सकेगा । देवनगर डा०
व्यामिकाव नृसींह विना ददा दाक के
कारणहृ में ये भी उनकी नृसींह के लिये
विद्वेदार, देव में अलगाव पैदा करने वाला
बेव अनुस्तुता राज प्रासाद के अन्दर कही
रहे, वह तरीका नहीं है इस तरह के तबाहों
को हत करने का । नागा जोग भी अपने,
जीवों भी अपने, सारा देव अपना है ।
अगर एक देव के अन्तर्गत हम यह समस्या
हत नहीं कर सकते तो कारण क्या है ?
हृष्णरहस्यार भीत दूर में आकर जोग यहा
विद्वाह बहा करते हैं । हम उनमें प्रेम जावना
उत्पन्न नहीं कर सकते । मैं पूछता बाहुदा
हूँ कि वहाँ आने आने पर सरकार ने क्यों
रोक जारी, अलगाव को जावना भर्ती लड़ी
की ? विदेशी विजयनरोज को यहाँ क्यों
जाने दिया ? जीवन काइस्ट के लिये
मेरे यह विचार नहीं है, मैं जीवन काइस्ट
के विचार नहीं हूँ, उनके लिये मेरा अपना
द्वरा दिवार है, लेकिन नागार्द ने बारे वे
वैनिट्स चर्चे के जोगों को ला कर बात
करते हैं ।

Religion should never be allowed to enter into politics. It must be divorced from politics. How does the Baptist Mission come into the picture? How does Father Michael Scott come into the picture?

जला वैनिट्स विजयन कोई जीविटिकल
नहीं है, हमारे जाइकन स्कॉट जला कोई
जीविटिकल नहीं है ? मैं जाहा जाहुदा हूँ
कि अगर हम अपनी नीति भी ठीक हैं तो
जारीबिंद करते ही नागार्द की कोई
बड़ी जबरदस्ता नहीं है । वहाँ के जोग भी
नीति द्वारा करने वाले हैं ।

जी हीरैम नृसींह को यह दें तुम
विजयन के जावने में तो बहुत दे कि वह
1000 (AD) 180-4.

एक विजया हुआ दैव है और जारी जावे
करनी पड़ती है । लेकिन वह छोटे से जावने
में कठी जारीबाई करने का बहल याता है तो
कहते हैं कि नर्मा से काम देना चाहिए ।
कहते हैं कि हृष्मन बाल्यम है, हृष्मन
संत्यग्न द्वारा होना चाहिए । विद्वाही के जाव
नर्मा का अवहार कैसा ? इस जावने से
निपटने के लिये अगर जाति विजयन को
भग भी कर देना पड़े तो उसके लिये
भी हमें हिचकना नहीं चाहिए । हम इस
सदन में बैठ कर कोई ठीक नीति अपना कर
छोटी भंटी समस्याओं को हत नहीं कर
सकते हैं, तो फिर हम वहाँ प्राप्तेम्स को
फैसे हत कर मर्कें, यह देवी समझ में नहीं
भाता ।

We can give solutions to the world problems like the Vietnam problem and other problems but we cannot solve our own problems.

तीन-साहे तीन जाव जागा जोग उनमें से
कई हजार विद्वाही । अगर हम उनकी
समस्या को हत नहीं कर सकें तो फिर हम
कर क्या सकते हैं । हम को समस्याओं को
हत करने का तरीका जाना चाहिए ।
हम कहाँहैं से काम में और अलगाव की
जारी प्रवृत्तियों को हटाने की कोशिश करे
ताकि हमारी नीति सफल हो ।

इन जब्दों के साथ मैं इस कार्य-स्वयं
प्रस्ताव का समर्पण करता हूँ ।

जी जनरल जाव (जावमण्ड)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस काम रोको प्रस्ताव
का दिवोध करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ ।
मैं जाहुदा हूँ कि यह समस्या इतनी बड़ी
है कि विन से भी हेम बहुधा ने कहा है कि
सरकार को इस जोग से जाति और अवस्था
के जावने में पूरी कोशिश और पूरी जेवा
करनी चाहिये, यह बात तो सही है कि सरकार
की विजेवारी है कि उस जोग में जाति
और अवस्था हो और जी जावस्या नागार्द

[बी चाइनीज यादव]

की है उस का फौई सही हम निकाला जाये। लेकिन सरकार को सेन्सर कर के इस का हम नहीं निकल सकता है।

आजादी के बाद दिल्ली सभव से जो समस्यायें और कठिनाइयां हमें विरासत में विली हैं, और बहुत सी समस्यायें भी, नागालैंड की समस्या भी उन समस्यायों और कठिनाइयों में से एक है। हमारे देश के अन्वर आजादी के बाद प्राच्यों के बटाकारे का प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ, सीधारों का सवाल पैदा हुआ, जो हमारे आदिवासी हैं, पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जिन को अंदेजों ने आइसोलेट कर के रखा था, उन की समस्या पैदा हुई। एक एक समस्या का हम देश के अन्वर नगर के साथ और हमारी जनता को साथ ले कर निकालने की कोशिश की गई। हमने अपने यहां आंध्र की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में देखा कि आंध्र बनाने के लिये लोगों को जहांवान देनी पड़ी। इन नरह से महाराष्ट्र की समस्या भी। महाराष्ट्र के लिये हमारे सैकड़ों नांगों को बलिदान देना पड़ा अपना मूला प्राप्त करने के लिये। हमारी दूरदी समस्या काश्मीर की समस्या है। नागालैंड की समस्या भी इसी प्रकार की एक समस्या है। यह एक कठिन समस्या हमारे साथने है जिस का हम दूसरे निकालना है।

नागालैंड की समस्या को हम दो दृष्टिकोणों से देखना चाहते हैं। एक तो नागालैंड के रहने वाले जिन का नारा यह है कि भूकि सरियों से वह आइसोलेट ह रहने जाये हैं अंदेजों ने उन्हें प्रोलाहन दिया था अंदेजों ने उन्हें अपने ढंग से उकसाया था इस लिये वह एक सावरेन स्टेट की भाग करते हैं। इसके बारे में हमारी नीन बहुत स्पष्ट है, हिन्दूस्तान की जीवा के अन्वर अपने देश के सम्बन्ध किसी भी अंत के लिये कही भी हम सावरेन स्टेट की भाग को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। इस के लिये हम ने

एक होबार नहीं हमेशा भजवूरी से कहा है और इस से इकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि हम किसी की सावरेन स्टेट यहां नहीं आना चाहते।

लेकिन नागालैंड की जो समस्या है उस के पीछे कुछ दूसरी ताकतें भी हैं। जीजो भाहव के पीछे इंगलैंड की ताकत जीजो भाहव के पीछे अमरीका की ताकत। इंगलैंड और अमरीका जीजो भाहव के साथ हैं। जब वह इंगलैंड या अमरीका जाते हैं तो वहां की सरकारें उन को बीजा देती हैं। तमारी सरकार लगातार अमेरिकन स्टेट दिपार्टमेंट को लिखती हैं उन का बीजा आपस लिया जाये और जब वह अमरीका में जाकर इस प्रकार भी कारंबाहि कर रहे हैं तो उन्हें बैंगा करने से रोका जाये। लेकिन अमरीका सरकार इस के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाती। इसी तरह से नागालैंड की समस्या के पीछे जो बैटिंग संघ है इंगलैंड उस के पीछे है। बिंदेजी ताकतें इम बात के पीछे नगो तुर्ज है और नागालैंड में को बिंदेही है वह गाकिस्नान स सम्बन्ध रखते हैं जीत से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के सम्बन्धों के बारे में बड़ी भजवूरी के माध्यम प्राचीन गांधीय भावना और राष्ट्रीयता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कह देना चाहिये कि हम इस प्रकार के कामों को बहीम करने चाहें नहीं हैं।

जहा तक शो हम बहारा के ज्यादा प्राकरण का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उन के माध्यम सारा देश उन के लाभ है निश्चित कप से हमें इह बात को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे कुछ लोग हैं जीसे कि अन्त संघ के लोग उन का दूसरी दृष्टिकोण चाहते हैं इस प्रकार की समस्यायों को हम करने के सम्बन्ध में। नागालैंड के लोग हमारे अपने देश के लोग हैं उन की समस्यायें हैं वह

हमारे घरन देश के अन्धर अलग रखे गये हैं वह दूसरों के बहुत और बहुताने में आये हुए हैं लेकिन हमें जाति के साथ उस के साथ उन के ब्रह्म को तय करना पड़ेगा और मैं कहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक सही कदम उठाया है। हम ने उनसे पाच लक्ष रुपये की हैं। हम ने उन की समस्याओं को समझने की कोशिश की है हम ने उन को गारेटी भी है कि उन की जाति उन की मस्तुकि उन की जाति और परम्पराओं की पूरी रक्षा करेगे। हमदर्दी के साथ उन की समस्याओं को हम समझेंगे। दूसरी तरफ है समस्या असम की जनता की। मैं आप बहुता की चिन्ता को समझ सकता हूँ। धर्म वहाँ स्थिति यह है कि चलती हुई ट्रेनों को बम से उड़ा दिया जाये हमारे चलते हुए पुलिम दस्तों और सैनिकों के ऊपर बम फेंक दिये जायें जनता को किसी बात की सुखान हो न तो इस बात की गारेटी भी हमारी सरकार को देनी चाहिये कि असम के लोकों की जनता जाति और व्यवस्था के अन्धर यहाँ रही। फिर जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें सोबना चाहिये कि यहाँ कठिन पश्चाट है रास्ते पुरिकल है विकले काफी हैं यहाँ पर योग अड़रप्राउड काम करते हैं। हमारे निषाही और सैनिक बड़ी बहायुद्धी के साथ उम समस्या का नियान कर रहे हैं।

यह समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और हम को सह के साथ उस पर विचार करता है। हम इस समस्या का कोई सीधा विलिदी सोल्यूशन नहीं निकाल सकते। जहाँ तक जनता की जाति और व्यवस्था का मकान है उस की पूरी व्यवस्था हम को करनी पड़ेगी लेकिन जाति और सह के साथ? उन सीधों की जो जाये हैं उन की जाकानावें हैं उन की जायतावें हैं उन की सकृति और उन का अन्धर है उन की जाता है। इन नियान समस्याओं पर हम को लहूपूर्ण पूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा।

श्री हेम बद्धा ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश कर के सबन का ध्यान धाकियत किया है सभी लोग उस की जावना पर एक राय के हैं एक मत है। मुझे कही है कि इस नवास पर सरकार का दृष्टिकोण जाननीय श्री मसानी का जो हिं स्वन्दन पार्टी के नेता है, दृष्टिकोण, श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी का दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट है साथ ही मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री हेम बद्धा इस समस्या को इस प्रकार से देखते हैं कि जाति और व्यवस्था की बात है। इस लिये मैं उन से अनुरोध करता कि वह अपने इस प्रस्ताव को जापन के से और जो हमारे गृह भवी जी हैं उन को इस बात का आश्वासन देना चाहिये कि उस लोक की जाति और व्यवस्था की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार मुस्तैदी से धरना हाब मे लेगी।

श्री लक्ष्मण (मुगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चर्चा मणिपुर के इलाके में दो हमलों की जो बटावाये हुए उन को ले कर है। लेकिन मेरी राय में यह सबुते पूर्वांतर हिन्दुस्तान का भागला है, और पूर्वांतर हिन्दुस्तान में मैदानी असम, असम का पहाड़ी इलाका है, जिस के उत्तरसीम पर्यात नेपाल, मणिपुर, लिपुरा, बगाल और पूर्वी बगाल भी भा जाता है।

पाच इस सवाल की बुनियाद में जा कर धार कोई रास्ता हमने नहीं निकाला तो मुझे ऐसा बर लगता है कि पश्च भी साल के अन्धर जो विदेशी लोकतं इस इलाके में अपास मे टकरा रही है, उनकी गतिविधियों के कारण यह पूर्वांतर हिन्दुस्तान का इलाका जारत से अलग हो जाएगा।

मैंने आज सबेरे कहा था कि पाच किस्म के हस्तक्षेप इस इलाके में विदेशी लोकतं के हारा किये जा रहे हैं। सब से पुराना जो हस्तक्षेप है यह इस इलाके में जो विदेशी जागान के जातिक हैं उनके हारा किया जा रहा है। उसी तरह विदेशी पालटी

[बी नगु लियवे]

इह लोगों का भी पुराना हस्तलेप एक भर्ते से यह रहा है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद विदेशी बागान मालिकों को यहाँ से हटाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं बढ़ाया गया है और आज भी इस इसके को जो पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है उस पर विदेशियों का काफी प्रबाल है। पादरियों का जो हस्तलेप है उसको आप जानते ही हैं। नागा या मिजो कोई भी हो, उनके साथ बातचीत करके जो रास्ता आप निकलना चाहते हैं, जहर निकालें लेकिन जो विदेशी पादरी हैं वे इन लोगों को उकाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उसके बारे में हमें सकतों से काम लेना चाहिये।

लीसरा हस्तलेप में बहुतलाता है। अभी आपी भी तिकिकम गया था। मैंने वहाँ देखा कि अमरीकियों द्वारा तिकिकम को हिन्दुस्तान के बिलाक भड़काने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। कुछ दिन पहले तिकिकम की महाराजी ने आपका किया था कि जिस ने उन्होंने बहुत जाना था कि जो दार्जिलिंग जिले का हिस्ता है वह भी तिकिकम का हिस्ता है। साथ लाल तिकिकम की सरकार पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि भारत के साथ उनका जो पुराना रिस्ता है या संबंध है उन में सुधार और संशोधन किया जाए। इस तराफ़ इसके में अमरीकी लोग तो बड़ी तेजी से उपना काम कर रहे हैं उनकी गतिविधियाँ भी इह सदन के सामने हैं।

चीवा हस्तलेप चीन के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। चीन की बेरेणा से जो यहाँ लोड लोड का काम करने वाले तत्व है, जो चीन के साथ को आये बहाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। किंतु आप यह भी जानते ही हैं कि पाकिस्तान भी इन चारी गतिविधियों में साथ दे रहा है और इस इसके की बहाना को बहाना कर रहा है।

इस में सब में बहुतलाक हो हस्तलेप है। आप में बेताबनी देना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक हिस्से को अलग कर लेंह भी स लाल के अन्दर अमरीका के द्वारा भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि यहाँ उनके अधीन एक राज्य बने या कई राज्य बने। साथ साथ चीन के द्वारा भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि उसके अधीन, उन के प्रभाव में यहाँ पर एक राज्य अलग से बने, या राज्यों के समूह बनें। कम्युनिस्ट भाई सोचते हैं कि इस सड़की में साथव चीन बाजी भार आयेगा लेकिन वे भूल कर रहे हैं। विदेशी बागानों के आलिक और विदेशी पादरियों का इस में जो हाथ है उसके फलस्वरूप अगर यह इसका हिन्दुस्तान से अलग हो जाता है और यह पर छोटे या बड़े स्वतंत्र तथा सांस्कृतिक राज्य बन जाते हैं तो इस में जीव बाजी नहीं भारेगा, अन्ततोऽगत्या अमरीका के प्रभाव में यह सारा इसका आएगा। इसलिए मैं आपने कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों से भी कहूँगा कि लोडफोड की जो राजनीति है उसको बढ़ावा देने से हमारा कोई कायदा नहीं होने वाला है।

इसलिए मैं आज आग करता हूँ कि दूनियाद में जा कर यह जो पहाड़ी इसका है उसके बारे में आप अपनी नोति बनावे। आज सबेरे अलम के बारे में एक बनाव बृह भूमि भी ने दिया है। इन्होंने आपने बनाव में कहा है कि इनकी जो संबंध बनाने की वालना है उसको लीजर्ज काल्सेंड के नेताओंने कबूल किया है। लेकिन बेरी बाल-कारी के अनुसार भागला बहुत आये बह चूका है और पूर्ण स्थानीयता की बांध इस पहाड़ी इसकों में लोप छाले जाने हैं। कई सोग चेनों में बन्द किय जाए हैं। एक बाली लड़का है जिस का नाम स्थानीय राजी है। वह भी बेच में है। इस दृश्य की बातें ही रखी हैं जो सरकार से कहुंगा कि किसी

विन तक आप वह चर्चा करते रहेंगे ? 1954 और 1956 में नागा लोगों के द्वारा जी भाग की वही जी उसको बगर हम लोगों ने कहूँ ल कर लिया हुआ तो आप उनकी वह भाग बंदूर करने की जीवन हम लोगों के करने न आती, आज वे इस भाग को न उठाते । लेकिन इस देश की ओर इस सरकार की यह परम्परा रही न कि समय रहते सरकार काम नहीं करती है । नतीजा यह होता है कि सभद जीत जाता है और यामना बहुत बराबर हो जाता है । उर्दमोर्य, नेका की बात है । हम लोग विदेशीयों को प्रयत्ना समाहकार बनाते हैं । बेपर एजेंसियों की राय पर नेका सम्बन्धी हमारी नीति बनी । आज नेका से हमारे सम्बन्ध टूट गए हैं । गोपा आजाव होने के बाद भी, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि विन तरह गोपा को आजावी क लिए हम को लड़ना पड़ा था, गोपा में जाने के लिए जो परमिट विस्टम या उसको बत्य कराने के लिए जो भूमि वहा तिविल नाकरमानी करनी पड़ी थी । गोपा के मुक्त होने के बाद वह तिविल नाकरमानी करनी पड़ी थी । मैं आपको यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह नेका, उर्दमोर्य के इनके को भारत से अलग रखने की जी नीति है उसका विरोध करने के लिए मेरे दल के नेता डा० राम योगी होंगिया को जी विरुद्धार होना पड़ा था । लेकिन यही तक आप बदलने नीति को बदलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । सब से पहले जी भाग करता हूँ कि इन लोगों के साथ सहानुकम्पा का सहानुभूति का अवहार करके इनकी भाग को हिन्दुस्तान का हुआर यह जो सार्वभौम राज्य है उसके द्वारे के बगर, आप पूरा करें । इनकी आपकालीन में लेरा कोई जवाब नहीं है । लेकिन साथ साथ जो विदेशी हस्तलेप है, आपकी का जो हस्तलेप है उसके आप जात रहें । उत्तर बंगाल में जी नीति विदेशी आजाव के वासियों की हृष्टारे देश के निकाल आता है । इन जब आकानों का आप राष्ट्रीय ब्रह्मण्डीयों की हृष्टारी परिषदी देश की

सरकार है, उसकी जी मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ । जेटी राय में जाहे चार भहीनों में उसने कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया है, एक काम केवल अच्छा किया है और वह यह है कि कलकत्ता की द्रामेड़ को उसने हाथ में लेकर राष्ट्रीयकरण का भाग ब्रह्मस्त किया है । उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । लेकिन एक किस्म के विदेशी हस्तलेप को जब तक आप जात्य नहीं करेंगे, तूसरा हांत रहेगा । मैं जी भीनू मसानी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी विदेशी हस्तलेपों के बिलाक हूँ जाहे जीन के द्वारा किया गया हो या ब्रिटेन के द्वारा किया गया हो या अमरीका के द्वारा किया गया हो । इसलिए मैंने सिलिक्स की जी चर्चा की ।

अन्त में मैं यही भयोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इसको बुनियाद में बायें और तमाय विदेशी हस्तलेपों को जात्य करके वहा की जनता के साथ हमदर्दों से, सहानुभूति और सहानुकम्पा से अवहार करके इस भागले को हमेशा के लिए हुस करें ।

Shri J. K. Choudhury (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the problem of Nagaland has been hanging fire for the last about 16 years. It is a problem which has to be looked at from a wider perspective of what we mean to do to these hill areas.

We have given the Nagas a State. We have allowed them to call it Nagaland as if it is a different land from ours. We have allowed them to remain under the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Of course, these concessions do not matter very much. But, of one thing we must be sure. So far as the Government of India is concerned, the sheet-anchor of our policy must be to see that there is no going out of India, no interference by foreign powers and no mingling with the affairs of India by anybody, whether he is a foreign tea planter or a foreign missionary. There are enough Indian missionaries in that

We can see how Government's policies had been wrong from the very beginning from the results which they have created. Since the Government adopted those policies and their attitude towards the Nagas and the tribals, what has been the result? The Nagas were converted into hostiles first. Then the Mizos have been converted into hostiles next. Now, I do not know when they are going to convert the Assam hill people into hostiles. And I have my own doubts whether they are preparing the ground to convert the tribals of Tripura also into hostiles. At this rate, where will they take the country? Section after section is being converted into hostiles. Perhaps a day might come when they will convert the entire people of our country into hostiles to them, and that may be the doomsday of this Government.

What should be the corner stone of the policy of any Government to this problem. The cornerstone must be that there must be real safeguard, guarantee, to these sections of the people so far as their way of life is concerned and so far as their lands are concerned. They must be made to feel by the conduct of our Government that they are very safe, their way of life is safe, that confidence must be created. This must be the crucial corner stone as far as any proper policy is concerned.

But what was the Government's policy? In our Constitution it is said that after ten years a commission must be appointed to go into the question how they have been dealing with these tribals and all that. The commission was appointed and after investigation, what did this commission appointed under the provisions of the Constitution say? That commission admitted the failure of the Government to safeguard the way of life and the lands of the tribal people. With regard to the tribals in Tripura, a commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Dhebar. That has also admitted one fact. notwithstanding what the late Pandit Pant

said in 1956 that the admission of refugees into Tripura had reached a saturation point and between 1956 and the year or report of the commission, six more lakhs of refugees had been settled there. The Dhebar Commission says that, as a result of this, thousands of tribals of Tripura had been displaced from their lands.

With regard to Nagaland, the Government created the State of Nagaland in 1960 under our Constitution. But what was the position in 1952? The Nagas approached our Government with a demand to a separate State within the Indian Union in the year 1952. The records of the Government cannot deny it. But then, in 1952, the Government rejected that demand. For some years, military force was used. At last this was conceded in 1960, but after creating serious doubts in the minds of these people about our Government and about ourselves. The suppression of that movement created more doubts. Now, in 1960, when the Government has conceded Nagaland, the Naga hostiles say: No, we are not prepared to accept it. This situation is the result of the Government's policy.

During the discussion on this matter, I was happy to hear many friends from the other side saying that this must be treated as a national issue and not as a political or party issue. One of the reasons for the adjournment motion was 'the erroneous policy', though we do not accept the content of erroneous policy as enunciated by Mr. Hem Barua. Let there be a discussion, closely following the Naxalbari statement. Many of our friends here did not refer to that issue as a national issue but treated it as a party issue or political issue. In Naxalbari one police officer was killed but ten people died on the other side. Then it was raised as a political issue. The moment certain things happen, the cry of law and order break down is raised and central intervention is suggested. Here 24

tried to put the blame on the missionaries and the Baptist Mission and so on. I think it is human nature that when we do anything wrong we try to put the blame on others. Likewise, many of the Members have tried to put the blame on the missionaries. But I would like to point out that there are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland. The churches in Nagaland are being run by Nagas themselves without any foreign aid. So, I would like to make it very clear to all the Members that the churches are independent churches, not dependent churches as in other parts of the country.

Secondly, many Members have pointed out that as a result of this cease-fire trouble arose in the form of hostilities in the plains, which is incorrect. It is due to border disputes here and there that there have been clashes, but that is not due to hostile activities. So, the people should not have the impression that the hostiles are creating any such situation or are taking advantage of this cease-fire to create trouble.

In order to appreciate the Naga problem, one should know the background. The people have fought for the last fifteen years. Lots of hardship and miseries were there; there were killings and there was burning of houses and crops and so on. The people have fully realised that violence will not pay any dividend. It was only because of that that in 1984 the Baptist Mission which represents the bulk of the population decided to have a convention and they had decided to form a peace committee in which very important members also participated. Today we are blaming the peace mission members. But had there been no peace mission, how could the hostiles have come to Delhi and instead of shooting, negotiate with the Government of India across the table? Is it not an achievement? Is it an erroneous policy that has been followed towards the Nagas? I say the Government of India are

following a liberal and sympathetic and correct policy towards the Nagas and it has paid dividends. One result of it is that they could come to Delhi and negotiate with the Government of India across the table. It is a very big achievement.

Secondly, the declaration of the suspension of operations in Nagaland has removed fear and suspicion from the underground Nagas. Today the leaders of the underground could easily come out and meet the leaders overground. The so-called Prime Minister of the Underground could meet the Chief Minister of Nagaland and discuss and confide on the problems facing that part of the country, and they can stay in their villages. They do not want to go back to the jungles. They do not want to resort to violence because when violence takes place, it is the innocent people who suffer. I feel that we can comb out the hostile elements, whether it is in Nagaland or in Mizo Hills or in the Manipur area. The terrain in Nagaland, Manipur and Mizo hills is extremely difficult that any amount of force cannot cope with the situations. The suspension of operations has introduced an element of peace in the area, and people could come out.

Thirdly, the main issue is that we feel that the Nagas are also our brothers. Whether they be in Nagaland or Mizo Hills or any other hill region, they are part and parcel of the great Indian Union. So to advocate the use of force against them is very unfair. How can you kill your brothers or kith and kin. It is unthinkable and is against our policy of solving problems by the peaceful approach.

As a result of the cease fire in Nagaland, various developmental activities have been taken up. We members here in New Delhi are thinking only of certain incidents which take place here and there, but we have never seen the developmental activities going on in Nagaland. A few days back the Chief Minister of

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

Nagaland made a statement about construction of roads, opening of schools and various other constructive activities. Thus could be pursued only in a atmosphere of peace.

Another important matter is the creation of confidence among the people. When there was suspicion even among brothers, it was extremely difficult to discuss anything. Today hatred and suspicion have given place to confidence and trust and they are trying to evolve and bring about unity among the Naga people. It is a good sign that people are coming round and seeing the light of realism.

We talk about violence, about force, about suppression. But you cannot suppress a people. Do not think that the Nagas are backward. Economically, it is a less developed area—that we can say. But they are highly cultured and are much more politically conscious than any other section of people in the country. Given proper education, proper facilities and opportunities, they will not lag behind the rest of their countrymen.

It is therefore our duty to approach this problem with a sympathetic mind and not with superiority complex. We should treat them as equals and brothers. So far Government have followed the correct policy and it has paid dividends. As Shri Hem Barua had said, there is a crack even among the underground leaders Gen. Kaito leads one party and his brother leads another party. Because of free expression among themselves, they also disagree. When there was fighting, they could not discuss, but because of the cease-fire they could also express their own opinion. So, it is a good sign that a democratic element is cropping up.

Again, many of the incidents blowing of trains here and there etc., are attributed to the hostiles. Where is the proof? Unless there is proof, how can you put all the blame on those

people just because they are underground. You should remember that there are undesirable elements in the other parts of the country also. It is therefore not fair to put all the blame on the Nagas for this sabotage here and there. Unless and until the Government of India follows a liberal policy towards the hill people, not only the Nagas, but all border areas will be very unsafe. It is the duty of the Government to see that all those hill people in the borders live in contentment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What do you mean by liberal policy.

Shri S. C. Jamir: Liberal policy is liberal policy

I would therefore appeal to all the members to see this problem with objective eyes and to appreciate it with an open mind. Do not put the blame either on the Government or anybody else. We should jointly solve the problem. This can be done only when you appreciate the real crux of the problem. I would therefore appeal all the members to come to Nagaland and see for themselves. Only then they will be convinced, because in Parliament we are too comfortable to know the real problem.

Shri Umanath (Pudukottai): I wish to associate my group with the expressions of homage to the 24 armed personnel who died recently.

During this discussion from some sections of the House there is a demand for revision of the Government's policy towards the Naga question. If at all a revision of the Government's policy is required, it is not going back to the old policy of direct military or forceful suppression of the Nagas, it cannot be that; a revision must be for the better, a revision must be with a view to create more confidence among the Naga people as far as this problem is concerned.

We can see how Government's policies had been wrong from the very beginning from the results which they have created. Since the Government adopted those policies and their attitude towards the Nagas and the tribals, what has been the result? The Nagas were converted into hostiles first. Then the Mizos have been converted into hostiles next. Now, I do not know when they are going to convert the Assam hill people into hostiles. And I have my own doubts whether they are preparing the ground to convert the tribals of Tripura also into hostiles. At this rate, where will they take the country? Section after section is being converted into hostiles. Perhaps a day might come when they will convert the entire people of our country into hostiles to them, and that may be the doomsday of this Government.

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said in 1956 that the admission of refugees into Tripura had reached a saturation point and between 1956 and the year or report of the commission, six more lakhs of refugees had been settled there. The Dhebar Commission says that, as a result of this, thousands of tribals of Tripura had been displaced from their lands.

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[Shri Umanath]

of our armed men had been killed. If that analogy were to be extended, this is a case for 24 times presidential intervention as compared to Naxalbari. Whether it is Naxalbari or Manipur,—I would say to all sections of the House,—where these downtrodden people are living, that these people have their doubts. We must be cautious in our approach to these problems. Let us be consistent and try to settle these issues as national issues. Where there is a non-Congress government, it is a party issue; where there is a Congress Government, it becomes a national issue—Let us not have that type of discrimination. Shri Madhu Limaye gave gratuitous advice that if these sections become independent sovereign States, let not the communist friends think that China will have an upper hand, it will be the USA which will have an upper hand. His presumption was that our party stands for independent statehood for these areas. I do not know from where my hon. friend got that idea. The whole difficulty with our hon. friend of the SSP is that they speak about other policies and parties without relation to the party's resolution without relation to the party's programme; that is the whole difficulty. Our party has been consistently holding the view, and our demand has been that while dealing with the Nagas they must bear in mind the question of the fullest confidence being created and the protection of their way of life and their land. Our party has held by resolutions that they must be given the fullest autonomy within the Indian union. That is our resolution and that has been our demand. For that we were called anti-Indians by the other side. I repeat that our stand on this matter has been consistent from the very beginning and correct.

So, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that under any pressure or whatever it is, this question of renouncing cease fire should not arise. This cease fire should not be

renounced. The negotiations, however protracted and difficult, must be continued, and it should be such as to create confidence in them that their interests will be safe and be protected as being part of the Indian union.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although I should have liked that this discussion had come up before this House in some other form than an Adjournment Motion, I think it is serving a very useful purpose. I shall try to confine myself to some very essential points, the time at my disposal being limited.

There have been some very useful trends in the discussions. In the first place, there is the trend of viewing this problem in Nagaland as highlighted by the recent incidents in the context of that entire vulnerable area of our country, north-eastern India. Also, there is a trend to take a constructive, mature attitude towards that entire problem.

Now, there are two things which this Government can do in the situation. The first is that, as the mover of the motion had suggested—Mr. Hem Barua—the Government should call off negotiations with the representatives of the Naga hostiles, and secondly, it was suggested upon by the suggestion of my hon. friend from Jan Sangh, that the Government should take a strong attitude in the matter. I would like this House and this Government to consider the situation objectively: whether it would serve the best interests of the country to break off negotiation and to take stern military measures. My friend Mr. Jamir just now has mentioned certain things about Nagaland. The first thing that he said was that as a result of the peace that was brought about in Nagaland as a result of the cease fire, more and more people of Nagaland have come to realise the benefits of living in peace and being part of this great country. I would like to add

that that is not true only about the common people of Nagaland. It is true even of that section of the Naga people that are fighting for secession. I think the hon. Members of this House and this Government are well aware of the reports of a split among the Naga hostiles themselves: one section led by Mr. Kaito would like a more aggressive policy in their relations with the rest of India, and the other section led by the group that has been conducting negotiations with the Government of India, would like to continue with these talks. It shows that this policy of conciliation, of talks, has begun to pay dividends. The loyal people of Nagaland are with us and a section, an important section of the Naga hostile section, are with us.

What happens if you start military operations? In a region like that, you cannot distinguish who is the loyal Naga and who is a disloyal Naga. You start military operations. Hardships come to the people indiscriminately as a result of it. Instead of having the Naga people on your side working with you, will turn the entire Naga population hostile towards you. I put this question to my friends who advocate the hard line policy whether it would serve the interests of this country to have the entire Naga population turned hostile towards us.

It has been on record in this House that a section of the Nagas had been to China and have come back with arms. I believe that is the extremist section. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the strange development in the relationship between China and Burma. Burma had been on the best of terms with China until the other day. A question should be asked as to what could be the possible motives of China in taking certain action that had aggravated the relationship of that country with Burma. My own reading of the situation, which has been backed by

certain responsible opinion in this country, is that China has deliberately adopted this policy of coming into loggerheads with Burma, because China is interested in extending its political influence to the northern part of Burma, which is being inhabited by the Nagas, with whom the Naga hostiles are in close collaboration. If that should happen, China would have a base there. The Naga hostiles would have a base in northern Burma and as a result of it, we would have not only the problem of law and order in Nagaland, but we might have the problem of Nagas operating against us from outside the country with the active backing of China. You will have a situation where the whole Naga population will be against you, and there is a base outside that country with the active participation of a powerful country like China operating against us. Is that the kind of situation that we would like to bring on our hands as a result of ill-conceived policies?

I would plead with the members of this House to understand the situation. What the Government should do is to be strong. I agree, but at the same time to be conciliatory and not to view the Naga question as an isolated question. Today it is Nagaland. Before that it was Mizo Hills. Tomorrow it may be NEFA. Day after tomorrow it may be the other hill areas of Assam. I would like the Government to endorse this policy of doing the best to win over not only the Nagas, but the entire tribal population in the north-eastern area. I would like to say here and now to the Home Minister and to the country that if they sincerely follow that policy and go to the farthest limit in trying to achieve the results of that policy, I and my party are with him and will go with him to the last mile. But if you follow a policy of vacillation, a policy that does not produce any results and if things happen in that part of the country in spite of us, this Government and his country will have to bear the entire responsibility.

[Shri Swell]

The question of reorganisation of Assam has been referred to by the Home Minister this morning. I have noticed a healthy trend in this House which has cut across party lines both this morning and during this discussion and which should help this Government to go to the farthest limit and win over the loyalty of the tribal people in that area. I have got great personal confidence in the Home Minister. The tribal people of the hill areas, a large section of the Mizo people who are now undergoing hardships and the people in NEFA are now looking towards him and towards this government and watching, whether this government is going to honour its own word. As far as my party is concerned, as far as we can use our influence, we have given our word of honour to him, and we shall go to the last mile in the implementation of his policy. It may be said today that the word of the Government of India is now being put to test in North East India. If the Government of India keeps its words, it will go a long way. We do not expect them to perform miracles; they are human being; they can solve only certain problems; not all the problems. But if they keep their word, they will have the loyalty and the confidence of the people in that sensitive area. But, should this happen that they go back on their word, nothing whatever they may do hereafter will ever win the confidence of the people, and without the confidence of the people you cannot safeguard the interests of the country in that vulnerable section.

26 M.R.

श्री बरकार और जाती (हाथुआ) : उपायमंत्री भद्रेश, उरलार डारा देश के जीवानी लोगों की उपेक्षा, और भारत के उपके सम्बन्ध-विवरों और हिंदौ प्रचारकों की भारत-विदेशी अतिविदियों का वरिष्ठान भाष्य नागालैंड के लोगों की भिज चहा है।

जब उरलार की यह तुष्टी नीति इसी बरकार पारी रही, तो जाने चल कर दूसरे देश में नागालैंड जैवी कई और सम्प्रदाय जही होने वाली हैं। नागालैंड की दृष्टिभाव विविध का आयित्य युक्त रूप से भारत सरकार और पूर्वकानाड़ी और तुष्टीकरण की नीति पर है।

उपायमंत्री भद्रेश, भाष्य को स्वरूप ऐसा कि जब नागालैंड के पूर्वक प्रदेश के रूप में निर्वाचन की बात इन सदन में चाही थी, तब इस सदन के अधिकार सदस्यों ने सरकार के सामने अपनी यह राय रखी थी कि भाष्य में सरकार की इस तुष्टीकरण की नीति के कई और तुष्टीकरण निकलेंगे। पूर्वक नागालैंड बनाने का तब से बड़ा तुष्टीकरण यह हुआ कि जब मिजो पहाड़ियों के लोगों ने देखा कि नागा लोगों ने विद्रोह करने के बाद, अपना एक पूर्वक राज्य में लिया है, और ये लोग भारत सरकार से करोड़ों रुपये प्रति बांध ले लेते हैं और विद्रोही बन कर ये भी भारत सरकार द्वारा सम्मान पूर्वक जारी के लिये आवश्यक किये जाते हैं, तो क्यों न मिजो पहाड़ियों के लोग भी उसी रास्ते पर चले, जिस पर कभी नागालैंड निवासी चले थे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भगव भरकार की यही तुष्टीकरण की प्रवृत्ति चलती रही, तो नागालैंड के बाद मिजो पहाड़ियों और जाती-जयन्तिया हिंज के सीजावर्ती लोगों में भी एक दिन ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायेगी, जो भारत सरकार के लिए एक सिरदर्द बन कर रह जायेगी। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यही भद्रेश को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहांपर यह तक भारत सरकार सीजावर्ती लोगों की स्थिति को उपेक्षा के साथ देखती रही है, लेकिन जब यह वही सतर्कता के साथ और जापहक हो कर इस स्थिति को सम्माने। यह स्थिति केवल पूरी जीवान्त लोगों में ही नहीं है, वरन् परिवर्ती जीवान्त एवं वर्कर और ईशान्त

प्रतिक्रिया के लाले हुए लोगों में भी समर्थन स्विति हस्ती ब्राह्मण और लोगों में भी समर्थन स्विति है।

मैं बाहुदा हूँ कि गृह भूती भृगुदेव अपना उत्तर देते समय एक इस बात को विदेश रूप है जबतों कि जब से नागार्लेड में इस प्रकार की विदेश की प्रवृत्तियाँ छढ़ी हैं, तब से आज तक सेना के फिल्में नियाही और अर्हनिक कर्मचारी उस लोग में मारे गये हैं और हमारे देश का कितना अपमान बहा हुआ है। यह सही है कि जो लोग हमारे बाई हैं और इसलिए हम उनके साथ कानून की बातचीत अवश्य करे। हम उनके साथ इस प्रकार का कोई अवहार न करें, जिससे उनके बन में उन प्रतिक्रिया देंगे हो। लेकिन हम इस बात को भी न भूलें कि कल-परसों हमारे जो जीवीत नियाही बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ मारे गये हैं, उनके भी अपने परिवार और बच्चे हैं और वे भी इसी देश के रहने वाले हमारे बाई हैं। और किर इस प्रकार की घटना कोई पहली बार नहीं हुई है। पहले भी हमारे न जाने कितने नियाही नागार्लेड में मारे गये हैं। आखिरकार इस समस्या का अन्त कहा होगा, यह स्विति कहा जा कर इसेगी ?

जब भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उन्हें एक विशेष बात की ओर इस महान का ध्यान पहले भी आकर्षित किया जा। जब नागार्लेड की स्विति बिगड़ी और सेना को उस स्विति को सुधारने के लिये भेजा गया, तो सेना के एक उच्चाधिकारी ने एक पत्र लिख कर प्रधान मंत्री को कहा जा कि अगर आप ने सेना को बहा की स्विति को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिये देखा है, तो किर आप उस को हाथ लोल कर काम करने का प्रश्न कर दीजिये, जबकि आप बहा पर अपनी दुष्प्रियता को देख दीजिये। आप सेना के नाम पर यह कलंक और बदलावी न जाने दीजिये कि वह नागार्लेड में एक सम्मेलन तक रहने के बावजूद बहा पर जाति स्वापित नहीं

कर सकी। उस हीगिक प्रधानमंत्री से प्रधान मंत्री को यह भी किया जा कि जब तक ईसाई प्रचारकों को कम से कम कुछ समय के लिए नागार्लेड से पूछक, नहीं किया जावेगा, तब तक नागार्लेड में जानिं स्वापित नहीं हो सकती है।

प्रती सरकारी बैंगों से एक जानकारी सदस्य ने कहा कि नागार्लेड में भी विदेशी प्रचारक हैं ही नहीं और बहा पर भी प्रचारक हैं, वे तो बड़ी के निवासी हैं। यही बात तो यह है कि विदेशी प्रचारकों डारा दोबा हुआ विदेशी बीदा अब बहा पर एक बड़ा का कम से रहा है और इससे, विदेशों से आने वाले देश का, बहा पर जानातार इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। हाल ही में जब गृह अंदाजामें ने यह नियंत्रण किया कि विदेशों से आने वाले प्रचारकों पर नियाह रखी जाये, तो उन लोगों ने यह काम किया कि परदों पर ये इस देश में जेज कर भारत में ही उस विदेशी मनोवृत्ति के लोग तैयार करने प्रारम्भ कर दिये।

जवाहरलाल नायड़ी ने 1937 में ही हमारे देश में ईसाइयत के विरोध से जयकर दुष्प्रियामों को देख दिया जा। उहने देश का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया जा कि यह केवल धर्म-परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित बात नहीं रहती है, बल्कि इससे राष्ट्रीयता में भी परिवर्तन हो जाता है। इसलिए हम को इस प्रश्न पर इस दिन से विचार करना चाहिए। नियोगी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आजें जाली जाती है। रेपे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी सरकार के सामने प्राप्ति। लेकिन उसके बाद भी सरकार इस बारे में कोई नियंत्रण नहीं ले सकी।

इस समस्या के बारे में पहले प्रधान मंत्री, भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने इस सदन को यह धारालाल दिया जा कि हम अनियंत्रित काल तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करते रहते, बल्कि धमन जाने पर हम अस्तित्वाली साक्षातों का भी प्रबोग करते। भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू के

[नी ब्राह्मणीर शास्त्री]

देहावसान के बाद विक्रम इससे विलगे-जुलते सब भी लाल बाहुपुर शास्त्री ने कहे दे । और भवी बुल समय पहने जब नामा विद्रोहियों का विलग ब्राह्मण मंडी, शीघ्रती इन्द्रिय गाही, से विलगे के लिए आने लगा, तो उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि बारतीयों का यह लम्बा प्रसग प्रानिक्षित काल तक नहीं चलेगा, भीड़ ही किसी न किसी रूप में इसका परिणाम तापने आयेगा ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विम तरह सरकार अपनी विलग बीस साल की उपेक्षा से काश्मीर के प्रश्न को और धार्मिक उलझा देंदी है, यही एसा न हो कि उसी नीति के कारण नाशानीद की ममता भी उसके गवे की हुही बन कर रह जाये, विलगों वह फिर निकल न पाये । इसलिए सरकार को इस लीकावरी लेक के बारे में आज खोल कर काम करना चाहिए । कही हाथों से लगाई हुई नाठे सरकार को दातों से न खोलनी पड़े ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when this matter was raised in the form of an adjournment motion, I thought the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, was mis-directing his efforts to throw light on the subject. I thought this matter was not a matter which really should have been raised in the form of an adjournment motion. But, really, after hearing the debate, the way it has been discussed, for the last two hours, I must say, this certainly was a good opportunity to discuss this matter because it has brought forth many important aspects of this problem and the House had the privilege of listening to some of the very good speeches from the Opposition side as well as from this side.

I would, particularly, mention the speeches of Mr. Masani and Mr. Hiren Mukerjee who clarified some of the issues involved in it and indicated a line of thinking with which I have

no hesitation to say that I agree. Then, there were the speeches of Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri which I classify into one category.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: National category.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know. I do not deny they are national. But I certainly thought that they were different from what I heard from other people. I have many differences about the approach that they have. I mentioned the different category only in this sense.

Coming back to the adjournment motion itself, I really do not know exactly what was in Shri Hem Barua's mind when he gave this adjournment motion. I heard his speech very carefully. He mentioned three aspects of it. The three aspects were, the extension of this cease-fire in the Manipur area, the arms and the automatic weapons that are used by these people and, naturally he mentioned the serious concern of the Government, how serious it is, and he wanted to know about it. I will certainly answer those things later.

The impression that the adjournment motion gave was that he was in complete disagreement with the basic policy that the Government was following in this question of the Naga people. I tried to get to the content of the Report to which my hon. friend Shri Masani made a reference, the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited Nagaland, and when I tried to see the names in it, I found Shri Hem Barua's name first in the list. He was one of those persons who visited Nagaland, came back and reported to this honourable House.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): He might have forgotten it.

Shri Hem Barua: I remember that was in February, 1965.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly he has his right also to differ from himself I do not mind. But he has certainly appreciated in very glowing terms the efforts made by the Mission because it was the efforts of the Mission that brought these two parties together

Shri Hem Barua: The Mission is not there now.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At that time

Shri Hem Barua: That is an old story

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is only a two-year old story It is not too old

Of course, I am not trying to bind him to what he said If he wants to get out of it, he is free to do that But certainly we expect one to be very consistent in one's thinking, one thinking should flow from the previous thinking, it should be a continuous flow of thinking One cannot simply think in leaps, as they have the model of production, 64 model is one and 65 model is something different I do not think that that should happen here.

When I say this, I have no doubt in my mind, that in Nagaland this question of conciliation has certainly produced good results As was explained by my hon friend, Shri Jamir, there is an atmosphere of peace there Even the so-called hostiles, friendly or hostile hostiles, to which my hon friend made a reference, have developed some sort of a vested interest in peace, which is a good thing. I hate the other vested interests, but people having some sort of a vested interest in peace is something good, good for the country, good for themselves and good for everybody Naturally what is happening is certainly very serious I must say that. I wanted to make a mention about what Mr. Hem Barua said. These people, though they have created some sort of a vested interest in peace in Nagaland or in the Naga area, are cer-

tainly doing things which are inconsistent with this agreement in Manipur area This is certainly a blatant breach of that agreement I have no doubt about it We have taken a serious note of it, we have conveyed it to the leaders of the hostile or underground Nagas, to their representatives, that this is something which was not expected of them and they will have to take immediate steps to see that such things are not repeated again If that does not produce any result, certainly we will have to think as to what we should do next Having said this, I must say that this Government has got faith in the approach that we have enunciated while we started negotiations or talks with these people Shri Jagannatha Rao Joshi and others said that we would have to have some sort of a firm attitude to show strength If it comes to that, certainly one will have to show the strength But that strength will be the strength of the head of the family When one wants to be a very good head of the family, naturally he would like to be very generous to the members of his family But when it comes to breaking of the family, cracking of the family, naturally the head of the family, if necessary certainly shows that strength The Government of India will never fail to show that sort of strength I have no doubt about it There are certainly some unhealthy and anti-national influences which are directly or indirectly working in those areas we shall have to be very careful about them But taking fright of them, we cannot say that everything in the area, everybody in the area is under that influence If we take that sort of attitude, we will be failing in our duty

This approach will have to be the approach, when we think of the problem of Nagaland, when we think about the problem of Mizo, when we think about the problem of other tribal areas as well I have no doubt about it If this House gives the same thing, I want to assure this hon.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

House that we do not want to give up this attitude towards this problem. We want to pursue this problem and whatever problem is remaining, as I have said this morning, we propose to pursue that problem energetically and try to find solutions as early as possible.

My hon. friend belonging to the Communist (Marxist) Party introduced Naxalbari. Is he guilty conscious about it? He has unnecessarily brought it here. There is no comparison between Naxalbari and Naga problem.

Shri Umanath: I know, he would say that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad, he knew that I would say that. There is nothing common between what is happening in Naxalbari and this. This is a very separate problem, a problem which requires an approach of its own. This problem will need a sort of mixture of sympathy and understanding and we propose to follow these problems with that understanding and sympathy. But when we see that they are also trying to do excesses, then we have to think about that also, because the lives of the 24 people who were killed in this action are very valuable lives for us; they have not merely lost their lives for their families but they have lost their lives for the whole nation and the nation cannot forget the sacrifices that they have made for us.

Shri Bihbuti Mishra had asked why it was that only Rs. 1,000 was paid. If necessary, we shall look into the question. Immediate payment had to be made and, therefore, this amount was paid. But their problems will certainly be considered with a liberal attitude in this matter; their gratuity, pension etc. will be paid as quickly as possible, and I shall personally look into those problems.

Having said all this, I feel that Shri Hem Barua has certainly done a service to the Government by moving this motion..

Shri Nath Pai: No, to the nation.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: ...yes, to the nation, because this Government is dedicated to the service of the nation. Therefore, I am saying this. Certainly, it is a service to the nation. After having given this opportunity to discuss this matter, there is no point in pressing this adjournment motion for further discussion and voting.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member had made a suggestion that he wanted a liberal policy. What more liberal policy does he want?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He was pleading for the same policy that we are following and nothing more.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is no need to change the policy.

Shri Hem Barua: I am grateful to all the Members who have supported my adjournment motion. I am sorry to say that the Home Minister has misunderstood me. Some Members have put words into my mouth or statements into my mouth, which I had never said or uttered. I never said that these negotiations should be discarded.

I am reminded of an incident in the Cambridge University where an analysis was conducted by a professor after a lecture; he wanted to find out how many students remembered his lecture. Out of 100, 25 per cent did not remember a single word, another 25 per cent misunderstood whatever he had said and the other 50 per cent introduced words and statements that the professor did not utter. That is what has happened today. Somehow or other, it has been my misfortune to see that some Members have put words into my mouth which I have not said.

About the Home Minister's reference to the report of the parliamentary delegation, I would submit that that delegation visited Nagaland in February, 1965. I do not agree with him when he says that thinking should be always static. There is a dynamic process in thinking also. At the same time, these incidents have compelled me to think anew. I had said, or rather, we had said that efforts should be made towards a peaceful settlement of the problem, and I stand by that even now. My adjournment motion was not on that. My adjournment motion was on the failure of Government to take adequate security measures in the area. They have left the whole of eastern India to the hounds of war and to the hounds of violent activities. That is our misfortune. That is why I had said that the Home Minister should see that adequate security measures were taken for the protection of the people living in the eastern part of India.

About the composition of the armed constabulary I have to make a submission. The armed constabulary, as we have today, is composed of old people, ex-servicemen from the Army. I would like the Home Minister to utilise the services of the Army or to recruit younger people, not older people like us, to the armed constabulary because that might ensure some amount of security to the people living in the eastern regions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What does it matter whether they are old or young?

Shri Hem Barua: There has been failure of intelligence also. These Naga hostiles were in an ambush and attacked our party. On the very same day they attacked another party also. That shows there is a lamentable failure on the part of Government to see that the intelligence services are organised properly in that part of the country.

Shri Masani is not here. I listened to him also with due respect. The trouble in this country is that there

are people who use very nice slogans and say there should be a peaceful settlement of this problem and that problem. But when you ask them to give us a formula, they are unable to do so. If you have the courage, come out with a formula. Come out with a formula, if you like, that Nagaland be a sovereign State. If you have the courage give us a formula. Who wants war? No Indian wants war. At the same time, I would say this much also that no Indian must be allowed to challenge the territorial integrity of this country.

When Sheikh Abdullah goes to Algiers and meets Mr. Chou En-lai you adopt one standard. But you adopt another standard for these people, a section of our people, who are indulging in treasonable activities by seeking the co-operation of our enemies like China and Pakistan, of which there is no doubt. If tomorrow I hoist the flag of independence at Gauhati and say that 'from today Assam is free; I am the Prime Minister', would you allow me to do that?

Shri Nath Pai: We will expel him from our party.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Government will invite him to a dinner.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Nath Pai says that he will expel me from the party. But I know the Home Minister would immediately put me behind prison bars.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have faith that he will never do it.

Shri Hem Barua: I believe in a united India, in the fact that India must be strong, India must live. As I have always said, if India dies, who lives?

Somebody spoke about the peace mission. It is defunct now—no doubt about it. Shri Jamir made a pointed reference to the fact that the cease-fire agreement has given certain

[**Shri Hem Barua]**

advantages. He mentioned one, that the Prime Minister of the so-called Naga Federal Government can go and meet—he has already met—the Chief Minister of Nagaland. That is an advantage, no doubt, but there is another side to it. On March 7, 1966, when the jeep carrying the Home Minister and the Food Minister of the Naga Federal Government was detected in Jorhat with papers and documents that showed that the Naga hostiles were responsible for the blowing up of a train in Assam....

Shri S. C. Jamir: When those people were arrested, I happened to be in Jorhat. Neither the Food Minister nor the Home Minister was there. It was the Secretary to the Home Minister and one colonel. Under the cease-fire agreement, they could move about freely. No objectionable documents were found with them, nor was any ammunition found. It was only the police who planted some ammunition in their bags.

Shri Hem Barua: I am very glad to hear this. At the same time, I remember this also, that the distinguished predecessor of the present Home Minister, Shri Nanda, admitted on the floor of the House about the involvement of these people in that matter.

Now, under the cease-fire agreement, there is an advantage. These Ministers of the Naga Federal Government could meet the Ministers of the established Government. At the same time, the jeep in which, as Shri Jamir says, the Secretary to the Food Minister was travelling also bore the number plates of the established Government of Nagaland. The cease-fire has given an advantage to the Naga hostiles to this extent that the underground leaders, whenever they want, could use the Nagaland Government vehicles for what? For revolutionary purposes? This is also a fact.

The peace mission has done good work, nobody says it has not done

good work. Mr. Mukerjee made a reference to the contribution made by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain. Mr. Narain also came out with a suggestion that Nagaland should be given a political status similar to Sikkim and Bhutan. If Indians want the break-up of this country, I will say the destiny of our country is in danger.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Some time back he was your party leader.

Shri Hem Barua: He was your leader also.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: He was never my leader. Mahatma Gandhi was my leader.

Shri Hem Barua: We have respect for him even today because he is a great man, but Mr. Mishra who disowns him is also present in the Central Hall when Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan comes to address a group of parliamentaries, because he is from Bihar. That is the only link.

I want to say quite clearly that effective, adequate security measures should be taken. You cannot leave the people in the eastern part of this country to the mercies of these attacks. There are many incidents like this, I can recount them. You must take proper and effective security measures. I know the present Home Minister knows how to be firm. He must be firm with these people.

On the other hand, I did not say that you discard the negotiations. What I said in the course of my speech was this, that when the underground Naga leaders come to meet our Prime Minister this time, the Prime Minister should tell them point blank if they are prepared to be within the Indian Union; if so, we can consider fulfilling their aspirations; if they do not want to be in the Indian Union, as I have said, no Indian has the right to challenge the territorial integrity of this country, and any Indian who

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indulges in that must be treated as a traitor of this country and must be sternly dealt with. The same policy should be followed in respect of these people who want to break away from India and then constitute a sovereign State

Somebody mentioned about social and cultural contacts. Social and cultural contact will never work unless there is the framework of political and administrative integration. We are culturally the same as Indonesian. Even a child of eleven in Jakarta would tell you about the Ramayana and Maha Bharata. We are culturally one, but because we are not politically and administratively one, we pull apart. Therefore, this talk of cultural and social contact is no good. You might have any number of contacts. You may send your boys and girls to Nagaland to sing and dance and ask them to send their boys and girls here. This is a political problem. Within the framework you can give any concessions to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it to vote

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri R. L. Chaturvedi): Does he press it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not said a word. We will have to take the vote

The question is

"That the House do now adjourn."

The motion was negatived

12.30 hrs.

*CORPORATION FOR CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to

*Half-an-Hour discussion.

place before the House the difficult position of the textile industry. I also thank the hon. Minister for agreeing to discuss the matter.

12.36 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

Our textile production is second in the world, the U.S. occupying the first position. In the matter of cotton acreage, we stand first. But our per acre yield of cotton is so low that we have to import cotton to meet our requirement. America produces nine billion bales of cotton from 8.5 million acres but we produce 5.5 billion bales of cotton from 20 million acres. The textile industry employs twenty per cent of the organised industrial labour, produces cloth and yarn worth Rs. 750 crores, consumes cotton worth Rs. 400 crores and pays salary and wages to the tune of Rs. 200 crores and thus directly and indirectly gives benefit to twenty million people of the country. The industry is passing through a very difficult time. The main reason is that there is scarcity due to low production of cotton. The price of cotton has gone up.

Shri Shree Narain (Basti): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may please resume his seat; the quorum has been challenged. Let the Bell be rung.

I am sorry. In spite of ringing the bell twice, there is no quorum. So, the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

12.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 18, 1967 (Asadha 27, 1966 (Saka)).