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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 28,  
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 Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chaudhan:  
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 offset 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.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं 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. Chagla): (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 मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जन्तु-विस्फोट पर पाबन्दी लगाने वाले मास्को करार तथा जन्तु हथियारों के फैलाव के सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावित करार क्या इन करारों का आधार यह है कि वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को क्या दिशा,

क़ीब कर दिया जाय और क्या सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि जूँकि इससे पाँच बड़े राष्ट्रों का दुनिया में एकाधिकार प्रस्थापित हो जाता है इसलिये मास्को करार, जिसे वर सरकार ने हस्ताक्षर कर दिया है और वह नया करार इन दोनों के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर के कोई ठोस नीति अपनाई जाये ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: 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 मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार मास्को करार पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

श्री म० क० बागला : मास्को करार दूसरी बात है । वह एटॉमिक एक्सप्लोजन के बारे में है और हम उस पर सही कर चुके हैं । जहाँ तक इस ट्रीटी का सम्बन्ध है , वह बिल्कुल 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 मधु लिमये : मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि जिन देशों के पास आणविक हथियार नहीं हैं, क्या सरकार अपने दृष्टिकोण को और मजबूती के साथ रखने के लिए उन देशों का कोई सम्मेलन बुलायेगी । नहीं महोदय के अपने जवाब में कहा है कि वेनेजुएला में बिना अठारह देशों का सम्मेलन हो रहा है, उनमें चीनह देश ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास आणविक हथियार नहीं हैं । मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं है ।

में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में जो 115 या 120 देश हैं, उनमें से केवल पांच देशों के पास आणविक हथियार हैं और बाकी के पास आणविक हथियार नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इन सभी देशों को एक जगह साने के लिये और अपनी नीति को लागू बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना बनायेगी या हमेशा दूसरे देशों के हित के कामों को ही करती रहेगी ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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. Chagla:** 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. Chagla:** 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 बार्ब करमेली:** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस नये करार में जो डिफ़ेक्ट्स हैं, सरकार को उनकी जानकारी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस करार में वे कौन सी बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में सरकार ने घोषण किया है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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.

**डा० राज मनोहर मोहिता:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय का सब तक का

यह अनुभव रहा है कि बम विस्तार रोक संबंध ऐसे गरीब लोगों का क्लब है जो तब तक गरीब रहते हैं जब तक उनसे कोई धनी बन नहीं जाता और धनी बनते ही वह उनसे अलग हो जाता है और अगर उनका यह तजुर्बा रहा है तो क्या वह मेहरवानी करके बतावेंगे कि जो हिन्द सरकार ने प्रणु विस्फोट का नास्तिपूर्ण तरीके के लिये इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की है जैसे जिना रेडियो क्रिया के मुरों बगैरह तोड़ना या फोड़ना जिसको प्रोजेक्ट पलाऊ मेयर या प्रोजेक्ट नोन कहते हैं उसने अब तक कितनी तरकीबें हुई हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: 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 in 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 मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Speaker: In the question hour also there is व्यवस्था.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने इतिहास मांगी थी। मैंने मंत्री जी की राय नहीं मांगी थी। प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ मेयर या प्रोजेक्ट नोन यह हिन्द सरकार नैयार कर रही है कई वर्षों से, उस पर मैंने इतिहास मांगी थी कि कहाँ तक तरफकी हुई है ? यह उस पर इतिहास रोक नहीं सकते जब तक कि यह न कहें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की मुरखा व्यवस्था हित में नहीं है

और अगर वह ऐसा कहते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह गलत बात है। फिर आप को फैसला करना पड़ेगा कि क्या वह ऐसा कह सकते हैं क्योंकि मैं आप से धन्य कर दूँ कि बिलकुल नास्ति पूर्ण कार्यों के लिये यह प्रोजेक्ट प्लाऊ मेयर होता है। उसमें प्रणु विस्फोट हो जाता है जैसे बम में होता है लेकिन वह ऐसा होता है कि उसने रेडियो क्रिया यानी रेडियो काल घाट करीब करीब नहीं के बराबर होता है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: 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 मनोहर लोहिया : तो आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन 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 मनोहर लोहिया : तो आप समझते हैं कि एक विदेश मंत्री ऐसा रहना चाहिये जा ऐसे मामलों में गैरजानकार हो ?

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

श्री मधु सिन्घे : प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ नहीं हैं। यह मुश्किल प्रधान मंत्री का है। वह कभी उपस्थित नहीं रहती हैं और ऐसे प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं देती हैं। फिर मैं कुछ कहूँगा तो आप नाराज हो जावेंगे। (व्यवधान) यह प्रधान मंत्री का और सदन नेता का कर्तव्य है कि ऐसे मामलों का वह तुरन्त जवाब दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : या तो यह जान बूझ कर जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं या भ्रमानी हैं। (व्यवधान)

**Shri Somavanshi:** On a point of order, Sir.

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

**Shri Brahmakar 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. Chagla:** 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 Brahmakar Supakar:** Why not take positive measures towards this?

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

**Shrimati Lakshminikantamma:** 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. Chagla:** 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. Mukerjee:** 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. Chagla:** Yes, Sir; that is also one of the matters that is being considered.

**श्री ए० ना० तिवारी:** प्रभो मंत्री महोदय ने जा कहा, मुझे लगता है कि चाइना यूनाइटेड नेशंस का मेम्बर नहीं है और इसलिए किसी भी उसके इंटीशन से वह बाउंड नहीं है और वह एक के बाद दूसरा हाइड्रोजन बम तक बना चुका है। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान के साथ उसका इतना सम्बन्ध है और जो बातें कही जाती हैं कि अंतराष्ट्रीय हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर तो इन सब बातों का क्या रखने हुए क्या भारत सरकार इस बात का पूरा विचार करने के लिये तैयार है?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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 शिवचन्द्र झा:** मैं मंत्री महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान पर क्या किसी तरह का दबाव दिया जा रहा है नानप्रॉलिफरेशन ट्रीटी को साइन करने के लिए और उसके अलावा उसमें इन्टरेस्टेड मुल्क जो हैं उनकी कान्फरेन्स आप बुलाना चाहते हैं या नहीं खास कर न्यूट्रन मसिंट जो है अरब यूरोस्लाविया और इंडिया का इनकी कान्फरेन्स बुलाना चाहते हैं या नहीं? और विदेश मंत्री जो बल्गारिया की याता पर जा रहे हैं। उसमें मार्शल ट्रीटी से इस बारे में बान करने या नहीं?

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

**Shri Hem Barua:** How?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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 Raj Raj Madhak:** 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. Chagla:** 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 Raj Raj Madhak:** How about the other questions?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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. Chagla:** 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.

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव घोषी:** मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम न्यूक्लियर प्रोहिबिशन ट्रीटी करने या न करने—यह आवात्मक बात हो गई है। पहले कुछ सालों से जो धन्यवाद हुआ है, विरोधना चीन पाकिस्तान झगड़े के दिनों में कि कोई हमारी मदद के लिये नहीं आता, इसलिए जब तक अणुस्फोटक टेस्ट पर रोक नहीं है, भूमिगत प्रयोग कर सकते हैं, ना खुद के बलवृत्त पर खड़े रहने की दृष्टि में, जिनकी जल्दी हम अपना बन सकें, हम दृष्टि में, अपनी नीति पर पुनर्बिचार करने के लिये सरकार नैयार है क्या?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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.

**श्री शिव नारायण:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से मुक्त हम ट्रीटी के विरोधी हैं और कौन कौन से मुक्त आपके साथ हैं।

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

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

**श्री शिव नारायण:** यह तो सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है। न ट्रीटी क्यों नहीं हुई?

**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. Chagla:** 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 13-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. Chagla:** 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 राव सिंह सपरवाल :  
श्री हुसैन कदवाय :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मर्वा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

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

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (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 (6.4 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 Farrakka barrage? Pakistan has been

opposing the Farrakka 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 Pal Singh):** This much is a fact that Pakistan has been opposing the Farrakka barrage. One of the reasons they have put down for opposing the Farrakka 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

envisaged 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. F. 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.

**श्री रवि राय:** श्री मंत्री महोदय न बतलाया कि वह जांच कर रहे हैं कि यह कारपोरेशन के मातहत बनाया जाय या न बनाया जाय। प्रसल में सबल यह है कि जनमत को ठीक ढंग से बनाने के लिये और जनतंत्र का ठीक से चलाने के लिये हम सरकार के मातहत न रख कर इसको पब्लिक कॉर्पोरेशन कारपोरेशन के अडर हा जाना चाहिए तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बनावायेगे कि कितने दिन इन को जांच करने के लिये और इस के बारे में जानकारी हमिल करने के लिये लगेगे और कब इसका कारपोरेशन के हाथ में दे दिया जागा ?

**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. Bamerjee:** 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?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी: मुझे प्राश्न यह था यह सुन कर कि बी० बी० सी० की बकिंग का इनका अभी पता नहीं है कि कैसे वहां पर काम होता है? तृतीय लोक सभा में एक प्रस्ताव इस सदन में आया था कि एक कारपोरेशन बनाया जाय और उस पर जवाब भी दिया गया था लेकिन अभी तक इनको पता नहीं कि बी० बी० सी० का फंक्शन होता कैसे है और कौसी वह कारपोरेशन है इसलिए चंदा कमिटी की मिकारिशों के बावजूद और भी अभी इनको स्टडी करना है और तब एनाउंस करना है कि यह कारपोरेशन हो या न हो तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इसमें क्या दिक्कत है और अब तक यह स्टडी क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

**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 Pillee 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 Pillee 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.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रपोजिशन के सदस्यों की ओर से कहा गया है कि जो सत्तावादी पार्टी है उस पार्टी को यह भाल इंडिया रेडियो ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी करना है जबकि हमारी गिकायन वह है कि संसद् में जो कार्यवाही होती है उसकी पब्लिसिटी विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों 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; and

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

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (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 CPL 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. Chagla:** 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 20th to 26th 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. B. Krishna:** How does that arise?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि चाइनीज एम्बेसी के बर्ड सेक्रेटरी या फर्स्ट सेक्रेटरी कनकले में नक्सलवादी ट्रबल के पहले गये थे ? अगर गये थे तो किन किन लोगों से मिले और उनकी क्या क्या ऐक्टिविटीज रही? क्या यह भी मंत्री है कि वह कोई ड्रामा देखने गये जहाँ माघों जित्नाबाद के नारे लगाये गये। अगर यह सही है तो जो इंडियन लोग उनसे माघ से उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई 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. Chagla:** 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. Chagla:** 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.

श्री कायेन्द्र सिंह: मारे राष्ट्र को यह पता है कि चीनी दूतावास के कुछ लोग नक्सलवादी गये थे और काफी मात्रा में चीनी लिटरचर और माफो-त्से-तुंग की फोटो ले जाकर डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया है उन्होंने। तब कैसे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनको मामूली नहीं है? क्या इसके बारे में एम्बेसी को करके वह मदन को इन्फार्मेशन देंगे कि वह लोग गये थे या नहीं?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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 Oraon:** 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. Chagla:** 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.

श्री ललिताराम केसरी: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि जब चीन के फार्मर बड़े सेक्टरों कलकत्ते गये थे तो उनके जाने के पहले क्या मंत्री जी को उनकी यात्रा की सूचना थी कि वह नक्सलवादी जा रहे हैं, मौजूदा सरकार के खिलाफ जो विद्रोहात्मक भावना पैदा हो गई है उसमें महायत्ना करने के लिये? इसी वजह से वह लगभग चीनी लिटरचर और माफो की फोटो ले गये और उनका प्रचार किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनको रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई प्रयत्न किया?

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

**Shri Ham Bana:** 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. Chagla:** 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 Ham Bana:** 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. Chagla:** 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 Rohatgi:** 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 Rohatgi:**—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 Rohatgi:** 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**

\*1178, **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 8 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 infructuous 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. B. 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. B. 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. B. 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. B. 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 Gharaj 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. B. 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.

श्री बबू लिनये: अपनी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस विषय में चर्चा पी० ए० नौ० की 70 वीं रपट में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रपट देने के पश्चात् कितने 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 सरकारी ढंग ऐसा है कि इस सदन की कमेटियों की वह विलुप्त पत्राह नहीं कर रही है। कम से कम घाट महीने हो गए हैं इस रिपोर्ट को भ्राए हुए। मेरा क्याल है कि यह दिसम्बर में पेश हुई थी। घाट महीने के पश्चात् भी आज मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देते हैं कि वह मामला विचाराधीन है। एक मेल को लेकर जिस तरह लड़ाई हाथनी पड़ी है, कबिता है, इस संबंध में एक उन्नी तरह सकल का यह मामला है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जरा इसकी वह मफाई कर दें।

श्री बा० रा० कवत: मैं ज्ञा माननीय सदस्यों को भाग्य है जो लिफारिबे होखी हैं कमिटी की उम पर हज अपने विचार कमिटी को देते हैं। बहुत की लिफारिबे के बारे में हमने अपने विचार कमिटी को ब्रहा

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 एग्जैमिनेशन हैं। लेकिन बहुत सी बातों पर हम ने उनको सफाई दे दी है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के समय जो पुर्जे अमरीका ने देने बन्द कर दिये थे क्या उसने उसकी पहले से सूचना दी थी और क्या उसके कारण थे, इसकी जांच करते की क्या सरकार ने 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**

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\* 1179. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**

**श्री आत्म दास :**

**डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :**

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

**श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**

**श्री सहन्त दिग्विजय नाथ :**

**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

**श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**

क्या वैदेशिक-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 हाँ, तो इस संबंध 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 कुशवाह :** माननीय व्यापार मंत्री दिनेश सिंह जी अभी कर्नल नासर से मिलने का हिरा गए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 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 सिंह :** क्या दिनेश सिंह जी की बातें नासर साहब के साथ जरूर हुई हैं लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ न कह सकता हूँ कि आया स्वेज कैनाल के बारे में बात हुई है या नहीं हुई है। मेरा खयाल है जरूर हुई होगी। लेकिन यू० ए० आर० का कहना यही है कि हम इसको नहीं खोल सकते हैं कुछ बजूहात के कारण से।

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

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** इसका जवाब खाद्य मंत्री कई बार दे चुके हैं। हमारे जो



जहाज हैं, जो कुइयेनस ला रहे हैं तो दूसरे रास्ते से कोप के रास्ते से घा रहे हैं। सिर्फ एक जहाज है जो इस नहर के धन्दर फसा हुआ है। उसके हाल ही में घाने 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 प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :** भारत सरकार स्वयं इस बात को कहती है कि स्वेज नहर से हमारे जहाजों के न घा सकने के कारण प्रति वर्ष हमें लगभग 17 करोड़ से अधिक का बोझ अपने कंधों पर बेना पड़ेगा। लगभग ऐसी स्थिति दूसरे देशों की भी होगी जो स्वेज नहर के रास्ते से अपना माल मंगाते हैं ऐसी स्थिति में क्या भारत सरकार अपनी पुरानी भूल का प्रायश्चित्त करते हुए इस बात का निश्चय करेगी कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस प्रश्न को उठाया जाए कि स्वेज नहर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नहर हो जानी चाहिये ताकि भविष्य में किसी को फिर इस प्रकार की कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े ?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla):** 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 प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :** मैं अपने सवाल को आपकी समझा पाया हूँ लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को नहीं समझा पाया हूँ। स्वेज नहर के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आवागमन का मार्ग हा जाने का परिणाम केवल भारत के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के लिए भी अच्छा होगा, उनको भी इससे लाभ पहुँचेगा। भारत सरकार विश्व शांति की नीति में विश्वास करती है। लेकिन अपनी पुरानी भूलों का प्रायश्चित्त करते हुए क्या जब ये इजराइल की कीर्ज हट जायेगी या और शांति की स्थापना हो जाएगी तो स्वेज नहर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में या दुनिया के सामने उपस्थित करेगी ? मेरा स्पष्ट प्रश्न है और मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन अल क़ाज़िबाय :** हिन्दी में हैं।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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 प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाने का सावी नहीं हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न स्पष्ट है। भारत सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति है कि स्वेज नहर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बना जाए बल्कि इसके कि उस पर एक ही देश का अधिकार रहे। इस बात का उत्तर विदेश मंत्री नहीं दे रहे हैं।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** 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.

श्री महेश विमलेश्वर नाथ : समाचार पत्रों से यह पता चलता है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रयत्न से पश्चिमी एशिया में समझौता हो गया है। क्या मैं जा सकता हूँ कि क्या इस समझौते से हमें कुछ लाभ होगा और हमारा जो माल स्वेज नहर में बका पड़ा है, उस को वहाँ लाने की सुविधा मिल सकेगी ?

श्री सुरेश चाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस समझौते का जिक्र किया है, उस के मातहत सिर्फ यह हुआ है कि यू.एन.ओ. के प्राथमिक स्वेज नहर के क्षेत्र में पहुँच गए हैं। उन के बहा जाने से स्थिति में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, क्योंकि यू.ए.ओ. द्वार. श्री जो पहली बात है कि इसराइल के दू.प.स. वहाँ से हट जायें, वह पूरी नहीं हुई है और इसराइल के दू.प.स. वहाँ ही मौजूद है। इसलिए हमें कोई सहूलियत या लाभ होने का सवाल अभी पैदा नहीं होता है।

12 hrs.

#### QUESTION UNDER RULE 40

Action taken reports of the Public Undertakings Committee

Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri George Fernandes:

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 disagreement

(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 Hourkela 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). Areas 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 लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ जानकारी चाहता हूँ। कमेटी के चेयरमन 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 जानना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी के पास जो चार एक्शन 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 द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** कोई भी रिपोर्ट छः महीने के अन्दर नहीं आई है। इसमें जल्दी से जल्दी तो महीने या एक बरस लग जाता है। जो आठ रिपोर्ट्स अभी बाकी बाकी हैं, उन में से किसी को पंद्रह महीने हो गए हैं, किसी को डेढ़ बरस हो गया है और किसी को दो बरस हो गए हैं। कमेटी बराबर रिमाइंडर देती रहती है और जब गवर्नमेंट का जवाब आता है, तो कमेटी उस को प्रासेस करती है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** 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 प्रश्न पूछता, तो किसी को इन बातों का पता ही

न चलता। जैसा कि बेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है, कमेटी को कुछ गटा पर दा' मान में जवाब नहीं धाया है। इस तरह सदन का बड़ा अपमान और अवहेलना हो रही है।

Mr. Speaker: You can write to me

श्री भार्गव करमेश्वर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, डायरेक्शनल बोर्ड वि स्वीकर में बी गई डायरेक्शन नम्बर 102 के अनुसार सरकार को कमेटी की रपट पर जो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी, वह कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। इस में कहा गया है कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मिलने के पश्चात् सरकार का तत्काल एक एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट कमेटी के पास भेजनी चाहिए। बेयरमैन साहब ने बताया है कि दो दो साल के बाद भी कई एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट्स उन के पास नहीं पहुँची हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सदन के द्वारा प्रस्ताव धाप के द्वारा सरकार का तत्प्रा रिपोर्ट्स तत्काल यहाँ 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

श्री नयू निम्बे: धाप हयारे सब प्रचिकारों के रलक है। इस मामले में धाप के डायरेक्शन की अवहेलना हुई है।

श्री भार्गव करमेश्वर: सरकार ने धाप के डायरेक्शन की अवहेलना की है, उन की इजाजत नहीं की है और निबन्धों को लोका है। धपर सदन में हयारे जैसे आदमी कहे हो जब तो धाप उन को डांटते हैं। अब सरकार ने नियमों को लोका है, तो क्या धाप सरकार के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करें ?

श्री नयू निम्बे: श्रीका सवाल तो सवाल मंत्री की डाँटने का 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 मनोहर लोहिया: धभी धभी बेयरमैन साहब ने धाप को सूचना दी है कि उन्होंने सरकार को धीर मंत्रियों को..

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी: मंत्रियों को नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: ... बड़ीबाग निखा है, लेकिन उनको कोई धसर नहीं हुआ है। ये मंत्री दा-दो बरम में कमेटी की रपटो पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो काम धाप चाहते हैं, वह कमेटी ने बेयरमैन कर चुके हैं।

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

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अब ता धाप को ही कार्यवाही करना है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर सास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी, ये तीनों कमेटिया इस सदन का भाग हैं और सदन ने अपनी सुविधा की दृष्टि से इन कमेटियों को इस लिए बनाया है कि सदन का अधिक समय नष्ट न हो। उन कमेटियों को सरकार की ओर से जानकारी देने की जिम्मेदारी उसी प्रकार है, जिस प्रकार इस हाउस को जानकारी देने के सम्बन्ध में है। लेकिन प्राव: यह परम्परा पड़ती जा रही है कि इन कमेटियों को उत्तर देने या उन की

रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही करने के बारे में सरकार बहुत उपेक्षा दिखाती है। अगर इस बारे में कोई सख्त एक्शन नहीं लिया जायेगा, तो फिर वह बात नहीं रह पायेगी, कि इस हाउस की कमेटी को इस हाउस के समकक्ष गौरव मिलना चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि घाते के लिए आप इस प्रकार की परम्परा स्थापित करें कि सरकार उन कमेटी के निर्णयों के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने या उन को बांझित जानकारी 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 M. 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

\*1199. 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. Chagla): (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-1066/67] 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 53 votes in favour; 46 against; and there were 20 abstentions.

**1181. पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़े गये भारतीय जहाज तथा आन्तरिक जल परिवहन की मांग डोने वाली नौकाएं**

- \*1181. डा० कुर्माकाश पुरी:  
 श्री प्रकाशवीर झास्नी:  
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह झास्नी:  
 श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह कुसवाहा:  
 श्री रामाचतार झास्नी:  
 श्री आत्मा दास:  
 श्री शिवकुमार झास्नी:  
 श्री मोनेन्द्र झा:  
 श्री रामाचतार झास्नी:  
 श्री चन्द्रसेखर सिंह:  
 श्री जयेश्वर दास:  
 श्री मधु सिन्घे:  
 श्री कामेश्वर सिंह:  
 श्री रवि राय:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़े गये भारतीय जहाजों तथा आन्तरिक जल परिवहन की मांग डोने वाली नौकाओं को भारत को वापस नहीं लौटाया गया है;

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

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

(घ) उस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला):  
 (क) 1965 में भारत-पाक-संघर्ष के दौरान, पाकिस्तान ने तीन हिंदू बहुमंजरी में बसने वाले जहाज 100 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन

जहाज, नौकाएं और अन्य जलयान पकड़ लिए थे। तीन जहाजों में से दो जहाजों की, ऐसे दो पाकिस्तानी जहाजों के साथ प्रदत्त-बदली हो गई है जो भारत में रोक लिए गए थे। तीसरे भारतीय जहाज का भारत में रोके गए पाकिस्तानी जहाज से तबादला करने पर बातचीत चल रही है। पाकिस्तान ने अभी तक कोई भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन जहाज वापस नहीं किया है।

(ख) से (घ). भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से इन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन जहाजों को वापस 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 बिन्की के खिलाफ कड़ा विरोध प्रकट किया है पाकिस्तान सरकार को बता दिया गया है कि अपनी इच्छा का कार्रवाई के लिए भी उन्हें पूरी जिम्मेदारी उठानी होगी क्योंकि यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवहार के विरुद्ध है और ताशकंद घोषणा 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 मानेगी जो पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के गैर-कानूनी उपायों 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 अभी 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 Pal 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 Ramavatar Shastri:  
Shri Jagdishwar 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. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have no information about Mr. Phizo's plans to re-visit United States of America.

(b) Does not arise.

Peking Radio broadcasts about Naxalbari

\*1184. Shri Somnar Gola:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Naga Pal:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
Shri Jagdishwar Singh Shastri:  
Shri Bhanu Avtar Sharma:

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 Ramavatar 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 Phasidawa 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. Chagla): (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 8th 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 Bhadoria:**

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 Mills trapped in the Suez Canal**

\*1188. Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri A. Diga:  
Shri M. C. Majhi:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Mahant Digvijay Nath:  
Shri Y. S. Kashwak:  
Shri Raghavir Singh Shastri:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kashwak:  
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:  
Shri Bhogendra Jha:  
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:  
Shri B. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Suraj Bhan:  
Shri Beni Shankar 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 mill 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 Tanneti Vignanam: 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. Chagla): (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.

**पूना के लिफ्ट मोटर बोट दुर्घटना में  
सैनिक अधिकारियों की मृत्यु**

\*1190. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप:  
श्री नाथ बाई:

क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 जून, 1967 को पूना में मूला नदी में एक मोटर बोट उलट जाने के कारण छ. सैनिक अधिकारियों की मृत्यु हो गई और दो अन्य घायल हो गये तथा एक घायल की दवा चिल्लावक है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री म० रा० चव्वाला): (क) जी हाँ । 6 केना बख्तर निवर्त प्राप्त हुए, परन्तु कोई अन्य

बाधन नहीं हुए थे। एक बफर के पेट में पानी भर गया था परन्तु प्राथमिक उपचार दिए जाने के कारण वह जीव ही ठीक हो गया।

(ख) तथा (ग)। बिन परिस्थितियों में 6 बफर डूब गए थे उन का पता लगाने के लिए एक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी संवर्धित की गई है। जिस प्रकार का ब्रिचर बफर कोई प्राथमिक समझा गया उस पर उस समय विचार किया जाएगा, जब कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी के निष्कर्ष प्राप्त हुए।

#### Military aid from NATO countries

\*1191. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri. S. M. Ramerjee:  
Dr. Ram Manohar 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.

#### सीमा क्षेत्रों के लिये शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर

\*1192. श्री मुकमल चन्द कदमायः  
श्री जयसिंह राव जोशी:

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

(क) सीमा क्षेत्रों में कितने शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) इनका बिदेसों से आयात करने में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

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

(घ) क्या यह भी तथ्य है कि बिदेसी कम्पनी से काफ़ी संख्या में बुराने शक्ति-

बाली दूँ; दर खरीदे गये हैं और इन खरीदों के द्वारा राजस्व की रकम बचाया गया है; और

(ड) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई जाच-पड़ताल की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (जी के. के. शहा) : (क) से (ग). सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में लगाने के लिये ध्यात किये गये लगभग 63 लाख रुपये की लागत वाले 6 उच्चशक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर्स में से तीन कलकत्ता, जलन्धर और गौहाटी में पहले ही चालू किये जा चुके हैं। दो और ट्रांसमिटर्स को लगाने का काम काफी पूरा हो चुका है और छठे ट्रांसमिटर को लगाने का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Meeting with Naga Rebel Leaders

\*1193. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri F. 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. Chagla): (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 Kameshwar 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 15th 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

\*1196. 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. 1514 (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 सेना छात्र दल का प्रशिक्षण

\*1199. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी  
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शारदा:  
श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा:  
श्री शिवकुमार शारदा:  
श्री जर्जुन सिंह बदीरिया:  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शारदा:  
श्री रामचोपाल शानवाने:

क्या एका मती 29 मई 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 139 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल का प्रशिक्षण स्वचिच्छ बनाने के बारे में शिक्षा आयोग तथा कोठारी समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मोटा व्यौरा क्या है;

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

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) से (ग). कोठारी समिति ने, जो ऐसा सुझाव देने के लिए स्थापित की गई थी कि रक्षा मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय सेवा के संबंध में सिफारिश करने कार्यान्वित की जाए सुझाव दिया है कि राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल का कार्यक्रम आवश्यक एन० सी० सी० के विकल्प के तौर पर होना चाहिए जहाँ-जहाँ दोषों में से एक को चुनने में स्वतन्त्र हों। सरकार ने इस सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लिया है

घर एन० एस० सी० के विस्तार निर्धारित  
किये जा रहे हैं।

(ब) 1966-67 में स्कूलों और  
कालेजों में एन० सी० सो० में प्रतिष्ठित  
सड़कों और सड़कियों की संख्या 15.92  
लाख थी। जब एन० सी० एस० का वार्षिक  
कार्यक्रम पुरस्कापित किया गया, यह संख्या  
काफी कम हो जाने की प्रतीति है। वास्तविक  
वार्षिक संख्या छात्रों द्वारा भवन प्रधिकार  
का प्रयोग करने पर निर्भर होगी।

Goa

\*1290. 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 Govern-  
ment to return Goa to Portugal; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs  
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir;  
on June 24, 1967, the Foreign Minis-  
ter 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 Por-  
tuguese colonies. The Portuguese  
Foreign Minister had asked the Presi-  
dent of the General Assembly to cir-  
culate his letter as an official docu-  
ment of the Assembly, but this has  
not been done.

(b) The Government are opposed to  
the Portuguese letter being circu-  
lated as an official document of the  
5th Emergency Special Session of the  
General Assembly, as it has no connec-  
tion whatever with the agenda of that  
Session. The question of our address-  
ing the President of the General

Assembly by way of replying to the  
Portuguese letter is under considera-  
tion.

Chinese Propaganda on Bhutan  
Border

5817. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
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 pro-  
paganda 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 report-  
ed to by the Indian Political Officer  
in Bhutan; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Gov-  
ernment in regard thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs  
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (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. J. Desai:  
Shri P. L. Mehta:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri V. Narasimha Rao:  
Shri M. Amarnath:

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  
Alegria 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-cum-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 year (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 1987;

(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-1067/87]. 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, 1983 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

1428 (A) LSD-3.

(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 1983 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, 1987 to 31st July, 1987 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 Hqs 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 Force 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 130 p.m. whereas for civilians working there it goes up to 200 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 730 a.m. to 130 p.m. (six days a week) and those for civilian personnel are from 730 a.m. to 200 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 Dinapore Cantt. 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 Dinapore 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. 500 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. 500 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. 600.00 and Rs. 609.00 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 सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके द्वारा अब तक किये गये कार्य का व्योरा क्या है, और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री दे० के० साह): (क) से (ग). प्रेस परिषद् के सदस्यों के नाम 14 नवम्बर 1966 के राजपत्र में अधिभूक्ति कर दिये गये थे और परिषद् ने अपनी 12 दिसम्बर 1966 को अपनी पहली बैठक से काम आरम्भ कर दिया। परिषद् की अब तक तीन दैनिक और एक मासिक बैठक हो चुकी है। और बातों के साथ साथ परिषद् ने ये वाक्यांश भी की है :—

1. पत्रकारिता आचार संहिता के बनाने की आवश्यकता और उसकी शक्यता पर विचार किया गया और यह निर्णय लिया गया कि शिकायतों को जांच करने के लिये एक कानूनी प्रणाली बना ली जाये।

2. संसद् के विशेषधिकार और उसके साथ साथ सभाचारपत्रों के कार्य का अध्ययन आरम्भ किया गया। पत्रकारिता के प्रशिक्षण के लिये जो वर्तमान सुविधाओं और उन हासिल बितके कारण प्रेस में एकाधिकार या स्वामित्व के एक ही व्यक्ति के पास होने के शक्य हैं का भी अध्ययन किया गया।

3. उन समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रकारों जिन्होंने पत्रकारिता के स्तर का उल्लंघन किया हो, के विरुद्ध जो शिकायत आये उन्हें किस प्रकार लिया जाए और निपटाया जाए इस पर नियमावली का मसौदा बनाया गया।

परिचय पत्र ही अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सरकार को पेश कर रही है।

#### Nationalisation of Newspapers and News Agencies

5829. Shri Bibhuji 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. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

यूगोस्लाविया के सैनिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल की भारत यात्रा

5830. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय:  
श्री राम सिंह धरबरवाल:  
श्री वसन्त सिंह कुलवाह:

क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री 27 मार्च 1967 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 43 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) यूगोस्लाविया से जो सैनिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भारत आया था उस पर भारत सरकार का कितना खर्च हुआ; और

(ख) भारत के विवेक मिष्ट मंडल कहीं तक सहायक सिद्ध हुआ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० रा० मजरा): (क) 20407.51 रुपये।

(ख) इस विमान के प्रमन द्वारा सामान्य सैनिक महत्व के मामलों सामान्यतः दोनों देशों तथा विशेषतः समस्त सेनाओं के बीच मैत्री बंधनों को सुबुद्ध बनाने और एक दूसरे को समझने के लिए, विचार विमर्श के लिए साधकारी प्रयत्न प्राप्त हुआ।

मुवाच सम्बन्धी समाचार

5831. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय:  
श्री राम सिंह धरबरवाल:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 27 मार्च, 1967 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 60 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित एक मुवाच बुलेटिन में यह घोषित किया गया था कि बलरामपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तथा श्रीमती सुचित्रा जोशी के बीच बराबर का मुकाबला चल रहा था जब कि तथ्य यह था कि उस समय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी पांच हजार वोटों से आगे थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) आकाशवाणी ने 23 फरवरी के सवेरे 8 बजे के अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन में यह कहा कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और श्रीमती सुचित्रा जोशी में बराबर का मुकाबला चल रहा है। यह समाचार एक समाचार एजेंसी के सन्देश पर आधारित था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि दोनों प्रतिस्पर्धियों का निकटतम मुकाबला जिसमें 600 वोटों का अंतर है चल रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त आकाशवाणी के पास और कोई सूचना नहीं थी। इसी समाचार

एजेंसी के आधार पर स्टेटसमैन ने 23 फरवरी को अपने समाचार पत्र में यह लिखा :—

“बलरामपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी, जनसब और श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी में बराबर की दौड़ हो रही है और उनमें 600 मतों का अंतर है।”

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि इस समाचार एजेंसी ने प्रसारण के समय तक कोई दूसरे झोंकड़े 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. Chagla): (a) The President of Pakistan issued a Proclamation on December 28, 1966, 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 स्थिति भारतीय वृत्तावास तथा अन्य स्थित उच्च आयोग पर कार्य

5833. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अमरीका स्थित हमारे वृत्तावास तथा अन्य स्थित

उच्च आयोग पर अलग, अलग कितना खर्च किया गया; और

(ख) वेतनों तथा अन्य मदों पर, अलग अलग तथा मदवार, कितना व्यय हुआ ?

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

#### सीमा क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रसारण

5834. श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

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

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

(ख) यदि हा तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० चाह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) सीमा-क्षेत्र के लिये कार्यक्रम, भारत की चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ लगने वाली सीमा पर के सभी आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों, अर्थात् पोहाटी, इम्फाल, कुसिबाग, कोहिमा, कलकत्ता, पटना, लखनऊ, जालन्धर, शिमला, भुज, राजकोट, बहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा, श्रीनगर और जम्मू के रोज प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। ये कार्यक्रम वहाँ के लोगों की प्रादेशिक भाषा/बोलियों में प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य उन्हें जानकारी देना और उनका मनोरंजन करना, दोनों ही हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में समाचार, समाचार-समीक्षाएँ (लोक और क्षेत्रीय) संगीत, 'प्रादेशिक संघीत' नाटक, क्रीडर, महिलाओं और बच्चों के

कार्यक्रम तथा खेली, बाघ, पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रचार और अन्य विषयों पर बातचीत और परिसंचार शामिल है। यहां से पाकिस्तान और चीन के भारत-विरोधी प्रचार, विशेषकर भारत में हुई घटनाओं के बारे में गलत और त्रुटिपूर्ण कल्पनाएं फैल गईं। इन घटनाओं का प्रचार करने तथा पाकिस्तान और चीन में होने वाली घटनाओं का प्रकाश करने के लिये प्रभावी प्रचार कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ किये जाते हैं। कुतियांग केन्द्र इन प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों को नेपाली, तिब्बती, मिथिली और भुटानी भाषाओं में प्रसारित करता है। यह प्रयत्न भी किया जाना है कि इन कार्यक्रमों में मोता क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के सम्मुख भारत का वास्तविक रूप उनकी आंखों और सामाजिक शक्ति के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं, प्रशासनिक जीवन-प्रणाली और आर्थिक सह-प्रगति की नीति को बना कर रखा जाय। इन कार्यक्रमों में हमारी सुरक्षा की आवश्यकताओं पर भी प्रकाश डाला जाता है। उस क्षेत्र की तरफ देग ही अन्य भागों की विधान परिषदों में पर भी बराबर बल दिया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, श्रीनगर जम्मू जानमघर, दिल्ली, मोहाटी, इम्फाल मिलीगुडा, राजकोट, अमरावती-बड़ोदा, भुवनेश्वर लखनऊ केन्द्र फौजों आदि के लिये प्रतिदिन कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं, माघ ही विविध-भारती के 'जयमाला' कार्यक्रम में भी दिन में तीन बार फौजी आदि के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं। मोता के प्रथम क्षेत्रों पर नैनात सैनिकों के अपने सम्बन्धों के लिये गन्धर्वों को भी रिकार्ड किया जाता है और बाद में प्रसारित 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

Cantonment 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. Bhabu 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. Nayanar:**  
**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. Nayanar:  
Shri Bhagaban 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. Nayanar:  
Shri Bhagaban 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 Sradhakar 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. Chagla): (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,' मेरीन ड्राइव, बम्बई

5840. श्री रवि राव :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेताजी सुभाष रोड मेरीन ड्राइव बम्बई में 'रिवेरा' में कुछ फ्लैट जो नौसेना के अधिकारियों के लिये आरक्षण में चुनाव कार्यों के लिये कांग्रेस पार्टी को दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी प्रतियाँ के लिये ये फ्लैट दिये थे तथा किन जगहों पर ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी ड० रा० प्रभत) : (क) रिवेरा नेताजी सुभाष रोड मेरीन ड्राइव बम्बई में रक्षा सेवाओं के अधिकारियों के प्रयोग के लिए किराये पर ली गई फ्लैटों में से कोई भी निर्वाचन उद्देश्यों के लिये कांग्रेस दल प्रस्ताव प्रत्येक किसी राजनैतिक दल को प्राप्य नहीं की गई थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### सीमा सड़क संगठन

5841. श्री राम चरण : क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा सड़क संगठन के अब तक कितने प्रोपेराटिवरों और इंजीनियरों ने स्वागपत्र दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके स्वाग-पत्र स्वीकार किये जाने से पहले उनकी चम और प्रचल सम्पत्ति के बारे में जांच की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ब) उन्होंने किन कारणों से त्यागपत्र दिये थे; और

(ङ) क्या उन्होंने गन्त माघनों द्वारा जन प्रीर सम्पत्ति जोड़ी थी और क्या उनके पद-त्याग के बाद भी कोई जांच की जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :  
(क) दो इंजीनियर (राजपूजिन) एफयर, और ओवरसियरों समेत 64 सर्वाइवेंट ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

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

(घ) राजपूजित अधिकारों के त्यागपत्र बाबोंगिरे स्वास्थ्य के कारण जहां तक सर्वाइवेंट का सम्बन्ध है सूचना महत्व प्राप्ति नहीं है ।

(ङ) उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंध में क्षमता सम्पत्ति इकट्ठा करने का कोई मामला सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आया है । इसलिए किसी प्रकार की जांच करने का कोई प्रश्न उठा ही न था ।

आकाशवाणी से अरब-इसराईल संबंधों के बारे में अरुं में प्रसारित 'हमारा घर तबसरा' (समाचार सप्ताह) में यहूदियों का 'महाने किताब' के रूप में वर्णन

5842. श्री राम चोबाल सासवाले : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अरब-इसराईल युद्ध के दौरान, आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केंद्र के एंटीना को 9 बजे उर्दू में प्रसारित हुए 'हमारा घर तबसरा' (समाचार सप्ताह) में

कहा गया था कि अरब यहूदियों के शत्रु नहीं हैं, क्योंकि यहूदी 'अहले-किताब' हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या आकाशवाणी में ऐसी मधीमा प्रसारित करना भारत-धर्म-निरपेक्ष नीति के अनुकूल है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री दे० के० साहू) : (क) और (ख) . 8 जून, 1967 को रात 9 25 बजे उर्दू में प्रसारित हुए 'ज्ञानान पर नवसर' में यह बताया गया था कि पश्चिमी एशिया के हाल ही में हुए संघर्ष के प्रति अरबों का खेदा धार्मिक न होकर राजनैतिक है क्योंकि अरब नेनाभा ने बार-बार अपनी घोषणाओं में इन बातों पर जोर दिया था कि उनकी यहूदी धर्म में कोई जड़ना नहीं है । तबसे में कुरान का हवाला दिया गया था जिसके अनुसार यहूदियों को 'अहले-किताब' का दर्जा दिया गया है । इसका यह मतलब है कि इस्लामिक धार्मिक परम्परा का अंगरूप यहूदी धर्म विशेष आदरणीय है । अरबों का यह दृष्टिकोण भारत द्वारा प्रतिपादित धर्म-निरपेक्ष नीतियों का समर्थक है । इसलिए यह तबसरा जिसका उद्देश्य इस संतप्तयुद्धों को दूर करना था कि पश्चिमी एशिया का हाल का संघर्ष मुसलमानों और गैर-मुसलमानों के बीच था धार्मिक धर्मनिरपेक्षता की नीति के अनुकूल है ।

#### Radar

5843. श्री S. S. Kothari:  
श्री P. N. Solanki:  
श्री S. K. Taparia:  
श्री K. K. Nayar:  
श्री Bharat Singh Chanhaz:  
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 MIG. 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 Namblar:  
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 USSR during the last five years;

(b) how much foreign exchange was earned through their exhibition in the USSR;

(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 USSR 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 Tukidas 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 Mysore State.

(b) Approximately 52 per cent.

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

5847. Shri Samar Gaba:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwaj:  
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. Chagla): (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 Nitiraj 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. L.T-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.

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

5849. 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-ECIO, viz., the present COAS, who is entitled to a pay of Rs. 4,500 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. 129-141). Typical pay scales applicable to various Civilian cadres (Class I) in the Defence Organisation are also indicated in the same Report (pp. 164-166).

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

cases of inter-changeable posts are however given below:

	Rs.
AGE (Captain . . . . .)	630-990
(Civilian) . . . . .	400-950
GE (Major) . . . . .	920-1300
(Civilian) . . . . .	700-1250
CWE (Lt Col./Col.) . . . . .	1100-1500/ 1550-1730
(Civilian) . . . . .	1300-1800
Deputy Chief Engineer (Col.) . . . . .	1550-1730
(Civilian) . . . . .	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 posts. 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. 5848 answered to-day.

कोटा (राजस्थान) के सभासदों को कज्जारी कागज का कोटा

5850. श्री लोकार सत्य वैरवा :  
श्री लोकार सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की हुवा करने कि :

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

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

(ग) उपरोक्त समाचारपत्रों का परिचालन कितना कितना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री 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-संख्या की जांच की। उन्होंने दो मामले ऐसे पाये जिनमें प्रचार संख्या का बड़ा-बड़ा कर बताया गया था। ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं है कि ये समाचार-पत्र प्रचलित कागज की चोर-बाजारी कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रेषित जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

समाचार का नाम	1965 की प्रचार संख्या		चाच के बाद 1966-67 में प्रचलित कागज की स्वीकृत मात्रा
	जो बढ़ाई गई	जो स्वीकार की गई	
			(मी० टनों में)
1. जनबाणी, 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. किसान सन्देश, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, कोटा . . . . .	1,720	1,720	2.00 (कोई अंतर नहीं)
4. लोक निर्माण, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, कोटा . . . . .	7,800	2,200	1964-05 और 1965-66 में प्रचलित कागज के लिये प्राप्ति नहीं की। 1966-67 में प्रचलित कागज इसलिये छलाट नहीं किया गया क्योंकि प्रकाशक ने चाटिड एकाउंटेंट 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. Chagla):** (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. Chagla):** (a) The British Government recently decided to send Lord Alport 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 Alport 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 Warandi:  
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 Namblar:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri K. K. Nayanar:**  
**Shri K. Anandhan:**  
**Shri Ganesha 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 Baburao 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, 1967;

(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. E. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Since the expiry of the National Industrial Tribunal Award of 1960 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 8 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. E. 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-Halflong Road

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

(a) whether Government propose to complete the Silchar-Halflong 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-Halflong 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 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 transshipment?

**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 transshipment 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 अंतरांकित 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 किन्ने अधिकारियों को स्थायी नहीं किया गया ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्र: (श्री मु० क० बागला) :** (क) 26 जून, 1967 को प्रनाशकित प्रश्न नम्बर 3647 के उत्तर में केवल एक ही ऐसा अनुभाग बताया गया था, जो नहीं जैसा कि इस प्रश्न में कहा गया है, जिसमें सारा काम हिन्दी में किया जाता है। इस अनुभाग का नाम हिन्दी अनुभाग है। एआई और पीई दो अन्य ऐसे अनुभाग हैं जिनमें प्राथमिक रूप से हिन्दी में काम किया जाता है।

(ख) 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), 848 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 Yajna 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 Barampura (Orissa)**

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

casting 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. Nayanar:  
Shri Vihwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Defence Service 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.

#### हरजंगा में जाकासचार्य; केन्द्र

5867. श्री मोनेन्द्र झा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरजंगा में प्रस्तावित जाकासचार्य केन्द्र की स्थापना पर किसका हान व्यव होने का अनुमान है; और

(ख) इसके लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० झाह) (क) और (ख). अनुसंधान पंचवर्षीय योजना में दरभंगा क्षेत्र से रेडियो केन्द्र लगाने के लिये जिनमें 7.3 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा भी शामिल है 3.3 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है।

#### बिदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति का स्वल्प

5868. श्री श्री० प्र० त्याग : क्या बंदेशिज-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के स्वल्प को प्रनिर्वाहित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या विदेशों में भेजने से एवं राजदूतों को भारतीय संस्कृति तथा मध्याना में परिचित कराया जाता है ?

बंदेशिज-कार्य मंत्री (श्री म० प्र० त्याग) : (क) भारत और राष्ट्रगत देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक कार्यों पर हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं और हर वर्ष ऐसे कार्यक्रमों का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है जिनमें प्रोफेसर्न, वैज्ञानिकों, कलाकारों, लेखकों आदि, तथा पुस्तकों, कलाकृतियों के आदान-प्रदान की; प्रदर्शनियों तथा फिल्म उत्सवों का गठन करने की और छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने की व्यवस्था होती है।

जिन देशों के साथ कोई सांस्कृतिक, रात्र नहीं है, ऐसे ही वार्षिक कार्यक्रमों का प्रबन्ध सम्बद्ध विदेशी मंत्रालयों के साथ सीधे ही कर दिया जाता है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय विदेशी सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों के कार्यक्रमों के लिये जिम्मेदार है; ये कार्यक्रम विदेश मंत्रालय तथा विदेश-स्वतन्त्र हमारे मित्रों से परामर्श करके तैयार किये जाते हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

**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. Bhargat):**

(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. Chagla):** (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 Raghuvir Singh Shastri:****Shri Y. S. Kumbhakar:****Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:****Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:****Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:****Shri Atam Das:****Dr. Surya Prakash Pari:**

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, 1967;

(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 Swarnam Singh):** (a) A military vehicle met with an accident on Rishikesh-Joshimath road at mile 97 on 27-6-1967; 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 केन्द्र

5872. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री विजयनाथ यादव :

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

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

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

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के छः केन्द्र हैं—मन्नन, इलाहाबाद, मथुरा, वाराणसी, रामपुर और कानपुर ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) गोरखपुर । चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुमायूँ/गढ़वाल क्षेत्र, फ़ैजाबाद । पिबौरागढ़, इलाहाबाद और शांसी, में रेडियो केन्द्रों का स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है । साथनों और उपयुक्त स्थानों की उपलब्धि होने पर, इन परिवोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का काम हाथ में लिया जायेगा ।

**L.A.F. Pilots killed in Flying accident near Jamnagar**

5873. श्री 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 Jamnagar 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 Swarn 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 Sushila 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. Chagla): (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 criticised 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 that they tend to affect the morals that they tend to affect the morals of the cinema-goers 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, Dehradun;

(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 Behatgi:  
Shri M. C. Majhi:  
Shri P. N. Solanki:  
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. Chagla): (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

5889. 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 Swarnam 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

5891. 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 I 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.

एक भारतीय प्रशासन के लिए कार्य:  
दस्तावेज के बीच करार

5882. श्री विठ्ठल प्रसाद: क्या बंदेश्वर-छात्र मंत्री 3 जुलाई, 1967 के प्रशासनिक प्रश्न संख्या 4347 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रकाशक तथा बीनी दूतावास के बीच हुए कबित करार के मामले की पूरी तरह जांच कर ली है;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रकाशक ने निश्चित रूप से सरकार को बताया है कि उसने बीनी दूतावास के साथ कोई करार नहीं किया था;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बीनी दूतावास ने पूछताछ की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उत्तर मिला?

बंदेश्वर-छात्र मंत्री (श्री. सु. क. चामला): (क) वृत्ति प्रकाशन संस्था और बीनी राजदूतावास के बीच कबित करार के होने की खबर नहीं है, इसलिए इस मामले में कोई जांच-पड़ताल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### U.S. Friends of India Committee

5883. श्री सदान्वर प्रसाद: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4349 on the 8th July, 1967 and state the names of the Ministers, M.Ps. 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. Chagla): The relevant information is being collected.

#### Requisitioning of Land for Military purposes.

5884. श्री K. Ramani:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
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 landholders 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. श्री पार्थसारथी: 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) 1.3 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. 7.09 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 Gampat 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. Chagla):** (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. Chagla):** (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble 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**

5889. 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 Rs p m	Revised rates	
		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
		Rs p m	
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 88 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 Cochin Naval Base**

5890. Shri Vishwanatha Menon:  
Shri K. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) the number of employees whose services were terminated in the

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. K. 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. Nayanar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many workers were denied employment at Indian Rare Earths, Eloor, 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 Sinha): (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

श्री नरु सिन्घे (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्त्व के निर्माणित विषय को सार गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिवाना हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक कृतव्यवस्था :-

“आसाम के पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी वार्ता का समयन 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]

tracts 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. Potaskar. 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 said 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.

श्री यशु शिखर : अध्यक्ष महोदय  
एक बरस से वह सहायी हस्ताक्षर का विवाद

बल रहा है। एक मुक्त तब राज्य के आधार पर एक नया नया राज्य बनाने का है और कभी भी पाँचों इलाकों का नया राज्य बनाने की बात भी आती है। इसके बारे में मेरी राय में सरकार को जल्द फैसला करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसकी पुष्टि यह है : इस इलाके में, पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में, 5 किस्म के विदेशी हस्तक्षेप हो रहे हैं। एक है विदेशी पादरियों, मिशनरियों के द्वारा, दूसरा है जो भागान के मासिक हैं विदेशी उनके द्वारा, तीसरा है अमेरिकी लोगों का जो पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में निष्काम आदि में और दूसरे इलाकों में यह सब कर रहे हैं, चौथा है चीन का और उनके तब फड करने वाले भारत में जो साथी हैं उन का और पाचवा पाकिस्तान का तो मैं इनको और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1954-55 में नागा लं. को जो मांग थी सितका उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया, इन्होंने जा धागे जाकर उस से ज्यादा दे दिया, नागा प्रदेश दे दिया, वह पहली मांग उन से कम थी, लेकिन समय पर कबूल नहीं किया। मैं मंत्री महाशय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पांच विदेशी हस्तक्षेपों का मद्देनजर रखते हुए और मैदानी भाग और पहाड़ी भाग इनका यह मामला है यह ध्यान में रखते हुए (मैदानी लोगों के बिल इन्होंने नहीं हैं कि वह अपने में उनका शामिल कर सके) सब राज्य का फैसला पसन्द है। तब उन आधार पर वाकिली दूसरे आधार पर इस मामले का जल्द से जल्द हल करने ताकि यह पांच विदेशी हस्तक्षेप खत्म करने पर तारा ध्यान लगाया 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 Bhabu Sati (Bijapur): I do not know if the Committee under the chairmanship of the Planning Minister is official, 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-cooperation 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-cooperation 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?

this matter has been discussed and we are likely to discuss it again later.

Mr. Speaker: They have objection because it was discussed already . . .

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.

श्री प्रमोद कुमार झा (रापुर):  
इस तरह के घोर भीषणता का प्रभाव है।

Mr. Speaker: It is an adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Is there any objection coming from the other side?

Mr. Speaker: Let him seek the leave of the House.

श्री हेम बरुआ : यह प्रस्ताव उठावेगे  
उसी वह तब तक जाता 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. Bhanu Singh): We object because

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**

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): 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**

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. Dharma Teja. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1064/67].

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ब्यवस्था, का प्रश्न है।  
आपने वह प्रश्न अभी महोदय को दिया है—  
नं० 19 के अनुसार। नं० 19 में लिखा  
हुआ है कि अगर कोई व राह हो व्यवस्था

मन्त्री को बहुत का जबाब पूरा देने का मौका न रहा हो, तब आप यह आदेश दे सकते हैं। परसल बात ऐसी नहीं थी, इसका धीर कारण था—ऐसा नहीं था कि मंत्री समयमात्र के कारण जवाब नहीं दे पाये—कारण हुनरा था, लेकिन खीचतान करके अगर मान लिया जाये धीर नं० 19 का लाया जाये तो जिन कायदे में यह नं० 19 का आदेश माना है, या उसे बड़ा ज़ा प्रक्रिया का नियम है, आप प्रक्रिया के नियम 55 के 5वें सेक्शन का 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.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हाँ। एक बात आप मुन मोजिये—जो पिछले बहन हुई थी उसके बाद आज इन प्रश्न को माने में पूरे 18-20 दिन लगे हैं—एक इनने बड़े महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के माने में, जिनमें मेरा निश्चिन्त मन हुआ गया है कि जिनने धर्मनेजा साहब दाखी हैं, उतने ही इन सरकार के मंत्री भी दाखी हैं उनको माने में धीर आपकी पक्ष लिखना पड़, आपने बान करनी पड़ी, 18-20 दिन बोल गये। अब इसके बाद इन बहन को यज्ञ माने में धार दवा गरह से 18-20 दिन ला जायेंगे या इन लोक मन्त्रा का महत्व निरता बना जाता है। इसलिये मंत्री महादय को यज्ञ आपना बयान रखने का आह्वान देने हैं तो जमी इस समय कोई दिन बाब होखिये ताकि उन दिन इन पर बहन हो सके, करना यह होगा कि मेरा बिबरन तो रहेगा नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: I will give him a chance. Please write to me. I will fix up some time.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जल्दी न। ये 20 दिन जनार्थी इनको आप मान में देना, क्योंकि ये इसी आपकी दाखी जबाब

नहीं देते हैं, हमेशा टालते रहते हैं और फिर आपको जबरदस्ती करनी पड़ती है।

Mr. Speaker: You want time for further discussion about it. Considering the work, I will try.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जल्दी।

Mr. Speaker: Jaldi means it may be three days, five days, ten days.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिये, इस बात को हुए अब नरोब करीब एक महीना बीत गया है, अगर फिर 10-20 दिन लगा देंगे तो ठीक नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Please write to me, I will consider.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 2-3 दिन समय मकना है, 5 दिन समय मकना है। नहीं तो जो कोई हमारी कार्यवाही को पड़ेगा, बड़ी बिचित्र स्थिति में होगा। मेरा बिबरन तो नहीं पढ़ पायेगा, मंत्री महोदय 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.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहुत मेहरबानी है। बड़े कम बर्बरता का मन्त्रा नहीं था।

Mr. Speaker: I have told you I will give you a chance.

श्री जयु लिये (मुंगेर) : क्या स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर एक-आध प्रश्न नहीं हो सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

## PAPERS LAID

## CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) THIRD AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): 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, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.1065/67].

12.34 hrs.

## STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS 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.

डा० राव मनोहर लोहिया : (कपीट) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक-पाच घण्टे  
दीजिये ।

श्री एन० राज (पुरी) : इस पर बहस  
होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

12.35 hrs.

#### DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji 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 Morarji Desai: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

12.36 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 Extraordinary, 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 expanding 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 chess-board 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.

**As 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 indiscipline, 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 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 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 advice 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 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 go 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 pleading with the Government that when times are a little more normal, those 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 राज कान्हू लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
समय बहोदय, श्री विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित . . .

कुछ आत्मनीय सत्य : श्रीमती ।

डा० राज कान्हू लोहिया : श्री पंडित के भाषण में पहले हिस्से को सुन कर तो मुझे लग रहा था कि अब हम लोगों की कोई ज़रूरत ही नहीं रह गई है, रजनीति करने वाले तो अब बेकार हो गए हैं । अब तो साक्ष्यों से दुनिया का ज्ञान चलेगा । लेकिन बाहिर में क्या उन्होंने आका के लिए कुछ किया जेबू बी, बाहर के लोगों को बुलाया कि वे आये और हिन्दुस्तान से ज्ञान लेकर जायें . . . . .

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित : आप भी जब मेरी उम्र में पहुंचेंगे तो आप भी नाचू हो जायेंगे, मुझे यह धाका है ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी पंडित (बाढ़) :  
आज भी कर्क नहीं है ।

डा० राज कान्हू लोहिया : आपकी उम्र में और मेरी उम्र में बहुत अधिक फर्क नहीं है । बहुत ताब हो सकता था, इतनी गंभीरता की उम्र है । और फिर ताबू तो छोड़ा बहुत मैं झुक से ही रहा हूँ, वह आप जानती ही हैं ।

मुझे धाका बंधी कि आया हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के लोगों को भी कुछ चीजों के लिए पाकी है ।

दली सम्बन्ध में मेरी खब से पहली टीका यह है कि अब-कभी-कभी भावनों पर बहुत हल्ला करती है तो वह आवश्यकता की दृष्टिकोण से संत आया करती है । उम्मीदों को कलें होती हैं, उन्हें खूब संत फलन करती है । जीव संत दृष्टिकोण का-संस्कृत, जीव-जीव-संस्कृत संस्कृत-संस्कृत

बिस्कोट । विद्यतनाम कुछ पुस्तकें ज़रूर हैं । इन्हीं मसलों को लेकर जैसे और दुनिया के लोग इतर उतर चक्कर लगाते हैं हम भी यहां पर अपना बत बरबाद कर दिया करते हैं । विदेश नीति पर इतनी सामयिकता और दबती बहुत करना बुरा होता है खास तौर से एक ऐसे मुक के लिए जो कमजोर हो । इसलिए सब से पहले मैं विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में यह फर्क बताऊंगा कि दो तरह के देश हैं, एक ताकतवर और दूसरे कमजोर । ताकतवर देशों को दबती मामलों पर, सामयिक मामलों पर करना पड़ता है, बिना, धरना पड़ता है कान और अपना रख बनाना पड़ता है । इसका कारण यह है कि वे ताकतवर हैं, शक्तिशाली हैं, धन के, अस्त्र के लेकिन जो देश धन और अस्त्र में कमजोर हैं उनका अगर बड़ी रख हो, जहां कहीं भय लगे, बली बुझाने तो ठीक नहीं है । भय बुझाने के लिये कोई हथियार तो है नहीं, फायरब्रिगेड तो है नहीं, दमकल तो है नहीं, लेकिन बली बुझाने को तो वह चीज बड़ी गलत हो जाया करती है (कमजोर देशों के लिए सब से पहला ध्यान होना चाहिए देश और सीमा की सुरक्षा और दूसरा ध्यान होना चाहिए विश्व हित के लिए आदर्शवाद । लेकिन मुझे यह कहना है कि भारतवर्ष की विदेश नीति न जाने कसे पिछले बीस बरस से कुछ उलटी हो गई है । देश हित के मामले में तो आदर्शवाद आ गया है, देश रक्षा के मामले में वे तो आदर्शवाद आ गया है लेकिन दुनिया के मामले में आदर्शवाद आ गया है । अमरीका जो कहे, सब जो कहे, चीन जो कहे, नासर जो कहे, बस उन्हीं बलबल में फंसे रह जाओ । इसलिए हमको विश्व हित में आदर्शवाद और देश हित में आदर्शवाद पर चलना चाहिए ।]

मुझे इन पिछले कुछ दिनों की प्रधान मंत्री जी की वाक्ताओं पर बड़ा तक हो रहा है । वह कहाँ कहाँ जा रही हैं ? मोह, लक्ष्मण फलफोट । पता नहीं और कहाँ कहीं नहीं हैं । मैं यह भी सुना है कि अब वह कभी

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

जाती हैं तब उसके बाद खबर मिलती है, पहले नहीं मिलती है। कुछ मेरे मन में खवास था रहा है कि कहीं इजराइल की छुत तो नहीं दुनिया को लगने वाली है? इस वक़्त इजराइल के ऊपर मैं कोई अपनी राय नहीं दे रहा हूँ। उसने अच्छा, बुरा काम किया, इस के बारे में कुछ राय नहीं दे रहा हूँ। आप जानते हो कि मैं हर लड़ाई को बुरा समझता हूँ। इजराइल की लड़ाई को भी बुरा समझता हूँ। लेकिन अब जिस इलाके को इजराइल अपने कब्जे में रख रहा है उसको मैं बुरा समझता हूँ एक कां छोड़ कर। और वह है यरूशलेम की दावान। उन सीवास के मामले में जरूर मेरी कुछ राय है और अगर वह किमी तरह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जहर बनाया जा सके तो बड़ा अच्छा है। क्या यहाँ भी इजराइल का छुन नां नहीं लगी है उग अन्दो से, घमाके के साथ, बापड़ जमा दा, कुछ हथिया ला, क्या करेगा सयुक्त राष्ट्र? ऐसा कुछ मुझका डर लग रहा है कि पाकिस्तान या चीन को तरफ से आक्रमण जो हमेशा अक़बाल में हुआ करता है वह नहीं, बल्कि इसी बरत में हो सकना है। भावद इसी बान्ने प्रदान मवो पड़ गई हुई घुमघास रही है इस उधर लेकिन उस घुमने घामने से कुछ होगा नहीं जहाँ न मकल्प भक्ति न हो, जब तक हथ मकल्प भक्ति न धना लें इस आक्रमण के बारे में कि हमको इसका सामना करना है। उस आक्रमण का सामना करते वक़्त एक पुरानी बात मैं याद दिलाऊँगा। मैं आस तीर से मयियों में मिला नहीं करता। आस तीर में क्या, कभी नहीं मिलता। लेकिन एक बार जाम्बी जी से मिला था। उस बड़ी घटकनें लगाई गई थी। वह घर गए हैं। इनमिये मैं इन बात का खुलासा कर रहा हूँ। अभी तक मैं कभी इस सम्बन्ध में बोला नहीं था। मैं उन्ने मिला था इस निर कि कुछ ठोस बातें पकड़ लोको को दे दिये जायें और वह मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा था। मुझे पकड़ लोको के कहा

था कि अगर उन्हें ठोस बातें मिलेंगी तो वे उनका इस्तेमाल करेंगे। मैंने यही बात उस वक़्त के नेता मली से भी कही थी। वह जिन्दा है। तब भी बोझाण ने। उनका क्या जबाब था वह मैं आपको नहीं बतलाऊँगा। इसका कारण यह है कि मेरा यह धारणा है कि जिस समय आरबी ने मेरी बातचीत होती है वह बातचीत अपनी है। उनकी नबोयत हो बतायें, न बनायें।

लेकिन एक बात बिल्कुल सच है। मैं युद्ध नापसन्द करता हूँ। मैं कभी नहीं चाहता कि हिन्दुस्तान चीन घबरा पाकिस्तान पर आक्रमण करे। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि जब चीन और पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण करेंगे तो सारी दुनिया में वह खबर फैलायेगी कि आक्रमण हिन्दुस्तान में किया है। उस वक़्त आपके लिए बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाएगा अगर आप चीकने नहीं रहेंगे। आक्रमण में बिल्कुल नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अगर कभी आक्रमण हो गया तो फिर ऐसे मीके पर भी मुर्गी का दिल और कछुए के प्राण होते हैं, उनको रख कर काम नहीं आयेगा। अघमल महोदय, भावद आप कछुए के प्राण जानते होंगे। बाजार में बिकते हैं। उनकी टांग छोरे छोरे कटती जाती है, उस बेचारे को कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि मेरी टांग कट रही है या कोई दूसरा हिस्सा कट रहा है, बिक रहा है। तो मैं कहूँ कि कछुए के प्राण और मुर्गी का दिल रख कर आक्रमण का सामना नहीं किया जा सकता है।

इस घास्ते में चाहूँगा कि उस वक़्त वह सरकार संकल्प शक्ति अपनी रहे। पसटन नम्बर तीन है। बेटी कारखाने नम्बर दो पीछे है। नम्बर एक पीछे है तबीयत, संकल्प शक्ति, वह संकल्प शक्ति जो कभी कभी बाउम लोच दिखाना करती है या कभी कभी लोच दिखाना करती है कि अब

कभी कभी ऊपर हमला हो जाए तो उस हमले को खत्म करने के लिए पूरी ताकत लगा कर, पूरी मक्ति लगा कर जितना ज्यादा मुक़ाबला देना हो दे कर अपनी जान को हासिल किया जाए। मैं आप से अभी इस विदेश नीति पर बहुत के दौरान इसकी माँग करता हूँ।

आखिर विदेश नीति है क्या। मैं एक उभरा नेता हूँ। विदेश नीति एक ऐसी पत्नी है . . . . (इंटरप्राइज) आप चाहें तो मैं साथ में उलट दूंगा [विदेश नीति एक ऐसी पत्नी है जिस का पति है अन्न और उद्योग विभाग और जिस का बेटा है रक्षा सेना वाले। तो विदेश नीति का पति है अन्न और उद्योग उसका बेटा है पलटन और सेना। लेकिन हमारी विदेश नीति जिस ढंग से चल रही है उस में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह पुनः हीन विचारा बन गई है। कोई आकत इस में नहीं है। मैं पलट देता हूँ। अगर भारत की जगह मैं ले ले तो मैं कहूँगा कि बस सोपी बिछुर बन गई है। इस में कोई आकत नहीं रह गई है। बस सोपी बिछुर, ऐसा एक मर्द जिस में अब कुछ बल को बलाने की ताकत नहीं रह गई है। जब विदेश नीति इस स्थिति के ऊपर पहुँच जाए तब हम को पूरे ताकत के साथ फसला करना पड़ेगा कि आखिर हमारा संकल्प कैसा हो।

12 hrs.

बड़े बाबू मैंने जजबारों में पड़ा। विदेश मंत्री भाइय कहे हैं कि चीनियों की हमारी जमीन के ऊपर तो लबीचत नहीं लेकिन कुछ राजनीति की लबीचत है। इसको पक कर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि ये बाबू बाबू तो दुब से कहीं भिन्न कर तो नहीं आए हैं? किसी हो हमारी जमीन उसके अधिकार में चली गई है फिर भी वह हजरत कहे हैं कि चीनियों की बाँध हमारी जमीन पर नहीं है, उन की बाँध हमारी राजनीति पर है। क्या अब भी उम्माद या जो

उम्माद पर है? किम पर है उन की बाँध? अगर उन की बाँध जमीन पर नहीं है, तो कहां है?

कल जब श्री चपलकांत भट्टाचार्य ने संस्कृत का एक श्लोक पढ़ा, तो मैं सदन में नहीं था। मैं कालीदास के कुमारसंभवम् से हिमालय के बारे में श्लोक पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ। मायद दुनिया को सारी कविता में हिमालय को लेकर ऐसा श्लोक नहीं है और वह भकेला वह सिद्ध करता है कि अगर हिमालय किसी का है, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान का है—मेरा मतलब भारत से नही है, बल्कि मेरा मतलब उस हिन्दुस्तान से है, जो भारत और पाकिस्तान को मिला कर बनेगा।

भस्त्वुत्तरस्या दिशि देवताः। हिमानवो नाम नगाधिपराः।

पूर्वापरा तायनिधा विनाह्य स्थितः पृथिव्या इम मानदद.

यह है हिमानवा। इम 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 sublime height is kept and not brought down.

डा० राज बजौर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि जहाँ हिमालय है वहाँ मैदान में गंगा भी जाती है, अगर मैदान की गंगा पर हम को नहीं उतारने दोगे तो हिमालय से फायदा ही क्या है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the classical poetry is on that level. We should remember Kalidasa.

डा० राज बजौर लोहिया : दोनों ही को रखने दो, तब जा कर कहीं भारत बनेगा। तो उस का धर्म मैं चागला माहब को खाली खतना ही कह कर बताता हूँ कि उस मावरी की जैसी मावरी दुनिया में हिमालय के बारे में कहीं नहीं है और यह मैं एक सबूत समझता हूँ, सिमावी सबूत समझता हूँ कि हिमालय भारत-नहीं, मैं गलती कर रहा हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान का है, भारत और पाकिस्तान को जोड़ कर के जो मुल्क है, हिन्दुस्तान का है। लेकिन बार बार जब यह सबाल आप के मामले आया तो फिर एक गलती आपसे होती जा रही है। मैं उस का मबब समझता हूँ और कुछ हमदर्दी भी आप से करता हूँ। पहले पहल जब चीनियों ने आप से यह गलती करवायी, हमला किया तब आपने उन से अपने तास्मुक नहीं तोड़े। फिर दूसरी तरह से जलील किया, आप ने अपने तास्मुक नहीं तोड़े। तब अब की बार सिर्फ एक दो आपसियों को उन्होंने वेकिन की गलियों में जलील किया इन पर तास्मुक तोड़ने में सबमुब आपको बुरा लगा, किसी को भी बुरा लग सकता था। कोई भी इन्मान यह समझता है कि अब अपने मुल्क पर हमला हुआ, हमारी जमीन छीनी, मेरे हिसाब से तो चीनी लोग करीब। साथ कर्मीन कर्मीन है यह है, तब उस कबत हम ने उनसे अपना रिस्ता नहीं छोड़ा तो अब फिर मुँह से रिस्ता तोड़ सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक सबब है जो आप को हमला कमजोर बनने रहता है। साथ मेरी कीर्ति

है कि आप के मन से इस कमजोरी को निकाल दूँ और हमला के लिए आपके सब में यह बात डालूँ कि एक गलती जो हो चुकी है, लगातार होती चली जा रही है, मैं नहीं कहता इसलिए कि आप के कुछ राजदूतों का बहो पर अपना हुआ इसलिए आप रिस्ता तोड़ें बल्कि इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब चीन की जो गिलाह हिमालय के ऊपर है वह उस की राजनीति के साथ जुड़ी हुई है क्योंकि जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ पागल कुत्ते का संत जब किसी सक्त मांस से टुट जाता करता है जैसे क्लेमाव और मस्तू जैसे दो। वह मुलायम मांस को चूँकने की फिक्र करता है और हिमालय वह मुलायम मांस है इस बात को जब आप समझ जायेंगे तो फिर चीन के मान रकाओं की दूसरी बातें भी समझने में आनी पड़ेगी।

तो सब के पहले मुझे आप से यह धर्म करना है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों के मामले में अब बिल्कुल खबरदार रहना है और इसी बरसात में हो सकता है अफसूस में हो सकता है खबरदार अगर आप हो जाओ तो मायद उन के हमले न हों, लेकिन अगर हमला हो जाता है इस बार तो पिछली गलतियाँ नहीं होंगी चाहिए। इसबार मत करते रहना कि धंधेब क्या कहते हैं, कम क्या कहता है, धमेरिकी क्या कहते हैं। यह सब अपना कहते रहते हैं। बाब मे इन की बातें सुन लेना। एक तरफ, लेकिन मैं बार बार कहना कहता हूँ कि एक तरफ जहाँ कहीं से पाकिस्तान हमला करे मत भूलना इस बात को कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की अधिकार जनता पाकिस्तान के खाल से ही बिल्कुल मात्तब हो चुकी है, पतंर नहीं करती है हिन्दू मुसलमान के बीच जो नफरत और कुल के आधार पर पाकिस्तान बना, उस को वह मात्तब करती है कि वह सबूत मैं आपकी कई बार से चुन हूँ, तो अगर पाकिस्तान का इसका मात्तब हो तो उम्मीद है कि सब अब आप और यह चीन-मद

पुनः जाया कि वह संकल्प शक्ति है  
 डेरा बाबा नामक साहब के पुनः के दूट जाने  
 पर भी साहूदर को ने लिया करती, न जाने  
 ऐसे पुनः किछवी एके दूटे है लेकिन धीरे  
 किछी देश का सिवासी नेतृत्व मजबूत रहा  
 है तो उसने, अपनी पलटनों का ठीक इस्ते-  
 माल कर के लड़ाई जीती है। मैं इस्तरायल  
 की बीजूबा टूटी को बिलकुल नापसंद करता  
 हूँ लेकिन उसकी संकल्प शक्ति को आप को  
 बताता हूँ, मुझे नहीं पता था कि छ' दिन में  
 यह इतना कर डालेगा ? 60 मील, 50  
 मील, जेब की गरम, न जाने कहा कहा  
 पहुंच गया धीरे मुझे गरम अपने ऊपर लगती  
 है क्योंकि आखिर को घरबी एशियाई हैं,  
 मैं भी एशियाई हूँ, क्या हम एशियाई  
 इतने निकम्मे धीरे नासायक हैं धीरे मंगठन  
 में इतने गिरे हुए हैं कि यूरोप की मज्जता  
 धीरे संस्कृति में पले पोसे लोगों के सामने  
 टिक नहीं सकती ? तो आखिर अबकी  
 बार जरा मेहरबानी कर के उन पर ध्यान  
 रखना। हा सवाल कई उठेंगे, डर लगेगा,  
 यहां पर बेमतलब अमेरिका धीरे रूस का  
 झिंक किया गया, उन की संविधा किम में  
 है ? कहा रहा रूस ? किम मामिर साहब  
 की धीरे किम वीरिया साहब की रूस में मदद  
 की ? अब क्यूबा साहब को मदद दी थी ?  
 यह सब तो चौंके हैं। रूस की संधि निरंक  
 एक मुस्क से है। मैं बिस्माल के लिए कहना  
 चाहता हूँ जैसे साम्राज्य हो चार धीरे हों।  
 यह है पूर्वी जर्मनी से। अगर कभी अमेरिका  
 ने पूर्वी जर्मनी पर छांच उठाने की कोशिश  
 की, एक भी बम गिराया तो आप बेचना  
 रूस की सारी ताकत अमेरिका के खिलाफ  
 चल पड़ेगी। तो यह है पूर्वी जर्मनी।  
 उसी तरह से अमेरिका की भी संधि निरंक  
 जापान के साथ है। अगर कहीं चीन धीरे  
 रूस की एक छांच भी साथ बिच जाय  
 तो बेचना अमेरिका की धुरी ताकत सब  
 जायगी। यह है सन्धिवादी। मैं नहीं जानता  
 कि आप इन सन्धिवादी के साथक हैं या नहीं

धीरे हमारे मुस्क को ऐसी सन्धिवादी तरी  
 चाहिए या नहीं करनी चाहिए। लेकिन  
 मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन्धिवादी को  
 दुनिया में सामरिक क्षेत्र में कारण घरम  
 होती है तो निरंक या तो वह पूर्वी जर्मनी धीरे  
 रूस वाली है धीरे या वह जापान धीरे  
 अमेरिका वाली है उसी दंग की। धीरे बाको  
 सन्धिवादी तो दिन का बहुमान के लिए  
 गालिब छाप भच्छा है तो इन्मिग्न आप  
 अपनी पकल्प शक्ति को मजबूत करां जिन  
 की कि बहुत मज्जत कमी मैं यहा पर पाना  
 हूँ। जब मैंने कछुए का प्राण कहा या मुर्खों  
 का दिन कहा तो आप को चिढ़ाने के  
 लिए नहीं, हम सब ऐसे ही हैं। इधर  
 हम नांग भी बिराधी दल बाने अगर  
 मान लें। कहीं कोई लडाईं हों। गईं तो  
 मुस्क में खून इतना डार से उबनेगा कि  
 मालूम होंगा कि बम अब चढ़ ही जाने बाने  
 है। लेकिन अगर जरा कहीं दल पांच दिन  
 पिट पिटा गए तो हम सब चिल्लाते लगेगे,  
 घरे, इतने आदमी मरने बाने जा रहे  
 हैं। यह कुछ राष्ट्र की कमी है। नहीं तो यह  
 नामुमकिन होता जब चीन ने बेकिंग की सड़को  
 पर हमारे राजदूतों के साथ बर्बरता दिखाई  
 तो उसी तरह से यहा पर दिल्ली की सड़को  
 पर चीन के राजदूतों आदमियों के साथ  
 बर्बरता दिखायी जाती। यह नामुमकिन  
 होता बर्बरता की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।  
 हमने चीन का अनुकरण नहीं करना है, उन  
 के जैसे जगती नहीं बनना है।

उपस्थित बहुसंख्य . माननीय सदस्य  
 अब समाप्त करें।

की निष्कारणत्व (कस्ती) : इन को  
 पांच मिनट धीरे दोजिए। जरा बोलने  
 दीजिए।

बद० राज कलेश्वर मोहिता : पांच क्या  
 दस मिनट बिचवाओ। बातें तो बहुत थीं।  
 बिचव सक्ती बली गई—क्या लडाओ—



[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

और मेरी बात उन तक पहुंच जायगी। असल में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात साफ़ करनी है कि हमारी विदेशी नीति कबने कैसे? कोई विदेशी घाये और इस इलाके में बूने और इस लोक सभा पर फहराते हुए झण्डे को देखे, कौन सा झण्डा? राष्ट्रीय झण्डा। फिर मसिबामय के ऊपर राष्ट्रीय झण्डे को देखें, फिर जो सबसे धक्की इमारत राष्ट्रपति भवन है—उस के झण्डे, को देखें, उसका मत कौतूहल से बिलकुल ऊब जायेगा कि यह मुल्क कैसा है? क्या यह कबायली, जंगली लोगों का मुल्क है, जिसके राष्ट्रपति के भवन पर ऐसा झण्डा ऊब रहा है जो राष्ट्रीय झण्डा नहीं है। यह क्या तरीका है, इस को जल्द बन्द कराइये मैं सब धक्के-झों के जमाने की रटी घादते चली आ रही है, इन घादतों को अभी तक घापने बचना नहीं है। इसी तरह की धक्के-झों के जमाने को और भी बहुत सा घादते हैं अगर कबो जरूरत हों तो मैं घापको 20-25 और भी बड़ी बड़ी गन्दो घादते बना दूंगा जो धक्के-झों जमाने से कबो घा रही हैं जिनको घाप फौरन खत्म करें, नब पग्देसी समझेगा कि यहां आजाद मुल्क को विदेशी नीति कबो रही है। अगर घापके नामने देश का हित और देश की मज्जामाओं की रक्षा का हित है तो उसमें पूरा मज्जामावाद होना चाहिये। देश की सोमा कैसी है—वैसे मनुष्य का बमड़ा है। बमड़े पर जरा भी खरोश कर बा तो घादमी निलमिला जाना है, उसी तरह से राममूर्ति को देश की सोमा जरा खर्च हो तो तिलमिला उठना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं इन बक्त दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ—इस बक्त में विश्व हित के निचे आदर्शवाद की बात कह रहा हूँ। मुझे सब से बड़ी गलती यह बिछाई दे रही है—पिछले 20 वर्षों में इस देश और राष्ट्र में विश्व हित की कोई आदर्शवादी नीति नहीं अपनाई है, व्यक्तिवादी नीति अपनाई है, जो फल और अमरीका की है। इस और अमरीका को

मैं समझ सकता हूँ उन के पास ताकत है। जहां धाग लगती है, ऊब को दीवना पड़ता है, उन का स्वाधित्व रचना पड़ता है। यदि हमें इस दुनिया को बनाना है—मैं एक निताल देता हूँ—निरस्त्रीकरण के मानने को लेकर दुनिया के मानने हुयेसा प्रस्ताव घाये है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद में घाये है, लेकिन निरस्त्रीकरण के साथ साथ निर्धार्मिकरण का प्रस्ताव अगर हिन्दुस्तान ने छोड़ा और कहा होता कि दुनिया एक रोम में खंडी हुई है—इसके बा पहलू है अफ्रीका की दरिद्रता और—क़ुरान पहलू है—यूरोप और अमरीका का अस्त्र। अस्त्र और दरिद्रता—अगर इन दोनों में लड़ोगे, तब जा कर नई दुनिया बना पाओगे :

धाज घाप जानते हैं बियतनाम युद्ध में अमरीकी सत्य कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं—बा। हमारे देशकी साम धर की आबदनी है, वह केवल बियतनामी युद्ध में अमरीकी बाग खर्च कर देते हैं। एक सिपाही को मारने के निचे, यह बात बहुतों को मानूम नहीं है, एक बियतनामी सिपाही को मारने के निचे अमरीकी नांव 20 लाख रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। अगर मेरे पास ताकत होती और मैं उस जगह होता—मैं तो क्या उस जगह होता, अगर होता तो और जगह होना—लेकिन मेरी सलाह मानना, संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जाकर कहना कि इन दोनों को जोड़ो अगर चाहते हो कि दुनिया से हथियार खत्म हों अगर चाहते हो कि यह बम बोला खत्म हो, तो फिर उस के साथ साथ दरिद्र को भी खत्म करो। इसी निचे मैं इन सत्य अस्तित्वों की बात किया करता हूँ, क्योंकि अभी कुछ देर पहले “बी” को ले कर बरासी बात चल पड़ी थी—मैं नर और नारी में समानता चाहता हूँ। लोगों में उस बक्त समझा नहीं था, नर और नारी की समानता उड़ी तरह से चाहता हूँ—आर्थिक मामलों में बाहे मेरी दोस्ती अगर कुछ लोगों से बड़ी

है, लेकिन मैं समानता चाहता हूँ मैं नहीं चाहता कि गरीब और धनी में इस तरह की खाई बनी रहे। मैं समानता चाहता हूँ जातियों में— जो आपसी टकराव है उन को खत्म कर के जानियों की बराबरी चाहता हूँ। इस तरह की मान कान्तिवा मसार में बन रही है। एक और कान्ति सुन कर आपकी तबियत खुश होगी और वह कान्ति है—“मनुष्य समाज का शोषण न करे, शोषक मनुष्य समाज का खत्म न करे।” लेकिन उसके साथ साथ सर्वप्रथम राज्य व्यक्ति को धा न खत्म करे—यह कान्ति चाहना है। इस निवेदन पर हम कान्ति को लेकर आपने कहा कोई नमूना दिखाया—20 वर्षों में कुछ नहीं दिखाया है— तो हो सकता है कि था पश्चिम और मेरे जैसे लोग—किसी हद तक हम दोनों हा मधु हैं—किसी हद तक हम देश का ऊँचा उठा सकेंगे और छागमा महत्व आपकी जो उस यज्ञ में छोड़ो बहुत बहुत हो जाय।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today, 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

Aqaba 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 to take emergency 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 destitution 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 Walling 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 (Guna): 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 disciples 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 India 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. Chagla): 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 subsidise 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.

**श्री तो ताम्रेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में जो बहस चल रही है, उसमें कई बातें कही गई हैं। पिछले दिनों जो कुछ भी हुआ, उसमें दो बातें साफ नजर आती हैं। एक तरफ तो कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि अरब देशों की सलतियों को देखते हुए इसराइल के साथ अन्याय किया गया है और वे लोग उस अन्याय की आलोचना कर रहे हैं। अभी आचार्य कृपालानी ने इसी दृष्टिकोण का सदन के सामने रखा। दूसरी तरफ मैं यह देख रही हूँ कि यह लोक सभा — और साथ साथ सारा देश — इस प्रश्न पर विभाजित होता जा रहा है कि हम अरब देशों को जो समर्थन दे रहे हैं, हम उन के साथ जो रिश्ते निभा 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, विभाजित हो गया है, जिस तरह पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था।

जब जवाहरलाल जी जिन्दा थे और जब इस सदन में विदेश नीति प्रतिपादित होती थी, तो कई बार ऐसा हुआ कि सारी की सारी संसद् ने सरकार की विदेश-नीति



[बीमती त रते गरी सितः]

को धपनाया बा। हमने इस संसद् में, सदन में प्रस्ताव पर प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं, जब कि सारा देश सरकार की विदेश-नीति के पीछे था। बाकिर प्राय कोई बात तो है कि इस संसद् से धीर बाहर भी दो तरह की भावनाएँ हैं, जो एक दूसरे से मेल नहीं खाती हैं। प्राय विदेश मंत्री इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि इस प्रश्न को लेकर जो एक विभाजित आतावरण पैदा हो गया है, वह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह कोई हिन्दू-मुसलमान का प्रश्न नहीं है धीर न ही यह कोई एक देश और दूसरे देश की मित्रता का प्रश्न है। सारा देश इस तरह से एक समस्या पर विभाजित हो जाये, हम लोग इपराईल और धरब मुल्कों को दो नहरों से देखने लयें, कुछ लोग धरब देशों की तरफ बहुत सम्भावना और सहानुभूति से और इमराईल को नकरत की भावना से देखें और दूसरे सबसे के लोग इमराईल को संवेदना का भाग से और धरब मुल्कों को नकरत की निगाह से देखें, यह इस देश में लिये अच्छा नहीं है और न ही यह विश्व के लिये अच्छा है।

प्राय हम धरब देशों और ईसराईल को दो तरह के तराजू पर तौल रहे हैं—हम इमराईल के मुका से मे धरब देशों को खड़ा करते हैं और धरब देशों के मुका से मैं इमराईल को खड़ा करते हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा विदेश मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह इमराईल ने रहने व के यहूदियों का देश का कि 1948-49 में संसद् के क देशों में यहूदियों पर अत्याचार किये गये, लाखों यहूदियों को मारा गया और उनको वहाँ से भागने पर मजबूर कर दिया गया। और क्या यह धरब लोगों का दोष था कि उनके हृदय के बीच में इमराईल को खड़ा कर दिया गया? इन परिस्थितियों में धरबों और इमराईल के बीच में सझाई हुई, क्या यह उनका दोष था?

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें उन देशों का दोष नहीं है। पैलेस्टाइन के यहूदियों की बसना धीर इमराईल को स्थापना एक ऐतिहासिक सत्य है, जिसका जन्म बहुत सी बातों को लेकर हुआ। यूरोप में नास्त्रियों और हिटलर के द्वारा यहूदियों के खिलाफ भयंकर कार्यवाहियों की गई। कई धीर देशों में भी यहूदियों पर जुल्म हुए। इनमें कोई शक नहीं है कि 1939-45 की लड़ा के बाद लन्देरीका, ब्रिटेन और जर्मनी ने मिल कर यह फैसला किया कि हम पैलेस्टाइन में यहूदियों को बसायेंगे।

15 hrs.

यह भी सही है कि जिन तरह हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक किसी दूसरी जाह बसा जायें, तो जब तक उसकी माददास्त रहेगी, तब तक वह हिन्दुस्तान की गया—जमुना को धपनी ही न दिया मानेगा, उसी तरह का धरब यहूदियों का—धीर धरबों का भी—है इस को आप रोक नहीं सकते। पैलेस्टाइन में जो यहूदी गए, उन में यह आता था कि मैं ईसा से भी पहले गढ़ा रहते हैं। इस आला को हम और आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इस लिए हम उन देशों को—धरबों और इमराईल को—दोष क्यों दे रहे हैं? विदेश मंत्री से मुझे इस बात की शिकायत है कि उन्होंने लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में जो वक्तव्य दिया, धरब उसने गह कुछ जम्बो का इस्तेमाल करते, तो प्राय यह संसद् धीर देश इस तरह विभाजित न होता। जब की इज्जत मेहनत संयुक्त राष्ट्र या सुरक्षा परिषद् में जाते थे—एक बार मैं भी उनके साथ गई थी—, तो बाहे कोई भी नीति हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की रही हो, लेकिन हम इसना रास्ता बकर छोड़ते थे कि हम परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अपने फैसले को जोड़ लें। बीमती जिस सभा में बंठि ली हुई है

यह इस बात की गवाह हो सकती है कि जो भी नीति हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनायी उस नीति में कोई कंक्वि नहीं थी, उस नीति में कोई कुराव नहीं था। परन्तु विदेशी नीति का हमेशा यह फल रहा है कि हम कुछ रास्ते ऐसे छोड़ें जहाँ से, हम जब भी चाहें कदम उठा सकें रास्ता बन्द हो जाता है। किसी नीति का चाहे वह देशी नीति हो या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नीति हो तो वह नीति उत्तरी आफ्रिका या उत्तरी उचित नहीं रह जानी चाहिए जो या अस्तमान को देखते हुए वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियाँ इतनी बदलाव करती हैं रोज-रोज बदल रही हैं तो हम अपनी नीतियों को देखते हुए सोचना है कि हम अपनी नीतियों का किस तरह से परिमार्जन करें, किस तरह से उनको रखें। श्री कृष्ण मेनन के सामने भी यह बात 1957 में आयी थी तो गल्फ़ आफ़ अकाबा के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् में उन्होंने क्या कहा था ? उन्होंने कहा था ? कि गल्फ़ आफ़ अकाबा के ऊपर बातचीत करने का अधिकार और जिम्मेदारी के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् को नहीं है इसके आगे और कोई बात नहीं कही थी यह धाज भी सही है कि गल्फ़ आफ़ अकाबा के बारे में जो कोई भी निर्णय होगा यह बार देश सीरिय, जोर्डन, यू० ए० आर०, और सऊदी अरब मिल कर करेंगे तभी उचित निर्णय होगा। और धाज भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ कोई फैसला नहीं करपा सकता। यह सत्य है...

माना हुआ सत्य है कि जिस से हम इकार नहीं कर सकते। परन्तु यह बात भी धाज हम मानने के लिये मजबूर हुए हैं, कि विदेश मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य लोक सभा में दिया अगर वह वक्तव्य न देते तो जो कुछ भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् में विदेश मंत्री ने किया या भारत सरकार कर रही है उसका धाज दूसरा बहुत होता बनिश्चत कि जो धाज हम देख रहे हैं संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् में नीतियाँ प्रतिपादित होती हैं, देश

हार जाते हैं, देश जीतते हैं, उस में कोई बात नहीं किसी देश का भार नहीं पड़ता परन्तु हम जिस बात की तरफ अपने को धाम में चलना चाहते हैं वह है हमारी नीति। हमारी नीति से ही हो सकती है न ? एक तो हम विश्व में शांति स्थापित करने में मदद करें। सब में बुनियादी नीति यह होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश के राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थ जिसमें निहित हैं उससे भी महत्वपूर्ण यह नीति है कि हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में शांति कायम रख सकें और नम्बर (2) शान्ति को कायम करने के लिए जिस भी नीति को हम प्रतिपादित करें उसमें अपने राष्ट्रीय हित का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकें या उस नीति में हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित का प्रतिबिम्ब मिल सके। यही दो नीतियाँ हैं न धापकी ? इनके अनुसार मध्य एशिया में धापकी क्या नीति हम समय होनी चाहिए थी ? जबकि यह मध्य हम मान कर चलते हैं कि दोनों देशों की स्थिति रहने का अधिकांश है। उन्होंने कहा कि इरायल को उन्होंने मान्यता दी है एक देश के रूप में। धाज यह बहुत होती है कि इरायल को जीने का हक नहीं है इरायल को रहने का हक नहीं है तो यह मुझे वास्तविकता में दूर मानूँ होता है। इस तरह की बहम मजद में हो। क्यों ! जिसको हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने मध्य में मान्यता दी है ? परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को उससे मैत्री भाव को बढ़ाने का मोका मिला था, पर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उस पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं दिया। आखिर इरायल का क्या होता ? अरब देश चाहे जिस भी भावना से प्रेरित थे, धाज नहीं थे उस भावना से प्रेरित। अरब देशों का बटवारा हुआ। अरब देशों की जो भावना है उनको मैं समझ सकती हूँ। वे लोग ऐसा समझते हैं और मायदा उचित भी समझते हैं परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान का क्या यह फल नहीं था कि अरब देशों की उस भावना को लेकर चलने में भी यदि कोई सहज रास्ता

[श्रीमती तारके रो सिन्हा]

निकाल सकते तो निकालने की कोशिश करते। अगर इराक को हम मान्यता दिए रहते, अगर इराक 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 कम और जितने भी दुनिया के बड़े देश हैं वह उस जगह पर नहीं हैं जहाँ वह इराक और अरब देशों के बीच में समझौता करा मके। हिन्दुस्तान ही एक देश है क्योंकि अरब देशों से हिन्दुस्तान की मित्रता है। हम मध्य एशिया में एक ऐसा सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर सकते हैं कि हमारी तर्फ, मध्य एशिया के अरब देश और इराक दोनों देखने। परन्तु वहाँ में आपने यह नीति प्रक्रियार की कि इराक को मानते हुए भी हम नहीं मानते, वह जीता है फिर भी नहीं जीता है वह रहता है फिर भी नहीं रहता। आखिर इराक से आप को समझौता करने में कौन रोकता था? क्या अरब देशों ने आपको इतना मजबूर किया था और अगर मजबूर किया था, तो हम मजबूरी को क्यों आपने माने दिया। भारत में? क्या जर्मनी की नीति का इसी तरह से प्रभाव होता है। टायनबी का एक लेख 15 दिन पहले दैनिक भास्कर इण्डिया में निकला था मैं चांगला साहब से कहूँ कि वह उनको पढ़ें। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम मानते हैं कि अरब देशों के साथ एक दुश्मनी हुई। य भी कहने के लिए हम कह सकते हैं जो अरब कहते हैं कि अमेरिका ब्रिटेन या जर्मनी ने अपने यहाँ रिपब्लिक को नहीं बना लिया? परन्तु किस का बल किन से लें? आखिर यह क्या बात है कि अमेरिका ब्रिटेन या जर्मनी का बल ही हम इराक और अरब देशों से लें? कौनसी नीति का प्रतिपादन इससे होता है? मैं अपने सामर्थ्य और साम्यवादी लोगों से भी कहना चाहती हूँ आज अरब देशों ने कत से ऊपर भी उंगली उठाई कि कत उनकी मदद नहीं कर सका क्योंकि कोई भी देश

जो उंगली देस अपने को कहता है जो जानता है कि अबु त्स्रों के साथ युद्ध होगा तो दुनिया मिट जायगी उसमें न अरब देश रहेंगे न इराक रहेगा न और कोई देश रहेंगे जो वह ऐसे कदम उठाने के पहले फुंक कर कचरा उड़ावेगा। आज का इशोलिए मैदान में नहीं था रहा है जो कि था सकता है। उसी की शक्ति पर यह लड़ाई हुई। इन के पास इतनी ताकत भी है कि वह था सकता है परन्तु गरी धाता है क्योंकि विश्व युद्ध का खतरा है। लड़ाई उनकी सोचा पर होगी। और अब जब कि अबु त्स्रों की लड़ाई होगी तो वह विश्व युद्ध होकर रहेगा।

तो अब हमारे लिए दूसरा कौनसा मौका है? हम समझते हैं कि मध्य एशिया में जो छ दिन की लड़ाई हुई वही अन्त और युद्धात ? नहीं। जो समस्या है वह आज वहाँ से चली आ रही है और वहाँ तक कायम रहेगी 10 दिन की लड़ाई ने समस्या को और भी जटिल बनाया है। परन्तु साथ साथ ही यह भी समस्या है कि 10 छ दिन की लड़ाई ने लोगों की आँखें भी खोली है। क्यों? सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो अरब और इराक देशों के बीच में है वह शरणार्थियों की समस्या है। इनके बारे में शरणार्थी हैं हिन्दुस्तान ने उनके बारे में जो क्या कोई काम किया? आप इराक से दास्तों का सम्बन्ध रखते तो शायद शरणार्थी जो इराक की संभा पर कराक करीब एक करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गए हैं और इराक के अन्दर जा रहे हैं बंदूक रखने के बराबर हैं शायद कोई कैबला कर सकते। इराक और अरब देशों में बराबर युद्ध है, छ दिन का युद्ध तो बड़े जारों से हुआ। एबेसन की बात बिदेस मन्त्री महोदय करते हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एबेसन क्या है? एबेसन तो बड़ा होता है जहाँ युद्ध भी हुआ हो। इराक और अरब देशों के बीच तो अरब देशों के कब्जे के मुताबिक

बराबर ही युद्ध है। आज जरा जोंगों से बंद था। इसलिए ऐबेन की बात भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। धरब देशों और इसरायल में तो बराबर ही युद्ध की दशा है जो कि धरब देश मानते हैं। यह लड़ाई आप कह सकते हैं कि एंस्कलेट हो गई बंद गई बहुत भीषण युद्ध शुरू हो गया। परन्तु युद्ध की स्थिति तो वहाँ से ही थी क्योंकि धरब देशों ने खुद इस को माना है कि इसरायल से युद्ध की नीति बरकरार चली आ रही है क्योंकि इसरायल को हम मानते नहीं। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत बहुत बड़ा हिमायती बन सकता था मान्ति का और एक बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण काम कर सकता था रिपब्लिक के बारे में। आज मारे विश्व की नजरों में शरणार्थी जो हैं उनको लेकर बड़ी जटिल समस्या खड़ी हो गई है। इसरायल वाले कहते हैं कि हम जल्द वाली नहीं करेंगे धरब देश कहते हैं या दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि जहाँ पर तम्हारी सेनाएँ हैं वहाँ से जब तक हटा नहीं लेते 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 दुनिया की उम्मीद बंधेगी कि उस जगह पर मान्ति आयेगी। यह तो दोनों दलों की दो बातें हो गई इसरायल कहता है कि हम नहीं हटेंगे और धरब देश कहते हैं कि जब तक हम खाली नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम स्वयं को नहीं छोड़ेंगे। परन्तु दूसरे बीच में क्या विदेश मन्त्री ने सोचा कि कौनसी बात ऐसी हो सकती है कि जिससे समस्या का समाधान हो? मध्य एशिया में भी हालत है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद् ने जब वोट हुआ है उसके इमारतों को देख कर क्या मित्रता का वह नहीं चाहिए कि मध्य एशिया के युद्ध स्तर के मामले को निकास करके आर्थिक स्तर पर इस बीच को ले जाय? मध्य एशिया में कितना... अपना कर्ज हो रहा है इसरायल की तरफ से और धरब देशों की तरफ से भी? ... कुछ पांच मिनट बस और दें। जो सामग्री ने भी अपने इस नेच ने कहा कि अगर हम राजनीति से हट कर

शरणार्थियों की समस्या का समाधान करने की और सोचें, यू० ए० धार० के विदेश मन्त्री ने भी कुछ बोझा सा इसका इशारा किया था बाद में पता नहीं क्या हुआ कि उन्होंने इशारा कर दिया कि वह ऐसा नहीं बोले, परन्तु शरणार्थियों में जो कुछ छपा उससे यह उम्मीद होती थी कि इसरायल के साथ धरब वह एव समझौता करना चाहते हैं और वह उनको करना भी होगा आज वह नहीं भी चाहते हैं तो भी इसरायल का धरब देशों के साथ समझौता होगा और धरब देशों को इसरायल के साथ समझौता करना होगा। एक दूसरे के ऊपर गाली गलौज बाढ़ें तितना करते जाय एक दूसरे की हस्ती से इंकार नहीं कर सकते दोनों देश। इसीलिए हमको इस समस्या को राजनीति से निकाल कर इसके आर्थिक पहलू के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। हमारे क्या आर्थिक मुद्दाएँ हैं, कौनसी योजना हम विश्व के सामने रखते हैं, क्या इन के एक आर्थिक समझौता हो जाय? इसरायल ने धरब पर सारा खर्चा जमा हुआ है, इसरायल जीत की वजह से मुस्लिमी से कहता है कि यह इसे नहीं छोड़ेगा। परन्तु मेरा क्या है कि विश्व की सभी शक्तियाँ, अमेरीका, सोवियत यूनियन और बाकी जितने देश हैं, वे इकट्ठे हो, हिन्दुस्तान भी इकट्ठा हो, तो इस मामले पर समझौता हो सकता है। बाहिर एक प्रस्ताव आया कि कौनसे राष्ट्रे हटें, इसरायल के कब्जे में जो यू० ए० धार० या धरब मुल्कों की जमीन है, उसको गह छोड़ें। इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है कि उन को गह छोड़ना पड़ेगा, जरूर छोड़ना पड़ेगा। परन्तु साथ साथ यह भी होना चाहिये कि इस समस्या का हल हो, यह निश्चय हो कि आगे यह समस्या कैसे रहेगी भविष्य में विश्व के सामने इसरायल यह प्रबल समझौता है कि इसरायल को यह नहीं रख सकता। परन्तु धरब के इसरायल को भी मिला है कि इस समस्या का हमेशा-हमेशा के लिये समाधान करे और गह करके लिये जाता है, इसीलिए यह इस तरह की बातें करता है। मैं आपसे इसका जवाब

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

विदेश मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस समस्या को राजनीतिक धरातल से निकाल कर आर्थिक धरातल पर लाकर कोई समझौता कराने की कोशिश करें, ताकि इसका समाधान हो सके।

एक बात मुझे स्वेज नहर के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। स्वेज नहर यू० ए० आर० ने बन्द कर दी है। हमारे उनसे इतने अच्छे वास्तुकात हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आखिर स्वेज नहर के बन्द कर देने में किसको घाटा होने वाला है क्या अमरीका को घाटा होने वाला है या ब्रिटेन को घाटा होने वाला है? वे बड़े मुल्क हैं, 10-15 करोड़ का मुकसान उनके लिये कोई मुकसान नहीं है, वे सामान भेजेंगे लेकिन घाटा हमें 52 करोड़ का हो चुका है। ऐसे मुल्कों को घाटा होगा जो हमारे जैसे गरीब मुल्क हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था बिगड़ित हो जायगी। इसलिये आप यू० ए० आर० का कहें कि स्वेज नहर को राजनीतिक दाव-पेच का निका न बनाये और स्वेज नहर जो जहाज घाते जाते थे उनको जाने दें उसकी मान्यता क्या होगी मैं उसने नहीं जाना वह नहीं, लेकिन जा आवागमन का रस्ता है, उससे फिर से जारी किया जाय और उसके लिये हम में बदला न लिया जाय। यहाँ बड़ी बात है गई कि आप इजराइल और यू० ए० आर० दोनों एक दूसरे में बदला ले रहे हैं जबकि न इजराइल अपने आप मध्य एशिया में आया था और न यू० ए० आर० न अपने आप बिगड़न हुआ था। ब्रिटेन और अमरीका ने, वह एतिहासिक रस्ता है, इजराइल की रक्षा के लिये किया। हमने देखा, यू० ए० आर० का गुस्ता किसी से है, लेकिन उसका बदला वह हमारे जैसे देश से ले रहे हैं। इस लिये यू० ए० आर० से हम अपील करें कि वह स्वेज की नहर को खोल 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 Pai: Who is it?

Shri Manoharan: ...that Israel was conceived, midwifed, 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 Manoharan]

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 ad-



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 had 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.

15.23 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 Shrimad; the historic Bull, the historic Pact, Shrimad-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—of 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 nonalignment 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 historical facts. 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. Krivak: Send some of the Opposition Members to the UNO.

Shri Bai Raj Madhek (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 Bai Raj Madhek: 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 Samar Guha (Contal): A country which has become a global bazaar cannot influence 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 attitudes.

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. Massani tried to compare our capture of the Haji Pir and other points with the Israeli aggression, but he forgets that Haji Pir is our territory at this moment.

श्री: मधु लिखते : फिर भी छोड़ दिया जायने ?

श्री: नाकाबंदी : हट क्यों गए ? छोड़ क्या दिया यह बताइये जरा ?

Shri Bai Raj Madhek: 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.

Same 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....

श्री: मधु लिमये . जो लिया था वह भी  
भी नहीं रखा । नया क्या लेंगे ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We have not separated Haji Pir 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 (Morebaddad): 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.

श्री: मधु लिमये . हाजी पीर का प्रश्न तो  
प्रधान 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 18-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.

श्री: मधु लिमये यह क्या है, क्या है  
सपना ।

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 giver.

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 shield forthcoming 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. B. Kripalani:** Poison gas is not the monopoly of any nation.

श्री बसु निम्नलिखित : पाकजन गैस के निषेध को 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 situation 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. Yalley, 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 peace-

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.

श्री बिभूति बिश्व (मातिहारी)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विराधी पक्ष के भाईयो ने यह जो ऐडजानमेंट मोशन रखा है दरअसल यह ऐडजानमेंट मोशन के लायक चीज नहीं है। यह नों अपने घर की बात है और इस में तो सब नांगा का मिल कर बातें करनी चाहिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान हम कैसे करें ?

जैसे कि हमारे देश के राज्यों के बीच झगड़े उठते हैं, आंध्र और महाराष्ट्र का झगड़ा हुआ। आंध्र का अलग राज्य निर्माण किया जाय इस का लेकर बलबं फसाद हुए और सरकार ने आंध्र राज्य का अलग निर्माण किया। इसी तरीके से बम्बई के बारे में झगड़ा हुआ और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मनाह मशविजे आदि से उन के बारे में निवटारा किया अब नागा लैंड वाले चाहते हैं कि उन्हें आटानमी मिले, अपने कुछ हक हकूक मिलें तो जैसे और नूबो को हक है वैसे ही अधिकार नागालैंड का भी मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर वह चाहते हैं कि हम से जुदा हो जाये, स्वाधीन और स्वतंत्र हो जाये तो यह एक खतरे की बात है यह एक खतरनाक चीज है। अखबारों में बराबर आता है कि उन के आदमा चीन में गये और चीन से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये तो उस हालत में तो यह और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक बात हो जाती है। मैं अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हू कि आप सोचो जो यह कहते हैं कि सरकार सतर्क है, सरकार

## [श्री विभूति मिश्र]

वह करती है और सरकार वैसा करती है तो आप लोगों की इन बातों पर हम लोगों को विश्वास नहीं है। मैं पुराना कांग्रेसी हूँ, मैं आप का इतिहास जानता हूँ। हम लोग लड़ाई लड़ते थे स्वराज्य की, सिविल डिस्ओबेडियन्स एम्बेस्यरी कमेटी बिठलाई गई कि हम कैसे प्रवेशों से लड़ेंगे, लेकिन आप लोगों ने कह दिया कि हमारे नेताओं ने काँग्रेस एन्टी का प्रोग्राम मान लिया और उस में चले गये। हम लोग पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ने रहे, नेताओं ने गांधी जी की पीठ के पीछे देश के पार्टिशन का कबूल कर लिया। गांधी जी पटना में थे या नोआखाली में थे। इस लिए आप की बातों के बारे में मैं बड़ी सख्ती से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कहानी है कि नागा लीड हमारे कास्टिट्यूशन के धन्दर रहेगा। लेकिन उन की यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। हम लोग भी गांधी से रहते हैं, पचायत करते हैं, मुलुह करने हैं, झगडा करते हैं। पहले दिन या दूसरे दिन बाने तय हो जाती हैं। जो बैमिक बीज है, आधारभूत बीज है, उस के बारे में फैसला हो जाना है। उस के बाद महुई और मुहालय में बात होती है। अगर सुनह हई तो हई, नहीं तो मुकदमा लड़ने हैं। लेकिन यहाँ तो नागालैंड के लोग न जाने कितने दफे धाये, पता ही नहीं लगता कि क्या बात है। बाखिर हम लोग भी ह्यूमन बीम्य है, हम भी दुनिया में रहते हैं, लेकिन आप की बातों का कोई ठिकाना नहीं लगता।

मुझे खतरा मालूम होता है कि आप तो उन से बात करते जाते हैं, लेकिन उस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वह अपनी तैयारी कर रहे हैं, बाहर से अपने प्रादमियों को ट्रेन कर लाते हैं। हो सकता है कि उस ट्रेन में आप की मोरिबा, बारफेधर का सामना करना पड़े, जो कि

पहली इलाके में बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। अगर हमारा दुश्मन पाकिस्तान बैठा हुआ है, हमारा दुश्मन चीन बैठा हुआ है और हमारे घर के प्रादमी जो भागी लोग हैं वह भी हम से जुग नहीं हैं। ऐसे न हो कि किसी दिन खतरा पैदा हो और इस खतरे को देखते हुए आप की तैयारी पूरी नहीं मालूम होती है। आपका खुफिया विभाग ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहा है। हमेशा ऐसा होता है कि एक भफमर के पीछे दूसरा भफमर लगा दिया जाता है। राज्य को चलाने वाले ऐसा किया करते हैं। अगर आप ने बाणक्य को पडा हगा तो धांध को पता होगा कि अगर एक जेलर रहा करता था तो उस के पीछे भी बाणक्य का प्रादमी रहता था, फिर उस प्रादमी के पीछे बाणक्य का दूसरा प्रादमी रहता था और देखा करना था कि कौन क्या करता है। मुझे खतरा मालूम पड़ता है कि आप का खुफिया विभाग इनका काफी नहीं है कि आप का बहा को पूरी खबर दे। आपके देश के बहुत से प्रादमी चले जाते हैं और ट्रेनिंग पा कर नागालैंड वापस आकर गडबड करने हैं, और आप को उन का पता नहीं चलता है। जब नागालैंड को कुछ अधिकार मिले तो मुझे याद है कि पंडित जी ने कहा था कि यह फाइनल बीज है। उन के व्यक्त्यान को धांध उठा कर देखिये, उस में आप का फिनेगा कि उन्होंने कहा था कि यह अन्तिम बीज है, आगे और कोई झगडा नहीं होगा। लेकिन उसके बाद फिर झगडा शुरू हुआ। फीबी साहब चले गये। अगर उस समय फिबी साहब पकड़ जाते तो उन पर फिबिनल केस चलता, लेकिन वह इंगलैंड चले गये। उस के बाद मल्लू होता है कि वह भारत आये और भारत चीन करेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कैसी बीज है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की जो नीति है उस का देश के साधने खुलासा होना चाहिये। मैं काबेल मैन के जाने चेनाबनी सेना आहूना हूँ कि हमारी नीति का खुलासा न होने के कारण आधे हिन्दुस्तान में हम हमने अपनी सरकार खाँदा। सेटर में भी हम लोगों की तादाद कम हो गई है। इस लिए ज़ा राजनीति चलाने वाले हैं, राजस्व बढ़ाने वाले हैं, उन की नीति साफ होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं अपने विरोधा भाइयों में भी कहना कि अगर हमारी सरकार बहा सकने करेगा और उन का मारेगा, गांवों चलायेगा, तब उस के ऊपर भी एडवाइज मॉनर आ जायेगा।

श्री. प्रभाकर शर्मा (हाफुड)  
नहीं आयागा।

श्री. विभूति मिश्र मैं शास्त्री जी से कहूँ कि जरूर आयेगा। अगर गाँवों चलेगी तब भी आयागा और नहीं चलेगा तब भी आयेगा। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में मार्ग हाउस मिल कर नानि निर्धारित करे। यह किसी एक पार्टी का मकान नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य यह सरकार की असफलता पर स्वयं प्रस्ताव है।

श्री. उमराव (पुडुकोट्ट) नक्सलवादी।

श्री. विभूति मिश्र नक्सलवादों में ता हम लोगों का लाचारों है। अगर वही हलत नागा लैंड में होती है तो वहाँ पर भी हमें बहू वही करना होगा, और प्राप्त के साथ भी करना पड़ेगा तो उन के साथ भी करेंगे। आप बबराइये नहीं आपका भी हम को पूरा अनुभव है।

Mr. Speaker: If you reply to them then the trouble starts; and I am helpless; not either of you.

श्री. विभूति मिश्र: यह भी हमारे भाई है आप भी हमारे भाई है।

Mr. Speaker: Address the Chair, the parliamentary practice is to address the Chair That will avoid the trouble

श्री. विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप से कहना हूँ कि यह लंग बही है जो जब सन् 1642 में हम अपनी आजादी को नडाई नडने से तब हम का एकडने थे। मुझको एकडवाने की इन लागों ने कोशिश की थी। जैसी उन की नीति है, उस में हमारी ही सरकार है जो उन का बर्दाश्त करती है, नही ता उन लोगों की हलत दूसरी होनी।

नागाबंड के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि अधम हिल्स के बारे में हमारी एक निश्चित नीति रहनी चाहिये। गृह मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया था। उसके ऊपर सब झकट्टे हुए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता 5 लाख 4 लाख 3 लाख और 2 लाख की किननी स्टेट बह बनायेंगे। अगर इस तरह से स्टेट्स बनानी शुरू कर दिया तो बिहार में ही बार स्टेट्स बनानी पड़ेंगी। एक भोजपुरी स्टेट बनानी होगी दूसरी मैथिली स्टेट बनानी पड़ेगी तीसरी मारखड स्टेट बनानी पड़ेगी और चौथी पटना बगैर की मागधी स्टेट बनानी पड़ेगी। इन तरह से यह बीमारी फैलती जाती है। इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से मोच समझ कर आप को स्टेट्स की नीति बनानी चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह अनर्बनैजेबल हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि पहाड़ों के बारे में सरकार को अपनी बात नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये।

एक बात और है। हमारी सरकार डर जाती है। वह सिर्फ प्रेसर पार्लियामेंट जानकी है। जब कोई हल्ला करता है तब हमारी सरकार उसकी बात सुनती है। सरकार की एक निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। बुद्धि

[श्री विभूति 'बुद्ध']

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 मालूम नहीं होनी चाहिये कि हम बराबर गवर्नमेंट में बने रहे या मिनिस्टर बने रहे। कभी हो सकता है कि आप को बिरोध में जाना पड़े। लेकिन हमारी नीति तो निश्चित होनी चाहिये। गांधी जी कई बार हार गये सिविल डिस्पोजिटिन्स फेल हुआ मेनिम वर अपने मित्रान से नहीं हटे।

नागालैंड में हमारे 24 भाई मारे गये हैं। 24 हजार रुपया प्रधान मंत्री ने उनके लिये दिया है। वह बहुत कम है। एक आदमी मर गया उसके लिये एक हजार रुपया क्या चीज है। उनकी जिन्दगी के लिये एक हजार रुपये की कोई कीमत नहीं है।

गृह-हार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शर्मा) : बाद में धीरे दिया जायेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : धीरे देना चाहिये और धनाउम करना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे भाई नहीं करने। अगर हमें मारा जाये पीटा जाये और हमारा एक आदमी मर जाये उसके बाद एक हजार रुपया दिया जाये तो आदमी पकड़ कर मारने लगे जायेंगे कि हमारा तो आदमी मर 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 धनाउम भी करना चाहिये। यह रुपया तो प्रधान मिनिस्टर ने अपने फंड से दिया है; गृह मंत्री जी भी तो अच्छे आदमी हैं उनकी कहना चाहिये या कि वह गृह मंत्रालय से इतना रुपया देते हैं। तभी आपके आदमियों को एनकरेजमेंट होगा।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सरकार जो सड़क बना रही है और

वहाँ पर जिस तरह की कार्रवाई लोग कर रहे हैं उस धोर भी सरकार को सतर्क रहना चाहिये। नागालैंड के आदमियों पर मुझे शक होता है। वे लोग चीन से सम्बन्ध रख कर धार्मी गैररह की ट्रैनिंग देना रहे हैं अपने आदमियों को।

अंग्रेज पादरियों से भी हम को होशियार रहना चाहिये। जिन्होंने मरहटा इतिहास पढ़ा है और हमारे बख्शान सार्वबुद्ध मरहटा हैं, उन्होंने देखा होगा कि अंग्रेजों ने किस तरह से मरहटा कोर्ट में प्रवेश किया और प्रवेश करने के बाद रघोबा से मालमट और बेमीन की टिंटिड कर के मरहटों का राज्य हड़प लिया। इन कामों के लिये मर से पहले पादरी जाते हैं। उनके बाद धीरे धीरे उनकी राजनीति जारी है। राजनीति के बाद धीरे धीरे उनकी कूटनीति जारी है और कूटनीति के जाने के बाद उनकी फौज जाती है। इसलिये नागालैंड में जो हमका खयाल है कि इनका स्टेट बनाये उससे उनका हाँगियार रहना चाहिये।

हमारी खुशबख्शी काहिये या बदकिस्मती काहिये, हम ने सेकुलर स्टेट की घोषणा की। अगर सविधान बनने के समय मैं होता तो उनको ऐसा न करने देता क्योंकि देश में जिसकी प्रिडामिनेन्स हो, जिसका बहुमत हो, उसका राज्य होना चाहिये। यह गलत काम हुआ। बहुत से गलत काम हुए हैं। लेकिन जो हो चुका वह हो चुका। आगे से अगर यह गलती की गई तो फिर इस देश का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। यहाँ पर हमारी 20 की मैजोरिटी रह गई है। अगर हम ने इस तरह के काम किये तो आगे चल कर यह भी नहीं रह जायेगी। इसलिये वहाँ पर हम की पादरी लोगों के खिलाफ बिना किसी हिंसा के काम करना चाहिये ताकि पादरी लोग कोई बोल माल वहाँ पर न कर सकें। भारत का राज्य रहते हुए सं. जो सार्वभौमिक मान्य है ?

उन्हें कौन ले गया ? यही पादरी लोग ले गये । वह पादरी लोग अपने संस्कार और अपनी संस्कृति ले कर आते हैं । जहाँ वह पादरी जाया, जहाँ लोगों ने उनके साथ जाया दिया, जहाँ किसी धर्मोपपादरी ने आ कर दो-चार नरम गरम बातें की कि हम उनके साथ मिले-जुड़े 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 जाणकारी की नीति के मुताबिक काम करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि बिरोधी दल को एडजर्नमेंट मोजन माने की कोई जरूरत इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं है । वह हम सब का मामला है, यह हम सब का सवाल है । अगर यह मामला मेल 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 मेल मिलाप से इस समस्या को हल किया जाये । अगर यह मामला इस तरह में नहीं सुलझता है तो आपको गोली से काम लेना पड़ेगा और ये जो विद्रोही तत्व हैं इनको खत्म करना पड़ेगा, इनके बग को नष्ट करना होगा । यही तो रास्ते हैं जिनमें मैं एक को अपना कर आप इस समस्या का हल निकाल सकते हैं । और कोई रास्ता नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह निर्णय लें कि दो-चार महीने के अन्दर अन्दर यह मामला खत्म हो और अगर नहीं होता है तो सरकार को उचित कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये ताकि नागालैंड हमारे साथ रह सके । किसी भी हालत में वह भारत से अलग नहीं होना चाहिये ।

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** Mr. Speaker, if it was only a matter of deploring 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 Stalm 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. E. Manam: 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 1966 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 Poonmonjong 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. Bibhut Mishra 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 Mongoloid 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. Ram 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 adjournment in which they are involved.

श्री नानुवाई पटेल (उभाई) : मुझे खुशी है कि भारतीय सचिव श्री मलानी ने इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करके उन्होंने सही काम किया है। असम के बारे में और ख़ास कर इस पहाड़ी इलाके के बारे में श्री हेम बरुआ को जितनी जानकारी हो सकती है उतनी जानकारी हम लोगों को जो पहाड़ी इलाके से बहुत दूर हैं, नहीं हो सकती है। हमें कम जानकारी है। पहाड़ी इलाके का जो भौगोलिक विस्तार है, जो धार्मिक लोग वहाँ रहते हैं, उनके जो ख़ास सबाबात हैं, वे सबाबात किफ़ सियासी सबाबात नहीं हैं, राष्ट्रीय सबाबात नहीं हैं, बहुत ज्यादा हद तक वे धार्मिक सबाबात हैं, गरीबी दूर करने के सबाबात हैं, अमानता दूर करने के सबाबात हैं। इन सबाबातों को और इन परिस्थितियों को एक्सप्लायट करने की कार्रवाई कुछ लोगों की तरफ से होती है और वे लोग इनकी एक अलग से जाति बना करके इनके द्वारा बग़ावत करवाना चाहते हैं। बरुआ साहब इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। फिर भी उन्होंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाने की कोशिश की है। इस मोशन को लाने समय उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब को हम उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहरा सकते हैं क्योंकि उनकी कुछ गलती नहीं है। उन्होंने तो अच्छी तरह से कार्य किया है। होम मिनिस्टर के बारे में इस तरह की बात कहने के बाद वह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन पेश करते हैं। इस प्रकार के इनकानसिस्टेंट व्यवहार से यह पता चलता है कि इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में उनके दिल में कितनी दिलचस्पी है। वह इस समस्या को हल करने के विषय में कितनी गम्भीरता से सोचते हैं, इस बारे में भी मेरे दिल में शक है। वह समझ ऐसा नहीं है कि इसके बारे में इस हाउस में हम लोग कोई अलग से विचार करे या सरकार कोई अलग से विचार करे। इस प्रश्न के बारे में हमारी अलग अलग रायें हो सकती हैं, लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि वह



[श्री : मुभाई पटेल]

एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है ।

16.46 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

यह समस्या हमारे देश के एक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध रखती है, जो भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बर्मा, पाकिस्तान और चीन की सीमा पर स्थित है । इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता और इस सवाल की नज्दीकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक-मात्र बैठ कर हमको हल करने के बारे में सोचें । हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कोई एक कदम उठाने से या किसी एक ही तरीके से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है ।

यदि सरकार ने इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए कांशिश न की होती, तो हम उसकी आलोचना कर सकते थे । लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में साफ कहा है कि अक्टूबर, 1963 से लेकर, जब कि हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का स्वशासन देने की योजना तैयार की गई, 8 और 9 जुलाई, 1967 तक, जब कि पार्लियामेंट और आमस विधान सभा के सदस्यों के बीच में डिस्कशन हुआ, इस समस्या को हल करने के सभी सम्भव प्रयास किये गए । जैसा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है, अक्टूबर, 1963 में हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का स्वशासन देने की एक योजना तैयार की गई, जिस के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई । उसके बाद पाटस्कर कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई, जिस ने इस योजना की डीटेल्स तैयार की । फिर कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी ने भी इस मामले पर विचार किया और हिल एरियाज के विभिन्न प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत की । जनवरी में हिल एरियाज के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ फिर चर्चा हुई । फिर मई में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों और संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया ।

वहाँ पर सीधे-कायर होने के बावजूद हमारी पुलिस उस क्षेत्र में पेट्रोल करती रही । चूँकि हमारे 24 सिपाही वहाँ पर मारे गए हैं, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने यह इल्जाम लगाया है कि गवर्नमेंट की नीति सफल है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना सफल है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट की नीति डीली है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से क्रिजों के बारे में सख्त कदम नहीं उठाया गया है और क्या माइकल स्काट के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करके उसको देश से नहीं निकाल दिया गया है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक दुःस्मय प्रबल है । हम कोई मशीनों से नहीं लड़ रहे हैं । आखिर हम लोगों ने ही सारे देश में यह भावना पैदा की है कि हम स्वतन्त्र हैं । स्वतन्त्रता की यह हवा उन क्षेत्रों में भी चली है । लेकिन अगर वे लोग किसी सफलता पर चैन रहे हैं, तो उनका सही रास्ते पर माने का उपाय केवल मिलिटरी ऑपरेशन्स नहीं है, उनका दबाना, सपरेस करना और खत्म करना नहीं है । यह आवश्यक है कि हम लोग वहाँ जाकर कुछ काम करें । सिर्फ सरकार के ही काम करने का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता वहाँ जा कर काम करें । माननीय सदस्य, श्री दम बरुआ, उस क्षेत्र के नजदीक ही रहते हैं । वह वहाँ पर कितनी बार गए हैं मुझे मालूम नहीं है । वहाँ नागा और मिजो आदि लोगों के बीच में कितनी बार गए हैं, वहाँ पर उन्होंने कितनी इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स स्थापित की, कितना सोशल और एजुकेशनल वर्क किया, उनकी कल्चरल एक्टिविटीज को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, क्या कार्यवाही की, अगर उन्होंने यह जानकारी दी होती तो मैं उनकी बान को समझ सकता था । (व्यवधान) मैं तो बहुत दूर रहता हूँ । माननीय सदस्य आसाम में रहते हैं । इसलिए मैं उनसे पूछ रहा हूँ ।

मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सबाल सिर्फ सरकार के हाथों से हल होने वाला नहीं है। मान लीजिये कि वहा पर कोई पोलिटिकल एग्रीमेंट हो जाए वहां के पोलिटिकल स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में समझीता हो जाये तो उस से वहां की सब समस्यायें समाप्त नहीं हो जायेंगी। जब तक हम उनके जीवन-स्तर को देश के दूसरे हिस्से के लोगों के स्तर तक ऊपर न उठायें, उनको प्राथमिक रूप से उन्नत न करें उन की शरीरी को दूर न करें, उनमें शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक सुधार का इन्तजाम न करे, तब तक हम चाहे उनके राजकीय स्ट्रक्चर को कितना ही बढ़िया बना दें, उन लोगों को सन्तोष होने वाला नहीं है। हमारे देश के कई सुबों में राजकीय पोलिटिकल सबाल हल हो गया है लेकिन फिर भी वहा के लोगों को सन्तोष नहीं है जैसा कि बंगाल में नक्सलबाडी की घटनाओं से प्रकट है। यही स्थिति केरल प्रादि कई प्रदेशों की है। वहा पर पोलिटिकल सबाल नो हल हो गया है लेकिन वहा के लोगों की ओर से कई प्रकार की मांगें सामने आती हैं।

यह नो ठीक है कि हम उन क्षेत्रों के राजकीय सबाल को हल करे लेकिन जब तक हम वहा पर कालो-ग्राम एक्शन लेकर उन लोगों की सोशल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ड को स्ट्रेंगन नहीं करेंगे, उन की दूल्मरी मांगो को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे, उनकी एस्पिरेशन्ड को समझने और पूरा करने की दिशा में खदम नहीं उठावेंगे, उन के स्तर को इनना ऊपर नहीं उठावेंगे कि वे देश के दूसरे समाज के साथ बराबरी का दावा कर सकें तब तक यह सबाल वास्तविक रूप से हल होने वाला नहीं है।

सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस सबाल को सिर्फ पुलिस एक्शन या मिलिटरी ऑपरेशन्ड की दृष्टि से न देखे बल्कि वह वहां की समस्या को दूल्मरी तरह से हल करने का प्रयत्न करे। जहां तक हो सके उन लोगों

के साथ मानवीय बर्ताव किया जाये और उन लोगों के दिल जीतने की कोशिश की जाये। आखिर वे सब लोग रेबल नहीं हैं। हा जो रेबल हैं उन के साथ बड़ा कडे मे कडा बर्ताव किया जाये।

अन्त मे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पर जो यह इल्जाम लगाया गया है कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है उस की नीति ढीली है और इसीलिए ये दुर्घटनाये हुई है यह इल्जाम गलत है। वहा की एक विशेष ऐतिहासिक और भौगोलिक परिस्थिति है। प्रादिवानी लोगों का रहने और मोचने का अपना एक ढंग है। इन सब कारणों मे वहा की समस्या आज कुछ पैर्चदा हो गई है। लेकिन यह कहना गलत है कि कोई धमक कदम उठाने मे वह समस्या हल हो जायेंगी।

श्री ठेम बंध्या ने जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन इन सदन में रखा है मैं उनका विरोध करना हूँ। मैं प्रार्थना करना हूँ कि इनकी बात सुनने के बाद वह इस समस्या को गुलजाने मे सहायता करने के लिए अपना सहयोग देगे। यह सबाल केवल एक पक्ष या मन्हार नहीं है बल्कि यह सारे सदन और सारे राष्ट्र का सबाल है। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बात का खयाल कर के वह अपने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को वापस ले लें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव खोर्सा (भोपाल)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम के अनुसार जनसम  
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 जगन्नाथ राव खोर्सा : अगर प्रोसीजर अनुसार चला जाये तो ठीक रहेगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall do it as far 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.

श्री मधु लिववे (मुनेर) : अभी तक एक मंत्रालय की मांग का विवाद भी किसी दूसरे दम ने इन्ट्रिजिण्ट नहीं किया है ।

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री : जिन सदस्यों ने काम रोकी प्रस्ताव दिया है पहले उन को खबर 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 Masani 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 Bimla 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 sarvodaya 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 here 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, ideas 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 (Kaliabor): 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 N.Y. 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.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के समाने जो कार्य-स्वयं प्रस्ताव धारा है उस का पूरी ताकत के साथ समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह नामा बन्दूकों की जो समस्या है यह पिछले कई सालों से चलती चली आ रही है। अभी एक बन्दू ने कहा कि यह हिमालय प्रायद्वीप है। बिल्कुल सही बात है। यह सब ही नहीं पूरा देश ही चाहता है कि नामा प्रदेश के अन्दर शांति स्थापित हो किन्तु सवाल यह है कि पिछले कई सालों से जिस नीति को लेकर सरकार चलती आई है उससे क्या शांति 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 भ्रम धकेला आइसोलेटड इन्सु नहीं है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी को लेकर वह बले उसी के फलस्वरूप देश का विभाजन हुआ। उस से यदि हम सबक सीख लेते और धाने बल कर यह नीति खड़ी न हो इस दृष्टि से कोई कदम अपनाते तो यह छोटी मोटी समस्याएं जो देश के सामने धाकर खड़ी हुई हैं वह नापक न खड़ी हुई होती।

आज एक बन्दू ने कहा कि हिमालय उसके से इसके साथ व्यवहार करना चाहिए।

[श्री जयनाथ राव जोशी]

संघर्ष बहुत नहीं है। संघर्ष यह है कि इस समस्या को धीरे-धीरे देखते कैसे हैं? मूल में यह नागलैंड बना है। मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे अन्य स्टेट्स बनाते समय क्या कोई नागा प्रदेश, नागा भूमि नहीं बना सकती? जिन लोगों ने यह भाग उठाई यह नागलैंड बना और आज हम कहते हैं कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत पार्ट एंड पार्ट्स थीक थ्रु कंस्टीट्यूशन बनेगा तो क्या देश के संविधान के अन्तर्गत क्या यह नागलैंड रहता है? यह धाया कैसे? यह कहाँ से धाया? जिन प्रसंगाव की प्रवृत्ति को लेकर देश का विभाजन हुआ उस से हम लोगों ने शायद कोई सबक नहीं सीखा। जो बिद्रोही भावना खड़ी होती है उसे हल करने और ठीक करने का तरीका नहीं पैदा किया। हैदराबाद में बिद्रोही भावना खड़ी हुई थी लेकिन स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने कड़ाई से काम लिया और एक दिन के अन्दर सारा मामला साफ कर दिया। यदि मिलमिल नीति अपनायी होती तो there would have been more bloodshed मिलटरी सोल्यूशन की बात करते हैं तो वह उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है। उसमें बल का प्रयोग नहीं करना पड़ता बल्कि बल का प्रदर्शन करना पड़ता है और वह आज तक हम लोगों ने किया ही नहीं है। पिछले 20 सालों में हम जिस नीति को लेकर चले हैं उसी को देख कर ऐसी बात हमें कहनी पड़ती है। बरोसा किस पर? भाइकम स्कौट पर बरोसा? फिरो पर बरासा क्या शक्ति मिशन पर बरोसा? इस तरह से यह मामला ठीक होने के बजाय और उलझता ही जाया। भारत सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले 20 सालों से जो नीति रही उस के निम्ने मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि Even genius has got its own limitations, but stupidity is boundless. जनता पर उसी हथ करके चले जाते हैं और एक छोटी सी समस्या को इतना बढ़ा कर दिया है

कि धार्मिक संघर्ष पैदा हो गया है कि हमें यह समस्या हल कैसे करें? उसके बारे में जब बसल थाकर खड़ा होता है और पिछले एक, दो महीने में जो बहा के बारे में प्रश्नधारा में निकला उनसे पता चलेगा कि कई रेल-गाड़ियाँ उलटी गईं, कई डिब्बे भी चले गये। कई ऐम्बुलेंस हो गये, कई धरे या मारे गये। इस तरह के शङ्कवर्दी नामे मामलत कहाँ पर चलते पा रहे हैं। हमें दर बसल इनकी जड़ में जाना पड़ेगा। क्या सिर्फ एक नई स्टेट देने से यह मजाल हल हो जायेगा? अस्तव्य मे 1956 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने विज्ञापन 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 कंटीन्यूअल ऐम्बो-रैस देने के साथ नागलैंड केम इट्ट ऐंजिस्टैस Government policy is to put a premium on violence बिद्रोह खड़ा किया जाय, ऐंजिस्टैस कहा जाय, हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही करे सरकार शुरू जाती है। यह पाकिस्तान के बनने से जो एक प्रसंगाव की प्रवृत्ति देश में खड़ी है और वह जो नागलैंड के एक प्रसंग स्वतंत्र राज्य के निर्माण की बात चली है और नागलैंड के साथ और कोई हिंसी डिस्टिक्ट भी प्रसंग होने के बास्ते खड़ी हो सकती है। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह प्रसंगाव की भावना पैदा न हो। अगर भारत सरकार ने इस प्रसंगाव की नीति को प्रोत्साहन न दिया होता और जैसा मैंने कहा पाकिस्तान के निर्माण से यह चीज शुरू हुई तो यह प्रसंग गोष्ठा की मान प्रसंग पांडेवरी की मान, न होखी स्टेट्स रिफॉर्मेशन प्रोग्राम कबिजन में जो बर्तन नाबर्त रक्खी थी यह गोष्ठा और पांडेवरी इन का मेम बँटाने की कोशिश करें। शायी क्या यह कोई कंटीन्यूअल टेरिटीरी है? भविष्य कहाँ, कारीकन कहाँ। यह गोष्ठा की रिफॉर्म एच इयर, वाचन खबर। नाबर्तें जो खीन,

आखिर कौन सा आचार है जलन जलन  
एक कौन ? किस को उस को लेकर चलना है ?  
अगर कोई विद्रोह हो गया तो कोई किसी  
को दोष नहीं दे सकेगा। देशभक्त डा०  
श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी बिना दवा दारु के  
कारामुह में घरे और उनकी मृत्यु के लिये  
जिम्मेदार, देश में अलगाव पैदा करने वाला  
शेख अन्सारी राक्षस प्रसाद के अन्धर बड़ी  
रहे, यह तरीका नहीं है इस तरह के सबालों  
को हल करने का। नागा लोग भी अपने,  
मीनो भी अपने, सारा देश अपना है।  
अगर एक देश के अन्तर्गत हम यह समस्या  
हल नहीं कर सकते तो कारण क्या है ?  
हुजूर हुजूर मील दूर में धाकर लोग यहां  
विद्रोह खड़ा करते हैं। हम उनमें प्रेम भावना  
उत्पन्न नहीं कर सकते। मैं पूछना चाहता  
हूँ कि बहा धाने जाने पर सरकार ने क्यों  
रोक लगाई, अलगाव की भावना क्यों खड़ी  
की ? बिदेसी मितनरोज को यहां क्यों  
धाने दिया ? जोबन फाइस्ट के लिये  
मेरे यह विचार नहीं हैं, मैं जीवन्त फाइस्ट  
के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, उनके लिये मेरा अपना  
अलग विचार है, लेकिन नागालैंड के बारे में  
वैटिस्ट चर्च के लोगों को सा कर बात  
करते थे।

Religion should never be allowed to  
enter into politics. It must be divorc-  
ed from politics. How does the Bap-  
tist Mission come into the picture?  
How does Father Michael Scott come  
into the picture?

क्या वैटिस्ट मिशन कोई पोलिटिकल  
पार्टी है, हमारे माइकल स्कॉट क्या कोई  
पोलिटिकल नेता है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ  
कि अगर हम अपनी नीति को ठीक ढंग से  
अवधारित करते तो नागालैंड की कोई  
बड़ी समस्या नहीं है। वहां के लोग भी  
शांति के काम करने वाले हैं।

श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी को जब मैंने बुला  
लिया तो के बाद में ही हो गई थी कि वह  
1400 (A) L&D—8.

एक पिछड़ा हुआ देश है और सारी बातें  
करनी पड़ती हैं। लेकिन जब छोटे से मामले  
में कभी कार्रवाई करने का बहुत धाता है तो  
कहते हैं कि नर्मों से काम लेना चाहिए।  
कहते हैं कि हुजूमन प्रॉब्लम है, हुजूमन  
सॉल्यूशन होना चाहिये। विद्रोही के साथ  
नर्मों का व्यवहार कैसा ? इस मामले से  
निपटने के लिये अगर शांति मिशन 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 मंटी समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर  
सकते हैं, तो फिर हम वर्ल्ड प्रॉब्लम्स को  
कैसे हल कर सकेंगे, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं  
आता।

We can give solutions to the world  
problems like the Vietnam problem  
and other problems but we cannot  
solve our own problems.

तीन-साढ़े तीन लाख नागा लोग उनमें से  
कई हजार विद्रोही। अगर हम उनकी  
समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे तो फिर हम  
कर क्या सकते हैं। हम को समस्याओं को  
हल करने का तरीका जाना चाहिए।  
हम कहाँ से काम लें और अलगाव की  
सारी प्रवृत्तियों को हटाने की कोशिश करें  
ताकि हमारी नीति सफल हो।

इन लब्धों के साथ मैं इस कार्य-स्वयं  
प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अजयकुमार दास (भाजपा)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस काम को प्रस्ताव  
का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।  
मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समस्या इतनी गंभीर  
है कि जिस से भी हम बचपा ने कहा है कि  
मन्कार को इस क्षेत्र से शांति और व्यवस्था  
के मामले में पूरी कोशिश और पूरी चेष्टा  
करनी चाहिये, यह बात तो सही है कि सरकार  
की जिम्मेदारी है कि उस क्षेत्र में शांति  
और व्यवस्था हो और जो समस्या नागालैंड



[श्री बन्धुजीत यादव]

की है उस का कोई सही हल निकाला जाये। लेकिन सरकार को सेन्सर कर के इस का हल नहीं निकल सकता है।

आजादी के बाद ब्रिटिश समय से जो समस्याएँ थीर कठिनाइयाँ हमें विरासत में मिली हैं, और बहुत सी समस्याएँ भी, नागालैंड की समस्या भी उन समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों में से एक है। हमारे देश के अन्दर आजादी के बाद प्रान्तों के बंटवारे का ध्यान उपस्थित हुआ, सीमाओं का सवाल पैदा हुआ, जो हमारे आदिवासी हैं, पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जिन को अंग्रेजों ने आइसोलेट कर के रखा था, उन की समस्या पैदा हुई। एक एक समस्या का हल देश के अन्दर गन्ध 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 महान बनानी पड़ी। इस तरह से महाराष्ट्र की समस्या थी। महाराष्ट्र के लिये हमारे सैकड़ों लोगों को बलिदान देना पड़ा अपना मूला प्राण करने के लिये। हमारी दूरी समस्या काश्मीर की समस्या है। नागालैंड की समस्या भी इसी प्रकार की एक समस्या है। यह एक कठिन समस्या हमारे सामने है जिस का हल हमें 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 चूंकि सदियों से वह आइसोलेटेड रहने जाये हैं अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें अस्लाह किया था अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें हथियार दिये थे अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें अपने ढंग से उकसाया था इस लिये वह एक सावरेन स्टेट की मांग करते हैं। इसके बाद मैं हमारी गीन बहूत स्पष्ट है हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के अन्दर अपने देश के अन्दर किसी भी धर्म के लिये कड़ी भी हम सावरेन स्टेट की मांग को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। इन के लिये हम ने

एक दो बार नहीं हमेशा मजबूती से कहा है और इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि हम किसी की सावरेन स्टेट यहां नहीं बनाना चाहते।

लेकिन नागालैंड की जो समस्या है उन के पीछे कुछ दूसरी ताकतें भी हैं। फीजो साहब के पीछे इंगलैंड की ताकत फीजो साहब के पीछे अमरीका की ताकत। इंगलैंड और अमरीका फीजो साहब के साथ हैं। जब वह इंगलैंड या अमरीका जाते हैं तो वहां की सरकारें उन को बीजा देती हैं। हमारी सरकार लगातार अमेरिकन स्टेट डिपार्टमेंट को लिखती हैं उन का बीजा वापस लिया जाये और जब वह अमरीका में जाकर हम प्रकार की कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं तो उन्हें बीमा करने में रोका जाये। लेकिन अमरीका सरकार इस के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाती। इसी तरह से नागालैंड की समस्या के पीछे जो बैप्टिस्ट चर्च है इंगलैंड उन के पीछे है। विदेशी ताकतें हम जान के पीछे खड़ी हुई हैं और नागालैंड में जो बिद्रोही हैं वह पाकिस्तान में सम्बन्ध रखते हैं चीन से सम्बन्ध रखने हैं। इस प्रकार के सम्बन्धों के जाने से बड़ी मजबूती के साथ और अपनी राष्ट्रीय भावना और राष्ट्रीयता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कह देना चाहिये कि हम इस प्रकार के कामों को बर्दाश्त करने वाले नहीं हैं।

जहां तक श्री हेम बघा के ध्यान आकर्षण का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उन के माथ हूँ सारा देश उन के साथ है निश्चित रूप से हमें इस बात को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे कुछ लोग हैं जैसे कि जन संघ के लोग उन का दृष्टिकोण बातक है इस प्रकार की समस्याओं को हल करने के सम्बन्ध में। नागालैंड के लोग हमारे अपने देश के लोग हैं उन की समस्याएँ हैं वह

हमारे अपने देश के अन्दर चलन रखे गये हैं वह दूसरी के बहकावे और बहुमाने में आये हुए हैं लेकिन हमें शांति के साथ सब के साथ उन के प्रश्न को तय करना पड़ेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक सही कदम उठाया है। हमने उनसे पांच छः पीटिये की हैं। हमने उन की समस्याओं को समझने की कोशिश की है हम ने उन को गारन्टी दी है कि उन की भाषण उन की संस्कृति उन की आदतों और परम्पराओं को पूरी रखा करेगे। हमदर्दों के साथ उन की समस्याओं को हम समझेंगे। दूसरी तरफ है समस्या असम की जनता की। मैं श्री बरुआ की चिन्ता को समझ सकता हूँ। अगर वहाँ स्थिति यह है कि बलती हुई ट्रेनों को बम से उड़ा दिया जाये हमारे बलते हुए पुलिम दस्तों और सैनिकों के ऊपर बम फेंक दिये जायें जनता को किसी बात की सुरक्षा न हो तो इस बात की गारन्टी भी हमारी सरकार को देनी चाहिये कि असम के क्षेत्र की जनता शांति और व्यवस्था के अन्दर बहा रहेगी। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें सोचना चाहिये कि बहा कठिन पड़ा है। रास्ते मुश्किल है बिस्फोट काफ़ी हैं वहा पर लोग घबरघाउड काम करते हैं। हमारे निपाही और सैनिक बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ उन समस्या का समाधान कर रहे हैं।

यह समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और हम को सब के साथ उस पर विचार करना है। हम इस समस्या का कोई सीधा मिनिटरी सोल्यूशन नहीं निकाल सकते। जहाँ तक जनता की शांति और व्यवस्था का सवाल है उस की पूरी व्यवस्था हम को करनी पड़ेगी लेकिन शांति और सब के साथ ? उन लोगों की भी मान्य हैं उन की आकांक्षाएँ हैं उन की भावनाएँ हैं उन की संस्कृति और उन का संस्कार है उन की भाषा है। इन नामक समस्याओं पर हम को सहामुही पूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा।

श्री हेम बरुआ ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश कर के सदन का ध्यान आकषिप्त किया है सभी लोग उस की भावना पर एक राय के है एक मत हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि इस सवाल पर सरकार का दृष्टिकोण माननीय श्री मसानी का जो हि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता है, दृष्टिकोण, श्री होरेन मुकर्जी का दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट है साथ ही मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री हेम बरुआ इस समस्या को इस प्रकार से देखते हैं कि शांति और व्यवस्था की बात है। इस लिये मैं उन से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें और जो हमारे गृह मंत्री जी हैं उन को इस बात का आश्वासन देना चाहिये कि उस क्षेत्र की शांति और व्यवस्था की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार मुस्तैदी से अपना हाथ में लेगी।

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुनेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चर्चा मणिपुर के इलाके में दो हमलों की जो घटनाएँ हुई उन को ले कर है। लेकिन मेरी राय में यह समूचे पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान का मामला है, और पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में मैदानी असम, असम का पहाड़ी इलाका है, जिस के उरबसीअन्व अर्थात् नेफा, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, बंगाल और पूर्वी बंगाल भी आ जाता है।

आज इस सवाल की बुनियाद में आ कर अगर कोई रास्ता हमने नहीं निकाला तो मुझे ऐसा डर लगता है कि पन्द्रह बीस साल के अन्दर जो विदेशी ठाकुरें इस इलाके में अघास में टकरा रही हैं, उनकी गति-विधियों के कारण यह पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान का इलाका भारत से अलग हो जाएगा।

मैंने आज सबेरे कहा था कि पांच किस्म के हस्तक्षेप इस इलाके में विदेशी ठाकुरों के द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं। सब से पुराना जो हस्तक्षेप है वह इस इलाके में जो विदेशी बागान के मासिक हैं उनके द्वारा किया जा रहा है। उसी तरह विदेशी पाबरी है।

## [बी न्यू लिमबे]

इस लोगों का भी पुराना हस्तलेप एक असें से चल रहा है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद विदेशी बागान मालिकों को यहां से हटाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं बढ़ाया गया है और आज भी इस इलाके की जो धर्म व्यवस्था है उस पर विदेशियों का काफी प्रभाव है। पाद-रिषी का जो हस्तलेप है उसको आप जानते ही हैं। नागा या मिजो कोई भी हो, उनके साथ बातचीत करके जो रास्ता आप निकालना चाहते हैं, जरूर निकालें लेकिन जो विदेशी पादरी हैं वे इन लोगों को उकमाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उसके बारे में हमें सतर्कता से काम लेना चाहिये।

तीसरा हस्तलेप मैं बताता हूँ। अभी अभी मैं लिक्किम गया था। मैंने वहां देखा कि अमरीकियों द्वारा लिक्किम को हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ भड़काने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। कुछ दिन पहले लिक्किम की महा-राणी ने भाषण किया था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि जो दार्जिलिंग जिले का हिस्सा है वह भी लिक्किम का हिस्सा है। साथ साथ लिक्किम की सरकार पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि भारत के साथ उनका जो पुराना रिश्ता है या संबंध है उसमें सुधार और संशोधन किया जाए। इस तथाम इलाके में अमरीकी लोग तो बड़ी तेजी से अपना काम कर रहे हैं उनकी गतिविधियां भी इस सदन के सामने हैं।

बीबा हस्तलेप चीन के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। चीन की सरकार से जो यहां तोड़ कोड़ का काम करने वाले तत्व हैं, वे चीन के काम को धाने बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। फिर आप यह भी जानते ही हैं कि पाकिस्तान भी इन सारी गतिविधियों में साथ दे रहा है और इस इलाके की जनता को विद्रोह के रास्ते पर ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

इसमें सब मैं बतलाना दो हस्तलेप हैं। आज मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि एक हिस्से को भ्रमण कर पंद्रह बीस लाख के अन्दर अमरीका के द्वारा भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि यहां उनके अमीन एक राज्य बने या कई राज्य बनें। साथ साथ चीन के द्वारा भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि उसके अमीन, उन के प्रभाव में यहां पर एक राज्य भ्रमण से बने, या राज्यों के समूह बनें। कम्युनिस्ट भाई सोचते होंगे कि इस लड़ाई में शायद चीन बाजी मार जायेगा लेकिन वे भूल कर रहे हैं। विदेशी बागानों के मालिक और विदेशी पादरियों का इस में जो हाथ है उसके फलस्वरूप अगर वह इलाका हिन्दुस्तान से भ्रमण हो जाता है और यहां पर छोटे या बड़े स्वतंत्र तथा सार्व-भौम राज्य बन जाते हैं तो इस में चीन बाजी नहीं मारेगा, अन्ततोगत्वा अमरीका के प्रभाव में यह सारा इलाका आयेगा। इसलिए मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से भी कहूंगा कि तोड़कोड़ की जो राजनीति है उसको बढ़ावा देने से हमारा कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है।

इसलिए मैं आज मांग करता हूँ कि बुनियाद में जा कर यह जो पहाड़ी इलाका है उसके बारे में आप अपनी नीति बनावे। आज सबसे अक्षम के बारे में एक वक्तव्य बृह-वंशी जी ने दिया है। इन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि इनकी जो संघ राज्य बनाने की योजना है उसको जीबर्न कान्फेंस के नेतृत्वों ने कबूल किया है। लेकिन नेदरी बान-कारी के अनुसार मामला बहुत धीमे बढ़ चुका है और पूर्ण स्वाधीनता की मांग इन पहाड़ी इलाकों में लीज उठाने लगे हैं। कई लोग जेलों में बन्द किय गये हैं। एक साम्बो लड़ा है जिस का नाम स्टालिन राभी है। वह भी जेल में है। इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं ने सरकार से कहूंगा कि कितने

बिना तक आप यह चर्चा करते रहेंगे ? 1954 और 1956 में नागा लोगों के द्वारा जो मांग की गई थी उसको धनर हम लोगों ने कबूल कर लिया होता तो आज उनकी यह मांग मंजूर करने की नीयत हम लोगों के ऊपर न आती, आज वे इस मांग को न उठाते। लेकिन इस देश की और इस सरकार की यह परम्परा रही न कि समय रहते सरकार काम नहीं करती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि समय बीत जाता है और मामला बहुत खराब हो जाता है। उर्वसीय, नेफा की बात है। हम लोग विदेशियों को अपना सलाहकार बनाते हैं। बेयर एजबिन की राय पर नेफा सम्बन्धी हमारी नीति बनी। आज नेफा से हमारे सम्बन्ध टूट गए हैं। गोष्ठा आजाव होने के बाद भी, मैं आपका याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन तरह गोष्ठा को आजादी के लिए हम को लड़ना पड़ा था, गोष्ठा में जाने के लिए त्रि परमिट सिस्टम या उसको खत्म कराने के लिए भी मुझे वहाँ तिविल नाकरमानो करनी पड़ी थी। गोष्ठा के मुक्त होने के बाद यह तिविल नाकरमानो करनी पड़ी थी। मैं आपको यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह नेफा, उर्वसीय के इलाके को भारत से छलव रखने की नीति है उसका विरोध करने के लिए ये दल के नेता डा० राय मनोहर खोहिया को भी गिरफ्तार होना पड़ा था। लेकिन यद्यपि एक आप अपनी नीति को बदलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सब से पहले मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इन लोगों के साथ सहानुभूति का सहानुभूति का व्यवहार करके इनकी मांग को हिन्दुस्तान का हथार यह जो सार्वभौम राज्य है उसके बाहरे के धनर, आप पूर करें। इनकी आकांक्षाओं में केरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन साथ साथ जो विदेशी हस्तक्षेप है, बाहरियों का जो हस्तक्षेप है उसको आप खत्म करें। उत्तर बंगाल में जो चीन विदेशी आबाद के बाहरियों को हमारे देश से निकाला गया है। इन सब बाहरियों का आप राष्ट्रीय-उद्देश्य की दिशा में जो हमारी राष्ट्रपति बंगाल की

सरकार है, उसकी भी मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी राय में ताड़े बार महीनों में उसने कोई प्रयत्न काम नहीं किया है, एक काम केवल प्रयत्न किया है और वह यह है कि कलकत्ता की ट्रामवेज को उसने हाथ में लेकर राष्ट्रीयकरण का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है। उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन एक किस्म के विदेशी हस्तक्षेप को जब तक आप खत्म नहीं करेंगे, दूसरा हाँता रहेगा। मैं श्री मोनू मसानी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी विदेशी हस्तक्षेपों के खिलाफ हूँ चाहे चीन के द्वारा किया गया हो या ब्रिटेन के द्वारा किया गया हो या अमेरिका के द्वारा किया गया हो। इसलिए मैंने सितिकम की भी चर्चा की।

धन में मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इसको बुनियाद में लावे और तमाम विदेशी हस्तक्षेपों को खत्म करके वहाँ की जनता के साथ हमदर्दी से, सहानुभूति और सहानुभूति से व्यवहार करके इस मामले को हमेशा के लिए हल करें।

**Shri J. K. Choudhary** (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 to serve all the Christians 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 of 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. This 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 Umasath (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 doomday 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 of 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 bettered 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 embittered 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 this 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 hrs.

जी प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हाफुड) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, सरकार द्वारा देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की उन्नति, जोष भारत के उनके सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद और ईसाई प्रचारकों की जास-विरोधी अभिवृत्तियों का परिणाम चाब नागालैंड के देशों की भिन्न था है।

अगर सरकार की यह दुर्बल नीति इसी प्रकार जारी रही, तो जहाँ तक कर हमारे देश में नागालैंड जैसी कई और समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होने वाली हैं। नागालैंड की वर्तमान स्थिति का वास्तविक मुख्य रूप से भारत सरकार की पुनर्जागरणी और दुष्टिकरण की नीति पर है।

उपार्युक्त महोदय, ध्यान को स्मरण होगा कि जब नागालैंड के पुनर्जागरणी के रूप में निर्माण की बात इन सदन में आई थी, तब इस सदन के अधिकार सत्त्वों ने सरकार के सामने अपनी यह राय रखी थी कि वास्तव में सरकार की इस दुष्टिकरण की नीति के कई और दुष्परिणाम निकलेंगे। पुनर्जागरणी बनने का सब से बड़ा दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि जब मिजो पहाड़ियों के लोगो ने देखा कि नागा लोगों ने विद्रोह करने के बाद, अपना एक पुनर्जागरणी से लिया है, और ये लोग भारत सरकार से करोड़ों रुपये प्रति वर्ष ले लेते हैं और विद्रोही बन कर ये लोग भारत सरकार द्वारा सम्मान पूर्वक बार्ता के लिये आमंत्रित 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 अगर सरकार की यही दुष्टिकरण की प्रवृत्ति चलती रही, तो नागालैंड के बाद मिजो पहाड़ियों और बासी-जयन्तिया द्विष्ट के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों 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 महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि अब तक भारत सरकार सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की स्थिति को उन्नति के साथ देखती रही है, लेकिन अब वह बड़ी सतर्कता के साथ और जागरूक हो कर इस स्थिति को सम्भालें। यह स्थिति केवल पूर्वी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ही नहीं है, बल्कि पश्चिमी सीमावर्ती पर राज्य और द्विष्टिकरण

प्रदेश से निकले हुए लोगों में भी लगभग स्थिति इसी प्रकार धीरे-धीरे बिगड़ती जा रही है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देते समय एक इस बात को विशेष रूप से बतायें कि जब से नागालैंड में इस प्रकार की बिद्रोह की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़नी हैं, तब से आज तक सेना के कितने सिपाही और पर्सनल कर्मचारी उस क्षेत्र में मारे गये हैं और हमारे धन का कितना अपभ्रंश हुआ है। यह सही है कि वे लोग हमारे भाई हैं और इसलिए हम उनके साथ मानसिक की बातचीत व्यवस्थित करें। हम उनके साथ इस प्रकार का कोई व्यवहार न करें, जिससे उनके मन में उस प्रतिक्रिया पैदा हो। लेकिन हम इस बात को भी न भूलें कि कल-परसों हमारे जो बीबीस सिपाही बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ मारे गये हैं, उनके भी अपने परिवार और बच्चे हैं और वे भी इसी देश के रहने वाले हमारे भाई हैं। और फिर इस प्रकार की घटना कोई पहली बार नहीं हुई है। पहले भी हमारे न जाने कितने सिपाही नागालैंड में मारे गये हैं। बाकिरकार इस समस्या का धन कहा होगा, यह स्थिति कहा जा कर दूँगी ?

जब भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो मैंने एक विशेष बात की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान पहले भी आकर्षित किया था। जब नागालैंड की स्थिति बिगड़ी और सेना को उस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये भेजा गया, तो सेना के एक उच्चाधिकारी ने एक पत्र लिख कर प्रधान मंत्री को कहा था कि अगर आप ने सेना को वहाँ की स्थिति को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिये भेजा है, तो फिर आप उस को हाथ छोड़ कर काम करने का आदेश दीजिये, अन्यथा आप वहाँ पर अपनी पुलिस को भेज दीजिये। आप सेना के नाम पर यह कलंक और बदनामी न डाले दीजिये कि वह नागालैंड में एक लम्बे काल तक रहने के बावजूद वहाँ पर मानसिक स्थापित नहीं

कर सकी। उस समय अधिकारी से प्रधान मंत्री को यह भी लिखा था कि जब तक ईसाई प्रचारकों को कम से कम कुछ समय के लिए नागालैंड से पुष्कट नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक नागालैंड में मानसिक स्थापित नहीं हो सकती है।

धर्म सरकारी दौरे से एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि नागालैंड में जो विदेशी प्रचारक हैं ही नहीं और वहाँ पर जो प्रचारक हैं, वे तो वहाँ के निवासी हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि विदेशी प्रचारकों द्वारा बोया हुआ विषना पीदा अब वहाँ पर एक मूल का रूप ले रहा है और दूसरे, विदेशों से आने वाले धन का, वहाँ पर लगातार इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। हाल ही में जब गृह मंत्रालय ने यह निर्णय लिया कि विदेशों से आने वाले प्रचारकों पर निगाह रखी जाये, तो उन लोगों ने यह काम किया कि घरों रुपये इस देश में भेज कर भारत में ही उस विदेशी मनोवृत्ति के लोग पैदा करने प्रारम्भ कर दिये।

महात्मा गांधी ने 1937 में ही हमारे देश में ईसाइयत के विषय से अत्यन्त दुष्प्रचारकों को चेक किया था। उन्होंने देश का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया था 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 दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिए। नियोगी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आखिरी खोलने वाली थी। रेवे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी सरकार के सामने आई। लेकिन उसके बाद भी सरकार इस बारे में कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं ले सकी।

इस समस्या के बारे में पहले प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम अनिश्चित काल तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करते रहेंगे, बल्कि शीघ्र जाने पर हम अस्तित्ववादी साधनों का भी प्रयोग करेंगे। श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के

## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

देहावसान के बाद विष्णुल इससे मिलने-जुलने सम्बन्धी बात बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहे थे। और अभी कुछ समय पहले जब नागा विद्रोहियों का मिशन प्रधाम मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, से मिलने के लिए जाने लगा, तो उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि वार्तालाप का यह सम्बन्ध प्रसंग अनिश्चित काल तक नहीं चलेगा, शीघ्र ही किसी न किसी रूप में इसका परिणाम सामने आयेगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन तरह सरकार अपनी पिछले बीस साल की उपेक्षा से काश्मीर के प्रश्न को और अधिक उलझा बैठी है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उसी नीति के कारण नागालैंड की समस्या भी उसके गंजे की हड्डी बन कर रह जाये, जिसको वह फिर निकाल न पाये। इसलिए सरकार को इस सीबाबर्ती क्षेत्र के बारे में धाब खोल कर काम करना चाहिए। कहीं हाथों से लगाई हुई गांठें सरकार को दांतों से न खोलनी पड़ें।

**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 contents 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 Bibhuti 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 ceasefire 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

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 those 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 different 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 9.5 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. 300 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 Sheo 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 (Sala)).