

that Patgram is Pakistan territory protruding into Indian territory and the Indian territory over which the air violation took place protrudes into Pakistan territory. It is very difficult to say whether these were part of the bigger strategy. Two nautical miles into Indian territory, whether they were there deliberately or unintentionally it is very difficult for me to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In reply to a previous question, Sir, you will remember the hon. Minister was asked what he meant by deep penetration and he said 20 miles. From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that it was surely more than 20 miles. I would like to know whether it is a fact that on the 28th there was air violation by Pakistani jet planes and on the 29th, the next day, there was further air violation. Was it brought to his notice that there were air violations on both 28th and 29th?

Shri Swaran Singh: The statements that I have made are about violations, one on the 28th and the other on the 29th.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you had taken adequate precautions on the 28th, there would have been no violations on the 29th.

Shri Swaran Singh: These were, as I said, two nautical miles on the Indian territory and they were detected on the same day when the violation took place.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): From the bland manner in which the Minister answered the question of Shri Venkatasubbaiah it would appear that he did not consider these two violations of Pakistani aircraft on our space as any deep penetration. But he has also stated that he is not in a position to confirm whether there had been intrusions into our air space on Cooch-Bihar and Assam. May I know from him why it has taken so many days for this Government to get any confir-

mation? Have they any radar installation in that area to verify and confirm this kind of reports?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am very sorry that he describes my objective way of presenting things as the manner in which a professor thinks he should describe. I attach more seriousness to these things. If I do not use strong language or strong adjectives, I am leaving them for the professors to use. In this particular case, they were detected, as I have said, on the same day. They were flying rather low, only at an altitude of 1,000 to 1,500 ft. They were detected on the same day. When I said there is no confirmation, it means that we have not come to know whether there was any such flight or violation on the day on which it is alleged. It does not take long to detect such things. It would have been detected, if one had taken place. My way of describing it is that no air violation had taken place on that particular day.

Shri S. S. Kothari rose—

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, your name is not in the list. I do not want to create any new precedent. So, I am sorry.

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 PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, on behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1965-66, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-879/67].

TRIPURA FOODGRAINS MOVEMENT CONTROL (NO. 2) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1967

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

the Table a copy of the Tripura Food-grains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 959 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/67].

12.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have taken 2 hours and 20 minutes up till now and 8 hours and 10 minutes still remain. May I request Shri Bakar Ali Mirza to continue his speech. He has already taken 5 minutes yesterday.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Ministry has got a difficult task to perform for our country is difficult to administer. We have a complex society with our many social patterns and linguistic and regional groups.

12.51 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair].

Added to that there is the question of an external threat which is further complicated by the possibility of an alignment between some inner groups in this country and some external agencies, whether it may be on the basis of religion, ideology or economic grouping. To add to all this we have got the further complicated question of gherao. Gherao has been described by some Members opposite as an intensive form of picketing. I submit that if anybody takes and considers this question seriously, he will detect a Chinese touch in that movement and that it is really a peaceful form of guerilla warfare.

Shri Ramamurti said the other day that it is only an agrarian problem and that there were 300 other gheraos then why all this importance to it. If this is only an agrarian problem as he said—also about the Mizos—it is also a political problem. I concede that the question of the Mizos and the Nagas could have been settled some time back if we had given them the Scottish pattern, but the fact remains that, whether it is an agrarian question or a political question, we are dealing with the Home Ministry and it has become a law and order question; therefore, the Home Ministry has to deal with it.

If gherao is what Shri Ramamurti claims it to be, a simple matter, how is it that five Cabinet Ministers visited that place to solve an unimportant issue? I ask: Is there any case in the whole history of the world where five Cabinet Ministers have gone out to see and discover and to make a public appeal about a question which is considered to be unimportant, a normal thing, which could be easily solved by having some land reforms and so on? It is a problem which the Home Ministry has to deal with. I hope, the Home Minister will listen.

Mr. Chairman: The Home Minister should please pay heed to what the hon. Member is saying.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Thank you very much. Kindly listen.

The Home Minister has got a difficult task. On the one side, he has to look at the law and order as also about internal security; on the other side, he has to guard and guarantee individual liberty. Here are two opposite things that he has to satisfy and that is the difficulty. For the one you require more and more power to deal with the situation; for the other you require curtailment of power, restraint in the use of power, so that individual liberty is guaranteed. Having this difficult thing to do, I say—