

in the Department of Communications (Prof. Sher Singh) : (a) Not yet.

(b) It is expected to be put to use in about six months time.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO TAMIL NADU FOR BANANA CULTIVATION

8160. **Shri Nanja Gowder** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banana production in Tamil Nadu is facing difficulties for want of assistance for its growth and better yield ;

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to assist the Banana cultivation in Tamilnadu ; and

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Government has asked for some assistance ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-Sahib Shinde) : (a) No, Sir. But there is scope for help for increasing the production.

(b) Under the general fruit development Scheme, long-term loan at the rate of Rs.1,000 per acre is available to the fruit growers, through the State Governments, for banana cultivation. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for production of bananas for export has been formulated for implementation during the 4th plan in banana growing states including Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme, assistance will be available to Tamil Nadu State for cultivation of bananas for export purposes. In addition, enhanced loans are also provided by the State Government under their Banana Package Programme for export purposes, through the institutional resources.

(c) Yes proposal is under active consideration.

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति की स्थापना

8161. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके कार्य क्या होंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० एरिन) :

(क) जी हाँ। योजना आयोग में ग्रामीण विकास और रोजगार के समन्वय के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समिति गठित की जा चुकी है।

(ख) एक संकल्प, जिसमें समिति की सदस्यता और कार्य दिए गए हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 3361/70]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF BHUTAN TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported decision of Bhutan to apply for membership of the United Nations Organization.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) : The House is aware that the question of Bhutan's entry into the U. N. was discussed by the King of Bhutan with the Prime Minister during his visit to India in 1966 and in reply to Lok Sabha question No. 7 on 25th July, 1966 it had been stated that the Government would give sympathetic consideration to Bhutan's desire to become a member of the U. N. at the appropriate time. About a year later, on 5th June, 1967, in reply to Lok Sabha question No. 300 on the subject, the Minister of External Affairs stated that the Government of India would be happy to sponsor Bhutan for the membership of the U. N. and other international bodies when Bhutan expressed her readiness to

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership. This is our position.

2. The statement of the King at his press conference in Bhutan on 25th April, 1970, in response to questions put to him by journalists flows from this understanding. The question of Bhutan's entry into the U. N. has also been subject of discussion in the Tsongdu, i.e. Bhutan's National Assembly. The Tsongdu adopted a resolution in 1969 to appeal to the Government of India and the U.N. General Assembly for Bhutan's entry into the U. N. in September, 1970. The Government of India propose to hold further discussions with the Government of Bhutan as desired by them in the near future.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this statement is not as unequivocal as we would like it to be. Bhutan is a close neighbour of ours and I believe that the present King of Bhutan is a sincere friend of India. This is a very strategic area ; as you know, to the east of Bhutan across the Chumbi valley lies Sikkim and further to the west is Nepal. Sir, in this statement the Minister has referred to an earlier statement made 3 years ago in which he says that "India would be happy to sponsor Bhutan for the membership of the U. N. and other international bodies when Bhutan expressed her readiness to assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership. This is our position." That means, according to this statement of the Minister, Bhutan has not yet expressed her readiness to assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership. When she does this then we will be happy to sponsor her membership. In the tail end of the statement he says : "The Government of India propose to hold further discussions with the Government of Bhutan as desired by them in the near future." Sir, Bhutan is a sovereign and independent country and I am afraid if we do not come forward unequivocally to sponsor her membership of the U. N. somebody else may do it. I hope the Minister realises that. In the Press statement or the Press conference held by the King of Bhutan in Thimpu on the 26th April, the King is quoted as having said this :

"One of the biggest problems for Bhutan when it joined the U. N. would be the question of diplomatic relations. For a few years we will not have any embassies."

This is what he says. And then it says :

"He had not yet looked for any economic aid from outside India."

I do not know whether there is any significance to the word 'yet' here. In other words, if India does not come forward with all the economic aid which Bhutan requires—and we are capable of giving that—Bhutan may be compelled to look elsewhere. Further on, the King is quoted as having said :

"Bhutan would have to open its windows to the outside world in future, but not too quickly. We have to go slow about it. We know the fate of countries that opened up too quickly and exposed themselves to foreign conspiracies."

Therefore, in the background, where we know that this whole area is so vital for the strategic defence of our country, why is it that the Government of India is still somewhat hesitant and is not coming forward fullthroatedly to say that we will sponsor Bhutan's membership, give all the assistance she requires and do everything else that is necessary to establish closer relations with Bhutan ? I say this because there was lot of talk for the past 10 years and nobody knows exactly from where that talk has emanated about the setting up of a Himalayan federation consisting of Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. I suspect that there is some foreign hand behind this propaganda that is going on. It is very good the King has said that Bhutan has no intention of joining such a federation. This area is one where a number of foreign powers are constantly trying to interfere, spread their influence and establish various kinds of bases. Have we forgotten that only a few years ago in this very area in a place which does not belong to any other country but to us, that is, Kalimpong, a foreign espionage base was unearthed ? We all know about it and what trouble it caused at that time.

So, what I am saying is that keeping this broader interest of India in view in the whole area, and remembering that in Sikkim though there is a King there—Chogyal—who also professes friendship with us. But, anybody who goes to Gangtok knows the propaganda that is going on there in the Sikkimese Press. Anti-India propaganda is all linked up with the palace and everybody in Gangtok will tell you that. And we know that the Chogyal's American queen—Gyalmo—only a few years ago wrote a big article in some American journal trying to claim historically that Darjeeling District was a part of Sikkim and should be restored to Sikkim. I am very sorry to say that instead of having a broader view of the whole area, the Government of India is going on encouraging the Chogyal instead of trying to see whether some democratic forces are developed inside Sikkim which can have friendship with India and stand against the Chogyal.

Therefore, in view of all this and the very delicate nature of this area, I would request the Minister to tell us that on this question of Bhutan which has now expressed their desire to join the United Nations, why are they not more categorically stating that they are prepared to sponsor their membership and do everything else by way of giving economic assistance and so on and to see that our friendly ties are cemented and we can keep Bhutan firmly as our friend and an ally on our side ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : I entirely share the Member's sentiments regarding Bhutan. We have very friendly relations with Bhutan. We would wish to further strengthen them and give them any assistance we can to the best of our capacity.

So far as the question of their admission to the United Nations is concerned, I should like to assure categorically that it is not our desire to withhold the admission of Bhutan into the United Nations a moment longer than they themselves wish to do. What I had stated in my statement was that this position is not a new one. As far back as 1967, we had informed this House that we were ready to sponsor Bhutan for the membership to the United Nations any time that she wishes. Even in the press report which the hon. Member has read out, the King himself has stated that he would discuss

this issue with India's Foreign Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh who was expected here late next month at the invitation of the King and this is exactly the position that I have repeated in the statement that I have read out and I would therefore like to assure the hon. Member that we are ready to sponsor Bhutan's membership to the United Nations at any time that they wish. They have expressed a wish that they would like to seek admission into the United Nations and this is the matter which we have to discuss with them. There is no doubt about it. It is clear that we shall very gladly do it ; all the details that are required will be discussed by the two Governments.

Regarding the question of the Himalayan Federation, it has already been stated by the King himself that he has no desire to join any such body if there is any body under contemplation.

As regards the situation in Sikkim, our Treaty relationships with Bhutan and Sikkim are different. We have certain obligations in Sikkim more than we have in Bhutan. But, I would beg the hon. Member not to cast any aspersions on the Chogyal. We have very good relations with Sikkim ; it is our desire not to interfere in their internal affairs but to work with them along with the Treaty obligations that exist.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : What about the economic assistance which the King has specifically stated ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : I said in the beginning that we would go on giving assistance to Bhutan to the best of our capacity. Regarding that specific question, I believe, that there was pressure from a number of journalists who were there asking the King of Bhutan as to why he was not taking assistance from other countries. The King tried to say that he did not require it as all his requirements were being met by India.

श्री शिवचन्व भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के शब्दों में भूटान, सिक्किम, नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान एक हिमालय परिवार के सदस्य हैं। जब हमारा देश आजाद नहीं हुआ था, तो इस बात की बड़ी उम्मीदें थी कि जब इस परिवार का बड़ा सदस्य-हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होगा, तो अन्य सदस्यों की

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

भी कुछ राहत और मदद मिलेगी और उनका भी विकास होगा। लेकिन आजादी के बाद इन तेईस सालों में जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उनसे उन देशों की उम्मीदें पाश पाश हो गई हैं। इसके दो कारण हैं: एक तो आर्थिक प्रश्न और दूसरा दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का रोल।

आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान भूटान की आर्थिक सहायता कर रहा है। 1969-70 में उसने 6.5 करोड़ रुपये और उससे पहले साल 5.5 करोड़ रुपये की मदद दी। इस प्रकार वह भूटान की दूसरी योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की मदद देने जा रहा है। वहाँ पर बड़ी बड़ी सड़कें बन रही हैं और दूसरे काम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सब कुछ समुद्र में एक बिन्दू के समान है, ऊँट के मुँह में जौरे के बराबर है। पहली ज़रूरत तो यह थी कि भूटान, नेपाल और सिक्किम की इकानोमी को माड़नाइज किया जाये, लेकिन उस में यह सरकार नाकामयाब रही है। वहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था भी माड़नाइज नहीं हुई है, कम्युनिकेशन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था भी नहीं हो सकी है और उन देशों का औद्योगिक विकास भी नहीं हो पाया है। यह उनके असंतोष का एक बड़ा कारण है।

उनके असंतोष का एक दूसरा बड़ा कारण यह है कि विदेश नीति के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान का अपना इम्मेज अच्छा नहीं हो रहा है। उसने रोडोशिया के प्रश्न पर कोई प्रभावशाली कदम नहीं उठाया है। काश्मीर के प्रश्न को युनाइटेड नेशनज में ले जा उससे उस को कामिनीकेटिड बना दिया है। अब वह वियतनाम में भ्रमरीका द्वारा किये जा रहे नर-संहार को उदासीनता से देख रहा है। इन सब बातों से उन देशों को यह मालूम हो गया कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति इन-इफेक्टिव है और जब हिन्दुस्तान अपना इम्मेज अच्छी तरह तै पेश नहीं कर पाया है, तो वह हमारे लिए क्या कर सकेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की छत्र-छाया में तेईस साल तक रहने के बाद भूटान को यह मालूम हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान से कोई बड़ी उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है। इस लिए आज वह यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर बनना चाहता है। क्या अंत्री महोदय या सरकार ने सही मानों में, दिल खोल कर, भूटान-नरेश और नैशनल एसेम्बली के नुमायंदों से पूछा है कि आज तक हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी मामलों

में भूटान के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव या एडवाइजर के रूप में करता आया है, इस अवधि में किन बातों से. उनको असंतोष है; हिन्दुस्तान ने भूटान के लिए विदेशी मामलों में क्या काम नहीं किया, जिससे उन लोगों को नाराजगी है; हम भूटान को यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों को इस देश से क्या नराजगी है ?

हिन्दुस्तान और भूटान के बीच जो ट्रीटी है, उसके आर्टिकल 2 के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी मामलों में भूटान को गाइड करेगा। यदि सरकार यह समझती है कि वह ट्रीटी एक कागज का टुकड़ा मात्र है और जो हमारे मन में आयेगा, वह हम कर लेंगे, तब तो कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन अगर वह समझती है कि उस ट्रीटी का कोई महत्व है, तो क्या यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि भारत और भूटान के बीच में जो ट्रीटी है, उसके आर्टिकल 2 में फार्मली संशोधन हो और भारत सरकार साफ तौर से भूटान को कहें कि वह यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर बन सकता है, हमें उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है? क्या सरकार इस बारे में भूटान के साथ बातचीत करने जा रही है, अगर हाँ, तो किस रूप में ?

जहाँ तक हिमालयन फेडरेशन बनाने का सवाल है, इस बारे में जो कॉन्फरेंस होने जा रही थी, भूटान शुरू से उसकी मुसालिफत कर रहा है। सिक्किम का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव वहाँ नहीं गया है। वह चाहे पकिंग की पैदाइश हो सकती है या चाहे उनकी स्वतः की पैदाइश हो सकती है, उसमें हम को नहीं जाना है। लेकिन यह फेडरेशन की बात आज से वर्षों पहले डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने उठाई थी कि हम भारत नेपाल भूटान सिक्किम और पाकिस्तान का एक फेडरेशन बनाएं, एक संघ बनाएं। इसके लिए अन्दरूनी बातों में और बाहरी बातों में आप क्या इनीशिएटिव लेंगे ? यह छोटा फेडरेशन जो तीन चार का है इसको छोड़ो। हम बड़ा फेडरेशन चाहते हैं। उसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने इस सवाल पर बहुत से पूरे विदेश नीति के और पूरी दुनिया के सवाल उठा दिए और हमारी नाकामयाबी का जिक्र करते हुए मैं समझता हूँ वह कोई कामयाब न हुए हाउस को समझाने में कि क्या विशेष बात वह कहना चाहते थे।

जहाँ तक कि सवाल इस का उठता है कि भूटान को क्या नाराजगी है जिसकी वजह से कि वह राष्ट्रसंघ में जाना चाहता है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई देश किसी और देश से नाराज हो कर राष्ट्र संघ में जाना चाहता है। वह तो राष्ट्रसंघ में जाना चाहता है क्यों कि वह एक सावरेन स्टेट है और कोई भी सावरेन स्टेट वहाँ जाता है तो वह भी वहाँ जाना चाहते हैं, इसमें मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई खुशी या नाराजगी का सवाल है। यह तो हर एक सावरेन स्टेट का हक है कि वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सदस्यता को चाह सके। जहाँ तक कि हमारे और भूटान के संबंधों के बारे में जिक्र है, हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे हैं। वहाँ के नरेश ने खुद इसका जिक्र किया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई हमारी तरफ से इसमें रोक नहीं आ रही है। हर तरह से हमारा सहयोग उनकी मिला है। यह बातें तो साफ उन्होंने कही हैं। इसके बारे में कोई दूसरी तरह से कहने में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई देश के हित की बात वह होती है।

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) : Are they really angry now ? The President was there only yesterday. Why don't you say that they are not angry with us ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक संधि को बदलने की बात है जो हमारे और भूटान के बीच में है, ऐसा भ्रम नहीं लगता है कि हमारी जो संधि है उससे कोई रुकावट हो भूटान को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जाने के लिए। अगर कोई रुकावट पड़ती है तो उसके बारे में भूटान और हमारे बीच में बातचीत हो सकती है। इन्हीं सब बातों पर बातचीत करने के लिए मेरे ख्याल से भूटान नरेश ने जिक्र किया था कि वह हम से बात करना चाहते हैं.....

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा कहना यह है कि क्या उसमें संशोधन की जरूरत है ? आप चाहते हैं कि मदद करेंगे, मान लिया, लेकिन क्या इसमें परिवर्तन की जरूरत है या नहीं ? परिवर्तन की जरूरत है तो कब परिवर्तन करेंगे और किस रूप में बात करेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : कई मर्तवा वही बात कहने से मैं कोई ज्यादा नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं एक मर्तवा में समझ जाता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य भी एक मर्तवा में समझने की कोशिश करें तो सदन का समय बचे। मैंने पहले ही जबाब दिया था.....

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक एक शब्द पर बहस आती है, उस पर औपचारिकता की बात आती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप करेंगे लेकिन क्या इसमें परिवर्तन की जरूरत नहीं है, औपचारिकता की जरूरत नहीं है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बार बार क्यों उठते हैं ? जो जवाब देना है वह दे रहे हैं आप बार बार क्यों उठ रहे हैं ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : Why should a suggestion at all be made when the King himself does not want any change in the Treaty at the moment ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : Mr. Dwivedy has clarified the position.

मैंने पहले कहा था कि हम नहीं समझते हैं कि हमारी संधि से कोई रुकावट है। पहले ही मैंने यह कहा था। मैं कितनी मर्तवा उसको दोहराऊँ ?

जहाँ तक कि सवाल, उन्होंने संघ का उठाया है कि लोहिया जी ने एक भारत भूटान सिचिकम पाकिस्तान और नेपाल सब के संघ की बात की थी तो आज तो हम बड़े संघ, विश्व संघ की बातें कर रहे हैं, राष्ट्र संघ में बैठे हुए हैं, इन पाँच देशों के संघ का क्या सवाल है ? और बड़े बड़े संघों की बातें हो रही हैं।

Shri S. M. Krishna (Mandya) : If there are certain problems confronting the Himalayan States, it is primarily because of the fact that over a period of years we have not been able to evolve an imaginative Himalayan policy. We must put it on record that the King of Bhutan has shown great statesmanship sagacity and farsightedness in his dealings with India. We must also take note of the process of democratisation that has been going on in Bhutan. Shall I quote the King who says : "After all, God did not make me king ; therefore I am dependent on the people". Not many of our popular Ministers honestly subscribe to this concept. The Assembly had till now the power to remove the king by two-thirds majority. It is going to be reduced to a simple majority very soon. All that is very welcome. In 1962 we sponsored Bhutan for Colombo Plan membership. Later on we made efforts to sponsor Bhutan for membership

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

in the Universal Postal Union. In 1967 Bhutan sent a team of observers to the U. N. When the present Prime Minister visited Bhutan she had gone on record as having assured the king and the people of Bhutan that India would very enthusiastically sponsor Bhutan to U. N. membership. When we consider the application of Bhutan for membership of the U.N. we have to keep in the background the 1949 perpetual agreement, article 2 of which says :

"The Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to the conduct of external relations."

The reply to the question put by Mr. Indrajit Gupta does not make an unequivocal statement to the effect that we are not allowing any other country to sponsor membership of Bhutan to the United Nations. I should like the Minister to be more categorical and assure us that India is going to sponsor Bhutan for membership in the U. N. Secondly, certain economic aid had been asked for by Bhutan; they did so even recently when our President visited Bhutan. Let us be generous and magnanimous in giving whatever economic aid asked for by Bhutan from India. After all we have certain moral and legal obligations towards Bhutan. Let us not commit the mistake of under-estimating the freedom, independence and consciousness of Bhutan and if we do so we shall certainly be landing the entire relationship in grave jeopardy.

Shri Dinesh Singh : The hon. Member wanted to make a statement and he has made it. He has not asked any question. *(Interruption).*

Shri S. M. Krishna : What about economic aid? I wanted an assurance. The arrogance of the Minister is not matched by his competence. I have asked two specific questions : one is whether we can have a categorical assurance from the Minister that India is going to sponsor the membership of Bhutan in the United Nations Organisation. I wanted him to categorically state it. He has not made it categorical. Secondly, I have asked about the economic aid.

Shri Dinesh Singh : If the hon. Member had taken the trouble to listen to me when I was answering the question put by Shri Indrajit Gupta, he would not have asked me for a more categorical answer. I do not know what he wants me to say : that he would bring a paper and I should sign it? I said we are willing at any moment, at any time, day and night, to sponsor the membership of Bhutan in the United Nations. I think he will be satisfied.

Shri N. K. Somani (Nagpur) : What have the night activities to do with this? *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri N. K. Somani : While it is partially gratifying that the Government of India has finally persuaded itself as to adopt a more mature and rational policy towards Bhutan which in the past at any rate up to 1962 left much to be desired when we took everything for granted, I am sure we have to be thankful to the Chinese at least for this kind of healthy development *(Interruption).*

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli) : It is a sin to thank the Chinese. Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri N.A. Somani :—healthy because it has persuaded this Government to take a more rational policy towards our neighbour. Now, I would like to know, in this context of healthy development, as to why it took so long since 1966 to get Bhutan admitted into the United Nations; they have expressed their political and justifiable desire since 1966 and did we bother to find out what were their specific needs : whether it was in terms of trained personnel, or was it in terms of funds or any other direction that Bhutan did not choose to call itself ready to be admitted to the United Nations, and whether we offered in terms of those specific needs that India would try to meet these needs. This would be my first question because this demand has been more or less specifically made since 1966, as has been indicated by the hon. Minister's statement.

Secondly, I would like to know whether, in view of this development, it will be possible for us to seat Bhutan for the forth-

coming September session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and whatever small points that remain to be thrashed out during the hon. Minister's visit to Bhutan, would he care to look after all those problems, so that Bhutan can take its rightful place in the comity of nations in the next session itself ?

Finally, in view of Shri Indrajit Gupta's remarks about Sikkim which I partially share, would the hon. Minister also take the trouble to go to Sikkim also, when he is contemplating to visit Bhutan shortly, because it is a continuation of the same sensitive area, and not show the same attitude that we have been showing to Bhutan before that and to Sikkim up to now ?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra) : Be careful about the boulders.

Shri Dinesh Singh : I appreciate the hon. Member's bubbling enthusiasm to see Bhutan seated in the United Nations, but we must also bear in mind that Bhutan is a sovereign, independent State, and I am not here to answer on behalf of Bhutan as to when and how she would wish to be seated in the United Nations. If the hon. Member would read the statement made by the King himself, perhaps the position would be clarified.

Regarding the question of seating Bhutan this year or not, again it is a question for the United Nations to consider. The hon. Member puts it as if it is for us to dictate terms to the United Nations. I would beg hon. Members to appreciate that we are one of the members of the United Nation ; not the member. So far as the question of Sikkim is concerned, I do not know which aspect of the statement of Mr. Indrajit Gupta the hon. member subscribes to. I take it that the hon. member wants to go on record that he subscribes to the whole of it.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali) : Did you not hear him say that he "partially" agrees with Mr. Indrajit Gupta ? (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Dinesh Singh : So far as the question of Sikkim is concerned, I would like to assure the hon. member that we have an equal desire to be on friendly terms with

Sikkim. We have been trying within the limits of our capacity to assist Sikkim in its economic development. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्बोडिया पर अमरीकी फौजों ने हमला बोल दिया है, एशिया में बहुत गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, क्या हमारी सरकार इस के बारे में बयान नहीं देगी. (अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब इकट्ठे बोलते हैं, मेरे अन्दर इतनी एक्स्ट्रा-आर्बिन्टरी पावर नहीं है कि 15-20 प्रादमियों को इकट्ठा सुन लूँ, अब आप बैठ जाइये। आज सुबह मुझे आपका काल-एटेंशन मिला है, मैं इस को बड़ा फेवरेबली कन्सीडर कर रहा हूँ, इसको लाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। अगर आप सुन लेते तो इतनी तकलीफ न होती।... (अवधान)...

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : What about my notice regarding Naxalite activities ? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker : I cannot listen to anybody. All of you are speaking simultaneously. I will find out time for that also.

Shri Piloo Mody : Five days ago I wanted to draw the attention of the House to Naxalite activity in Delhi itself. I am really surprised at the complacency of this chamber. One of these days we are going to find a Naxalite under your Chair and we would not know about it.

Mr. Speaker : I am not very much afraid of it. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : वहाँ पर दिन पर दिन ला-लेसनेस बढ़ रही है, वहाँ की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र पर है, इसलिये इस पर यहाँ बहस की इजाजत देनी चाहिये। (अवधान).....

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai) : In Cachar district of Assam fake currency notes. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker : Will you all please sit down ? I am on my legs. I will find out time for discussion on Naxalite activities also. Now, papers to be laid on the Table (*Interruptions.*)