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12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT- TERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) SHOOTING OF MR. PAUTING PHOM IN NAGALAND

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Under rule 197, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported shooting of Mr. Pauting Phom, a Member of the Interim Body of Nagaland on the 29th August, 1962."

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is my sad and painful duty to report to the House the loss of another valuable Naga leader, Shri Pauting Phom, a Member of the Interim Body of Nagaland, at the hands of an assassin on the 29th of August, Pauting belonged to the Phom tribe which is a small tribe of about 16,000 people, living in the Tuensang District. On the night of

the 29th August, he was sitting in his kitchen in Longtang village with his bodyguard when some unknown assailant fired a couple of shots from outside his house and injured him. On hearing the shots, a detachment of the Security Forces commanded by an officer immediately rushed to the spot. Pauting was evacuated to the Civil Hospital. Despite all medical help, he succumbed to the injury at 0345 hrs. On the 30th August, The Security Forces combed the surrounding area but could not find any trace of the assailant. The Sector Commander from Tuensang has proceeded to the spot for personal investigations.

I would like to add that every effort is being made to give protection from attacks from the hostile elements to the leading political figures in Nagaland.

Sri Pauting Phom originally belonged to the so-called Naga National Council. When this body chose the path of violence and bloodshed and went underground, he was courageous enough to come over-ground and take part in the deliberations of the Naga Peoples' Convention. He was a member of the negotiating body which came to Delhi in July 1960 to discuss the 16-Point Agreement which only yesterday culminated in Parliament giving its approval to the constitution of a separate State of Nagaland. I feel sad indeed that Pauting is not alive to see the fulfilment of the cherished dream of the Naga people to have a separate State of their own but I have no doubt that his brave example will inspire others to revert to paths of peace and constructive activity and his sacrifice, as the sacrifices of many other Nagas, will not have been in vain.

We have conveyed the condolences of the Government of India to the leaders in Nagaland and to the bereaved family. I would like to convey the heartfelt sympathies of this House to the Government and people of Nagaland and to the family of Shri Pauting Phom.

**of Urgent Public
Importance**

Mr. Speaker: Surely Parliament agrees that the sympathies of this House also should be conveyed to the Government and people of Nagaland and to the members of the bereaved family.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri P. C. Borooah rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is any supplementary necessary?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should not put any.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) :
बदि ग्राम उचित समझे तो नागा प्रदेश के जो इस तरह के देश भक्त व्यक्ति हैं जिनकी भारत के साथ सहानुभूति है, उनकी विशेष सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से कुछ प्रवन्ध किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा गया है। यह किया जा रहा है।

(ii) REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM
MOZAMBIQUE

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported removal of Indians from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique in contravention of the agreement signed by the Government of India with the Portuguese Government.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Consequent on the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Government of Portugal interned a large number of Indian nationals residing in the Portuguese colonies, sealing their business premises and freezing their assets and properties. The number of such detainees was 2,239 out of a total population of persons of Indian origin by over 12,000 the balance holding Portuguese and

British Passports. These Indian nationals were released from detention in the Portuguese Colonies on the 13th of May, 1962 and they were told that they would be required to quit these territories within three months provided that their residence permits were not further extended.

2. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement arrived at between the Governments of India and Portugal these Indian nationals on their departure are to be allowed to bring out with them all their personal effects, jewellery and cash upto £200 (Sterling) per person and the sale proceeds of the rest of their movable and immovable properties minus debts and taxes due from them. Any of the Indian nationals who cannot wind up their businesses within three months that have been allowed to them, can give power of attorney to friends who can within a year of the date of the departure of owners effect the sale of proceeds and assets and remit them to India.

3. Reports have been received that the Portuguese authorities are not implementing the Agreement fully and have imposed restrictions in regard to the repatriation of assets of the Indian nationals by promulgation of a Decree (No. 44416 of 25th June, 1962).

4. The Government of India have taken a serious view of this action by the Portuguese Government and have asked the Government of Portugal through the United Arab Republic Embassy in Lisbon to rescind this Decree and to extend the necessary facilities to Indian nationals to wind up their affairs and repatriate their assets in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

5. In addition, at our request, the Government of the United Arab Republic sent Mr. Wagih Safwat, a First Secretary of the U.A.R. Embassy in Lisbon, to Mozambique with a view to ensuring that the Indian nationals who have to leave these Portuguese territories get the benefit