

(vii) Page 18,—

for line 21, substitute—

“(13) Tea”. (9).

(viii) Page 18,—

after line 21, insert—

“(14) Electronic equipment, namely, radar equipment, computers, electronic accounting and business machines, electronic communication equipment, electronic control instruments and basic components, such as valves, transistors, resistors, condensers, coils, magnetic materials and micro wave components.

(15) Petrochemicals including corresponding products manufactured from other basic raw materials namely, calcium carbide, ethyl alcohol or hydrocarbons from other sources.” (10).

As a result of the insertion of two new items in the list, item (14) may be re-numbered as item (16). (11).

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

“That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were then added to the Bill.*

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

14.24 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE BILL

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation 1958, for a further period, be taken into consideration.”

The Bill before the House seeks to continue for a further period the Armed Forces Regulation which was promulgated by the President in 1958 for the purpose of conferring certain special powers on officers of the armed forces to enable them to aid effectively the civil powers in the disturbed areas of Kohima and Mokokchung districts of the Nagaland and Tuensang Area. The duration of the regulation was initially restricted to one year. Since the disturbed conditions in the districts of Nagaland and Tuensang Area continued, the regulation was extended from year to year by the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation promulgated by the President under article 240 of the Constitution, read with paragraph 18(2) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The last extension of the Regulation was made up to 4th April, 1964.

Consequent on the formation of the State of Nagaland, it was pointed out to us that the extension of the Regulation for a further period has to be effected by Parliamentary legislation.

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

Accordingly, a Bill to continue the 1958 Regulation was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 25th of March, 1964. As the Bill could not be passed by both Houses of Parliament before the period of the expiry of the Regulation, it became necessary to resort to immediate legislation by ordinance for the purpose of continuing the Regulation.

The Bill is essentially of a formal nature. Its object, as I had mentioned earlier, is to continue the 1958 Regulation for a further period of one year, as is clear from clause 3 of the Bill; the changes that clauses 2 and 4 of the Bill seek to effect are of a consequential nature, and they are necessitated by reason of the present status of Nagaland as a separate State:

In the end, I would like to assure the House that it is not our intention to invest members of the armed forces with special powers for longer than necessary. That is why we are extending the Regulation for a further period of one year only. Sir, I move.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation 1958, for a further period, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Before I begin my speech, can we have some idea of the working of this ordinance that they have had during the last one year, what has been their experience in regard to the aid to the civil power and controlling the subversive forces and to deal with the fifth columnists, etc?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** This Bill is really meant to protect the armed forces in the due process of law, because, in a state of emergency, they will be called upon to do certain acts which may not be legal otherwise. Therefore, so far, it has been very helpful. The armed forces have been able to help the civil authorities in

maintaining or sustaining the law and order in Nagaland.

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at one stage, at an earlier stage, we took a very strong objection to this Bill because, at that time, when the Government came forward with this Bill, they thought it fit to persuade the President to issue that ordinance. But now, that the Bill has come, so far as the principle underlying it is concerned, we are in favour of it. But, what I would like to be assured about is, the manner in which it is sought to be utilised, has been utilised, during the last one year. It was for that reason that I put that question to my hon. friend to tell us how many times the aid of the armed forces was invoked by the civil power there in these border areas, and to what effect, and to what extent the ordinary civil liberties of the people had to be impinged upon and for what purpose and so on.

Now, we are certainly anxious to give every possible power to the Government to be utilised through the armed forces in order to buttress the strength of the civil power there on the frontier areas, so that the security could be strengthened and could be ensured also. But, unfortunately, we have found that the military intelligence has been very weak. It was admitted by the Defence Minister himself, but we have not had any satisfactory report from Government that it has been strengthened and improved upon during the last one year and more of this emergency. What they have done and what they are trying to do in order to develop even civil intelligence, first of all, to ascertain in all the pockets and in what manner the fifth columnists are operating and are developing themselves, from what ranks, social and political, of the people that these fifth columnists are being recruited and so on, is not known to us. We do not know what the Government has done. We have not had any information whatsoever.

We only know from what we hear from various sources that the position has not improved. We are also afraid that there is a liaison between the fifth columnists on the one side and the Chinese on the other side of the border. This liaison is only becoming stronger, and their not also is being spread over larger areas. How much of truth there is it is not possible for us to know, nor can we check these rumours that come to us. We only know from past experience that our Government, in its civil as well as military arms, has not been effective, has not been efficient.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Does the hon. Member want more time?

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may continue on the next day. Now we shall take up non-official business.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
FORTY-FIRST REPORT

**Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli):** I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th April, 1964."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th April, 1964."

*The motion was adopted*

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PEOPLE'S PROCURATOR—contd.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the resolution moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi on the 3rd April, 1964. One hour and fourteen minutes are left.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** My submission is that the time for the debate on this should be extended by at least half an hour.

**An Hon. Member:** By one hour.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** You might see later on.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will see. Dr. Singhvi may continue his speech. He has already taken sixteen minutes.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the debate was adjourned on the 3rd April, 1964, I was submitting that there has been very little creative thinking regarding administrative institutions and processes in our country. I was advocating the appointment of a committee like the Franks Committee in the United Kingdom, and I was advocating the formulation of a uniform administrative procedure code for the entire country. I was also emphasising the need for adequate machinery for ventilating and redressing public grievance, which indeed is the principal purpose of the resolution before the House.

Sir, I raised this matter in a regular debate when we were discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law on April 3, 1963, and when I asked the hon. the Law Minister whether Government were inclined, aware as they were of the implications of this matter, to consider this proposal, the Law Minister said:

"That is for the Prime Minister. I cannot answer for this Government on an important matter of policy like this, particularly when