

(v) Statement No. XIV-Ninety-fifth Session, 1976.

(vi) Statement No. XI-Ninety-sixth Session, 1976.

(vii) Statement No. XI-Ninety-seventh Session, 1976.

(viii) Statement No. II-Ninety-eighth Session, 1976.

(ix) Statement No. VIII-Hundredth Session, 1977.

(x) Statement No. VIII-Hundred-first Session, 1977.

(xi) Statement No. VI-Hundred-second Session, 1977.

(xii) Statement No. IV-Hundred-third Session, 1977.

(xiii) Statement No. II-Hundred-fourth Session, 1978.

(xiv) Statement No. I-Hundred-fifth Session, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2323/78 for (i) to (xiv)].

The Employees' Family Pensions (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1978.

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: Sir, I also beg to lay on the table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour Notification G.S.R. No. 804, dated the 17th June, 1978, publishing the Employees' Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2463/78].

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported recovery of Chinese Balloons with Transmitters and Propaganda Materials different Parts of the

Country and the Activities of the Foreign-trained Guerillas and other Lawless Elements in Manipur

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported Chinese balloons with transmitters and propaganda materials including maps showing large areas of Indian territory as Chinese territory, found in different parts of the country and the activities of the foreign-trained guerillas and other lawless elements in Manipur resulting in deterioration of law and order situation and declaration of Manipur Valley as a disturbed area.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, government have enquired into the cases of discovery of balloons in different parts of country. From time to time, balloons carrying propaganda material in Chinese have been found in some parts of India. According to information received so far, these balloons have been found in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Orissa. They did not have any transmitters but carried propaganda literature in Chinese. The literature described the living conditions in Formosa and have urged the people of mainland China to rise against the administration there. It is therefore presumed that they have originated from Taiwan and are meant for mainland China and not for India. These balloons have strayed away from their course due to cross-currents of winds. No maps have been discovered from these balloons, and therefore, the question of any map showing large areas of territories of India as Chinese territory does not arise.

According to information received from the Government of Manipur, five violent incidents have occurred in the Central District of the State during the last two months. On 5th

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

June a BOC petrol pump at Sangai-prou was robbed of approximately Rs. 7,000/-. During the robbery two country made pistols were used. On the 29th June one Jamadar of Manipur Rifles was shot at and injured seriously and his pistol was snatched. On 17th July, one Sub-Inspector of Police and a Constable were shot at in Imphal town. The Inspector died on the spot while the Constable succumbed to his injuries after reaching the hospital. The culturists took away the Inspector's revolver. On 18th July at about 11.30 hours the United Bank of India, Imphal Branch, was robbed of Rs. 19,270. On 19th July at about 12.15 hours Manipur Rifles escort party travelling in Imphal-bound Moroh bus was fired at. One Naik in charge of the escort party was shot dead and another Sepoy was badly wounded. The culprits escaped with one sten gun, 2 rifles and some ammunition. According to the information available to us there is no connection between the discovery of ballons and incidents in Manipur.

The State Government have ordered intensive search operation to apprehend the culprits and also to recover the lost weapons. To enable the para-military forces and if required the Armed Forces also to assist the Police in the search, seizure, and apprehension of the culprits and the stolen arms etc. the Manipur Government has declared the Central District as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Assam & Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958. The Act will enable the Army and the para-military forces to exercise powers of making arrests and searches without warrant. Search operations are, however, being carried out only by the Manipur Rifles and the Central Reserve Police Force.

Six persons have been arrested so far and are being interrogated. A sum of Rs. 19,250 out of Rs. 19,270/- robbed from the bank has been recovered. Also one .38' revolver, 2

country made pistols and some ammunition has been recovered from the persons arrested.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, to put the record straight, the notice was given to the External Affairs Minister and the notice contained three or four specific instances. One is the map which has been recently published by China showing large areas of territories of the neighbouring countries including India as their own. Never in the notice it was said that the map was found in the balloon itself. Secondly, the question of this coming from Taiwan raises one very pertinent question and it is this. These are balloons containing the photographs of Chinese leaders.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

And, Sir, they are the leaders of the Chinese People's Republic. I would like to know whether the Government of India is aware of it or not. Three more instances are there. About the Karakoram road, many things have come out now and I do not want to take the time of the House. But three more very important events have taken place which I have mentioned, and which, my colleague, Shri Narendra Singh, has mentioned in the notice and they are these: Apart from the publication of the recent maps by the Chinese showing a large amount of our territory as their own, the Chinese-trained Pakistani guerillas along the actual line of control are being sent to the Indian side of the Jammu and Kashmir territory. Then, the Chinese-backed Nagas and Mizos are also there. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my notice is dated the 20th July and, thereafter, after three or four days, the Manipur valley was declared as a disturbed area. But, on the 26th July and also in today's paper, "The Statesman", there are news items which are in support of our apprehensions that the persons responsible for creating panic and terror in the entire North-

Eastern region are all Chinese-trained people and they are there now and they are not confined to our territory alone, but they are also very freely using the Chittagong hill tracts and also the Burmese borders for their operations and their operations are going on in a big way. Now, Sir, the honourable Minister, has taken the stand as if it is a law and order situation in Manipur. But that was not the intention of the Calling-Attention Motion nor was the notice addressed to the Home Ministry. Sir, it was addressed to the External Affairs Minister.

Thirdly, these Chinese-trained Nagas and Mizos are in league with the insurgents there who are getting help from Bangladesh and are trying to create such a situation as would cut off the entire North-Eastern region of India from the rest of the country. Now, in this situation, you should not just take it as normal law and order situation. You must see it also in the background of what is happening in West Bengal. Recently, Sir, you might have seen in the papers that certain persons, the followers of the late Charu Mazumdar, who used to say that Mao Tse-tung was their Chairman also, have started their movement in the same spirit and intensity in which they started it in 1969. They had disfigured the statue of Raja Rammohun Roy which is only a furlong away from the police station. I am only trying to bring these important facts to the notice of the Government. On the Calling-Attention Motion, I am not passing any opinion now. I am only trying to bring the facts to the notice of the Government. Therefore, the situation in your North-Eastern Region is like this and you know the situation in Pakistan and in West Bengal also. So, what are we doing now? I know, Sir, that normalisation of relations is absolutely right, but appeasement is dangerous. You might have seen in the papers

today, and my colleague, Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi has brought to the notice of the House, the statement of Mr. Brohi, a Minister of Pakistan, which hits at the very root of the Indian society which is a secular society. If any person tries to hit at that, then what will happen? What would be the result? Sir, for the last thirty years or so, or for more than thirty years or so, this country has earned a name in the international sphere for being the only secular society in this part of the world where there is absolute peace and some incidents here and there do not disturb the main current. Apart from this, you might have also seen that in the last Islamic Conference which was held in Karachi, there was a call for self-determination in Kashmir. Then, there was a call, a joint call, by the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan and the Chinese Vice-Premier for the right of self-determination in Kashmir. About 'normalisation', the less said the better. It is only a one-sided affair. We are trying to improve our relations with Bangladesh also. But the hilly tracts are being used for encouraging insurrectionary activities in the entire north-eastern parts of India. Not only that. You have seen the other day the Hindus and other minorities being driven away from Bangladesh. Now they are saying that they will return. The magnitude of the problem is so big. But this is not being taken into consideration. Whenever these things are brought to their notice, they are brushed aside. Apart from that, there were a series of clashes in the Lok Sabha—there was a walk-out also—over a question about attempts at conversions in Pakistan. Also, take for instance, the Farraka agreement is bound to endanger the Calcutta port. So, at what cost? Our Foreign Minister made a statement regarding his proposed visit to China, not in this House, not in this country, but in America. Now, I am told that a delegation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry is going to Peking. It was said by the Chairman of the Peoples

[Shri G. C. Bhattacharya]

Republic of China that the Chinese economy was in shambles. What are we going to get even by improving economic relations.

Apart from that, let me also draw your attention to the fact that you cannot withdraw your forces from the Himalayan and the Chinese borders; neither can you minimise your expenditure on Defence forces which are stationed there. They stabbed us in the back not only in 1962 but thereafter also. This is a serious matter. In the name of normalisation, in the name of popularity, our nation's interests should not be compromised. That is the most important thing.

Therefore, I only demand one thing. Everybody commits mistakes. Every human being commits mistakes. But what is the difference between a wise man and a fool? It is this: A foolish man repeats the mistakes, a wise man does not. Let us choose our category. Nobody else was a better friend of China than India. But we have been stabbed in the back several times.

I have forgotten one thing that is about Nepal. Nepal is being used for encouraging insurgent activities in the entire northern border of this country. Therefore, normalisation with Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, China is leading to what? It is leading to the situation which I have said already.

Therefore, my request is that the visit of Members of Parliament to Peking and the foreign Minister's visit to China, if not cancelled should be postponed till China stops all these activities directed against India endangering the security of the country.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra): Sir, on a point of order. The entire question impinges on the issue which is entirely in the domain of the Ministry of External Affairs, and...

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: That I have said. But the Government has not listened to it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will you please bear with me? I am on a point of order. Will you please...

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Don't shout. I can shout more than you can.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is a point of order. If the entire question was relevant to issues which impinge on matters under the domain of the External Affairs Minister, then the right Minister should have been the External Affairs Minister. Sir, either there is no iota of substance in the questions which he asked which relate to law and order problem, or the answers are irrelevant. Either the questions are irrelevant or the answers are irrelevant. There have to be some meaningful proceedings in this House. My point of order on which I ask for your ruling is that when questions are demarcated and meant for a particular Ministry whose prerogative it is to transfer it to a Ministry other than the one to which it is addressed and assuming that it is addressed to a wrong Ministry, then is it that the Members must helplessly ask questions and frame questions related to their original question and a different Minister who has nothing to do with it will keep on answering them?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI LAL K. ADVANI): I am not aware as to whether it was addressed to the Home Minister or to the External Affairs Minister. The Member might have addressed it to the External Affairs Minister. But I see that the important part of it, after the preface, is regarding activities of the foreign-trained guerillas and other lawless elements in Manipur resulting in deterioration of law and order situation and declaration of Manipur Valley as a disturbed area. This is the operative part of it along with the preface and I am sure that this has to be dealt with by the Home Affairs Ministry. (Interruptions) May I submit that most of the questions that

have now been posed are really within the sphere of the Ministry of External Affairs? It is not the Minister who is dealing with it, who is at fault when the questions which have been posed should rightly be answered only by the Minister of External Affairs and not by the Home Minister.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH DWIVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I want to point out that there has been an error by the Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We cannot expect a debate on this point of order. Let us come to the item before us. I am going to give my observations. It is true that what the hon. Member spoke does not basically arise out of this as it has been framed. The hon. Member himself explained that his own motion was somewhat different. What we normally do and what seems to have been done in this case also is that a number of motions on a subject or on related subjects are clubbed together. Now, they have been presented in this form. It is true that some of the observations that the hon. Member made do not strictly arise out of this Calling Attention. It is open to the hon. Minister how he wants to reply to this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I gave a motion on the Calling Attention which relates strictly to the second part of it... It was addressed to the Home Minister. I fail to understand how the question of availability of balloons with Chinese literature can be tagged to it. After all, the balloon was not found in Manipur. It was found in some other place. If these were two separate motions, how could they be clubbed together?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, so far as the first part relating to balloons with transmitters and propaganda materials is concerned, it is within the purview

of the Home Ministry also. But the two things are completely unrelated. There are two different Calling Attention motions which have been clubbed together, in my view very wrongly.

SHRI B. N. BANERJEE (Nominated): Sir, it is very easy to criticise the Secretariat. The Secretariat did a thing which is usually done. In a case like this, it is always the practice of the Secretariat to send a copy of the notice to the Minister of External Affairs also. The Minister of State for External Affairs was here. He should have been here to reply to some of the points.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, you don't give your ruling straightaway. I notice that when we make certain submissions, there is a tendency on the part of the Chair to give the ruling straightaway. You could consider something. Sir, as he has very correctly pointed out, there are two parts here. Obviously, they have been mixed up. From the clarifications Mr. Bhattacharya has sought, it is quite clear—I do not know the text of his motion—that he has something else in mind when he tabled this Motion. And here is Mr. Pranab Mukherjee who gave the thing that relates to the Home Ministry. Now these have been clubbed together. It is interesting to see Mr. Bhattacharya and Pranab Babu being clubbed together and I have no objection to that. But the point is how to deal with the problem.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Manipur and balloon cannot be clubbed together.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is one balloon at the moment. Both of them cannot hang on that. My fear is that if you put them both on it, either they will go down or the balloon will burst. So, that is not the point. But here, I do not know what the Secretariat have done and on what basis. Sir, they tried to accommodate everybody. Perhaps, they

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

tried to accommodate everybody, a masterly way of mixing up things, a cocktail way of mixing things, trying to accommodate everybody. They have done it. Well, if they have done it, then both the Ministers should be present. Sir, there is nothing in a Calling Attention that only one Minister should be present. Maybe, certain matters relate to other Ministries also. The other Minister was here in the House and he could have been told about this. Therefore, my suggestion is, in future, by all means club together but club together those things which can go together. Sir, we do not want this Calling Attention motion to be formulated and constituted in the manner in which the Janata Party has been constituted. This is my request. Sir, I do not want conglomerations here. As far as possible, go into alliances. Alliance broadly speaking means to be together. So, my suggestion is: No conglomeration in the Calling Attention notice, possibly ally. Now, Sir I do not know who is going to reply. Mr. Dhanik Mandal, I may say does not know for Adams what is happening in the Foreign Ministry. You have asked him questions about the Foreign Ministry all relevant questions and interesting questions. But I do not know whether he would be able to answer any one. I am very happy if he answers. Then we will have some idea that the Ministry is functioning as a collective team. But I have no such impression about their functioning. Even they do not know what is going on in the Home Ministry itself. So, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal, Mr. Advani, can you get the External Affairs Minister here to say something?

SHRI B. N. BANERJEE: May I ask for one information? Was this notice also sent to the Minister of External Affairs?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain.

श्री भोलापासवान शास्त्री (बिहार) :

मेरा ख्याल यह है कि हाउस के सामने जो मोशन है, कालिग अटेंशन मोशन जिस रूप में है उसी को हम जानते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने किस रूप में मोशन दिया था, किसी ने किस रूप में दिया था, वह सब हम नहीं जानते। हाउस यह जानता है कि यह मोशन है और इस रूप में हमारे सामने है और मेरा अपना निजी विचार है कि यह मोशन होम मिनिस्ट्री से कनेक्टेड है और होम मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब देने के लिये काफी कांपीटेंट है। यह कॉन्फ़ुजन की बात है कि वह बाहर से सम्बन्ध रखता है या एक्सट्रान अफ़ेयर्स का मामला है। यह कोई बात नहीं है। यह घटनायें देश में घट रही हैं और देश में जो कुछ घट रहा है उसके लिये, उसके बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री जवाब देने के लिये काफी कांपीटेंट है। इस लिये मेरे ख्याल से इस बात में जरा भी शुभा नहीं है कि होम मिनिस्टर इन बातों का जवाब नहीं दे सकेंगे क्योंकि हाउस में होम मिनिस्ट्री को कहा गया है कि इस रूप में यह मोशन है। अब किसके मन में क्या था यह हम नहीं जानते, लेकिन जिस रूप में यह मोशन हाउस के सामने है उस पर बहस की जा सकती है और होम मिनिस्टर उस का जवाब दे सकते हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, Mr. Advani should not reply because from the All India Radio I gather that he has become a Minister for Misinformation. Therefore, he should not reply. Anybody can reply but not Mr. Advani.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I respectfully disagree with whatever my esteemed colleague has said. The whole question is this. You say that you will go by this. But the question is what notice has been given by me. What-

ever has come is on the basis of the calling attention notice given according to the procedure of the House. Therefore, the question of how you write or how you distort it does not matter, but what is stated in the notice given is the final thing. Nobody can go beyond that. What is the basis of the submissions of my learned friend? There is no basis for those submissions. I would request you, Sir, one thing. The Minister of State for External Affairs is here and he may be called to answer this question. You may call for my original notice signed by myself and Shri Narendra Singh and you will see that all the points that I have raised concern the Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, there was no question of the Chair giving any ruling on the matter because none was called for in this matter. We were merely...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, it is very unfortunate that anybody who bamboozles the Chair...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. Order please. Please Listen.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: ... is only heard. Nobody else is allowed to have his say. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know did I or did I not ask you to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. Nothing will go on record.

(Shri N. K. P. SALVE continued to speak)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I get your point. What he means to say is that the hon. Member wants to have a ruling. It is not necessary. So many observations are made in the House of a procedural nature which do not exactly come within the definition where the Chair is called upon to give what it terms a ruling and none in this was of that nature. This is what I am saying. Some Members raised some points and we were discussing how this should have been framed and how it was done. What I was trying to explain is the procedure that we normally follow when clubbing a number of notices of motions into one motion and I agree that this should have been better worded. We will take care of the observations that have been made by Members in future and see how matters should be clubbed together and of what nature. This should dispose of the matter as far as some observations are concerned. *(Interruptions)*

Order please. Now, another point was raised whether the hon. Member can go beyond and say or speak on the basis of his original motion. Well, all I can say is this. As on today and at this moment, this is the motion before us and this is what we should confine ourselves to.

(Interruptions)

Would you not allow me to speak? Since this motion had ramifications which concerned the External Affairs Ministry also, we had, on our own, sent a copy to the External Affairs Ministry, so that the Minister of State for External Affairs if he wanted to be here and intervene if he so chose, our motion could be taken as it is and the Minister could handle it in any way he thought proper.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : श्रीमन्, मैं जो प्रश्न विदेश नीति और विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखता है और माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सारे प्रश्न उस सम्बन्ध में रखे हैं, उन पर मैं कोई आब्जर्वेशन नहीं करूंगा। विदेश नीति पर जब बहस होगी तो जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य करेंगे माननीय मंत्री उनका उत्तर देंगे। लेकिन दूसरे जो प्रश्न हैं, मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्टरजेंस की बातें माननीय सदस्य ने कही, नार्थ-ईस्ट और बंगाल में, त्रिपुरा में और अगला देश, पाकिस्तान और चीन से आकर जो लोग इन्टरजेंसी करते हैं, इन सारे मामलों को जो माननीय सदस्य ने सदन में रखा वे काल्पनिक बातें हैं और हम लोगों की जानकारी में ऐसी बातें नहीं आई हैं। मैं वर्तमान की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसलिए मणिपुर में जो घटनाएँ घट रही हैं और उनसे बंगला देश से जो मिजो और नागा क्षेत्र मिला है, मणिपुर के ऊपर जो 21 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर का एरिया है उसमें मणिपुर वैली का 700 वर्ग किलोमीटर का जो एरिया है उसे डिस्टर्ब एरिया डिक्लेयर किया गया है। इस हिल एरिया में मिजो और नागा नहीं रहते हैं और मिजो नागा को इसके साथ नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए। वह सवाल ही नहीं है। मिजो और नागा में आप जानते हैं कि समझौता हो चुका है शिनाँग में 1975 में और वहाँ पर पूरी शान्ति है। मिजोरम और नागालैण्ड में पूरी शान्ति है और इससे इस प्रश्न का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं बनता। श्रीमन्, मणिपुर वैली में जहाँ मैती लोग रहते हैं वह डिस्टर्ब एरिया डिक्लेयर किया गया है। वहाँ कुछ मिसगाइडिड एलीमेंट रहते हैं।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Are you aware that all the leaders of Nagas are in Manipur? Are you aware of this fact?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Yes, I know.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): He has not seen Manipur.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have gone there and I have seen that place.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : लगता है मंत्री जी ने मनीपुर नहीं देखा है।

डा० भाई महावीर (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप कल्पनाथ राय जी को साथ ले जाइयेगा जब आप मणिपुर जायें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : ठीक है, कभी श्री कल्पनाथ राय को अपने साथ ले जाऊंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसलिये इसको नागालैण्ड और मिजोरम से जोड़ना अनुकूल बात नहीं है। यह जो मनीपुर प्रोपर वैली है इसको डिस्टर्ब एरिया इसलिये डिक्लेयर किया गया है क्योंकि पिछले दो महीनों से वायॉस की कई घटनाएँ देखने में आई और मैंने इसका विस्तृत विवरण दे दिया है। जून से जुलाई के बीच जो घटनाएँ हमें मालूम हुईं और जो बैंक रोबरी हुईं उन सब का विवरण

मैंने दे दिया है। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर हो उस एरिया को डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया डिक्लेयर किया गया है।

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : आदरणीय उपसभा-पति जी, आज वर्तमान परिस्थिति में देश के ऊपर संकट के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। जनता सरकार के आने के बाद राष्ट्रीय एवता खतरे में दिखलाई दे रही है और जो जनघाती और राष्ट्रघाती ताकतें हैं—चाहे वे नार्थ ईस्ट एरिया में हों या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी इलाके में हों, देश को तोड़ने में—अपना सिर ऊपर उठाये हुए हैं। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। करक रम की सड़क का निर्माण हो रहा है। वह एक खतरे की घंटी है।

उपसभापति जी, अमरिका और चाईना दोनों साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में हमारे खिलाफ गहरा षडयंत्र का काम कर रहे हैं। साउथ-ईस्ट एशिया में भारत और रूस की मैत्री थी। उस मैत्री को तोड़ने के लिये लगातार षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है। बैजून का मामला सामने है। हा बैजून के अंदर महाराष्ट्र में, मध्य प्रदेश में, बंगाल के मिदनापुर में और कटक में 17 जुलाई, को जित दिन पार्लियामेंट का सेशन शुरू हुआ था च.इ.गो.ज लिटरेचर रख कर भेजा गया इसमें माओ-त्से तुंग के फोटोज, ट्रांजमोटर, इलक्मोगल मैनीकल डिनाइजेज के साथ बैजून हर जगह नजर आए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसमें लिखा हुआ है।

"Power comes out of the barrel of the gun."

राजसत्ता का निर्माण बूढ़ की नज़ी से होता है। उा बैजून को लिटरेचर में लिखा हुआ है :

"Tibet is the palm of China. Ladhak, Sikkim, Bhutan and Manipur are the fingers of China."

उसमें पूरा का पूरा माओ-त्से तुंग से संबंधित लिटरेचर भरा हुआ है और इसे पीछे जबरन कम्युनिस्ट षडयंत्र है। इसी साजिश से बंगलादेश के माओ-त्से तुंग से हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ काम हो रहा है। पूरे नार्थ-ईस्ट इलाके को लाल झंडे के तहत भारत से अलग करने का षडयंत्र चल रहा है। इसका क्या कारण था कि आज तक विदेशियों की नजरें हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर नहीं उठती थीं? इसका कारण था कि हिन्दुस्तान में स्ट्रांग और स्ट्रेबुन गवर्नमेंट थी। इसी के कारण किसी विदेशी की हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ देखने की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी। आज जो जनता सरकार है और इनके साथी हैं वे जो कम्युनिस्ट हैं, चाईगो.ज एजेंट हैं उनके द्वारा काम करते हैं। देश को तोड़ने वाली ताकतें आज उनके साथ काम कर रही हैं।

जो है जो लिटरेचर वगैरें उठाए हैं उनके अंदर ट्रांजमोटर निचे हैं। पुत्रिा में इसको रिपोर्ट है। मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि उनमें और क्या क्या चीजें हैं? मैं दूसरी बात आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बैजून के अंदर चाईनोज लिटरेचर था?

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि इन गुजरों में माओ-त्से तुंग के फोटो थे और क्या यह भी सही है कि इनमें ट्रांजमोटर लगे हुए थे? ये मेरे स्पेसिफिक सवाल हैं, जिनका जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार को इस बात को जानकारी होगी कि पिछले दिनों मनापुर के अंदर 40 गुरिल्लों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए चीन भेजा गया था। यही गुरिल्ले आज मनापुर के अंदर तोड़फोड़ को प्रश्रितियों को भड़क रहे हैं। ये गुरिल्ला लोग इस बात पर तुले हुए हैं कि मनापुर, नागालैंड, मिजोरम और बर्मा के बोर्डर पर विद्रोह का झण्डा खड़ा किया जाय। इन लोगों की काशिय यह है कि

विलय किये जाने का स्वागत किया था । यह भी सर्वविदित है कि केवल अमेरिका और चीन ने सिक्किम के विलय का विरोध किया था । सिक्किम के भारत में विलीनीकरण के संबंध में अमेरिका की भाषा और चीन की भाषा में समानता थी । उसी भाषा में श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि सिक्किम का भारत में विलय दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण था । यह भी सर्वविदित है कि भारत ने जो एटोमिक विस्फोट किया था उसका सारी दुनिया ने स्वागत किया था, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने स्वागत किया था । लेकिन अमेरिका और चीन ने उसका विरोध किया था । श्री मोरारजी देसाई जब विदेश गये तो उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य दे दिया । उन्होंने बिना पार्लियामेंट को कॉन्फिडेंस में लिये, बिना अपनी कैबिनेट को कॉन्फिडेंस में लिये अमेरिका में बयान दे दिया कि सन् 1974 में जो विस्फोट किया गया था वह गलत था ।

“The 1974 explosion is very unfortunate; India will not have nuclear explosions in future.” मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इन सब बातों के पीछे चीन और अमेरिका की साजिश है । ये दोनों देश साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में अपना प्रभाव बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । हमें ऐसा लगता है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इस षडयंत्र के शिकार हो गये हैं और उसी के अनुसार काम कर रहे हैं । मैं इस देश की जनता का आह्वान करता हूँ कि आज इस देश की आजादी और सुरक्षा को गम्भीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है । जनता पार्टी की सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण देश की सुरक्षा को गम्भीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है । आज देश को उभाड़ने वाली ताकतें अपना सर उठा रही है । आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक निवेदन और करने के बाद मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा ।

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सरकार मणीपुर के लिए एक अलग एक्जीक्यूटिव हेड बनाने जा रही है या नहीं ? क्या इस एरिया में जहाँ चीन के माध्यम से कम्युनिस्ट प्रचार के द्वारा नक्सलवादी उभाड़े जा रहे हैं, उसको रोकने के लिये यह सरकार कोई समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बना रही है या नहीं ? तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ उपसभापति महोदय कि जब बैलून हमारे देश में आते हैं और सरकार कहती है कि हमें इसका पता नहीं तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी किस की है ?

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया समाप्त कीजिये ।

(Time bell rings)

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : बैलून जब आते हैं, हेलीकोप्टर जब आते हैं और चले जाते हैं तब यह सरकार कहती है कि हेलीकोप्टर आया था...

श्री उपसभापति : बस, माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें ।

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : उपसभापति महोदय, देश की सावरेंटी और देश की सिक्युरिटी इसमें इनवातव है । कल अगर कोई बम या हाईड्रोजन बम गिर जाय और धनिकलाल जी कह दें कि सरकार को इसका पता नहीं था, तो क्या होगा ? उपसभापति महोदय, यह जनता सरकार देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा करने में असफल है, देश की आजादी की रक्षा करने में असफल है और देश की एकता को मजबूत करने में असफल है और भारत की आजादी का सौदा अमरीका और चीन के साथ कर रही है । इसलिये जनता सरकार को तुरन्त बर्खास्त किया जाना चाहिए और देश में मध्यावधि चुनाव कराके एक नई स्ट्रॉंग स्टैबल गवर्नमेंट बनानी चाहिए ताकि देश की आजादी की रक्षा

[श्री कल्प नाथ राय]

श्रीर देश में समाजवाद, इन दोनों सपनों को हम अमली रूप दे सके।

डा० भाई महावीर : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्य से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अभी अपने भाषण में काली और गौरी बिल्ली के बारे में बात कही है। इसका क्या आशय है यह समझ में नहीं आया ?

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भाई महावीर जी को...

श्री उपसभापति : यह फिर किसी समय आज नहीं।

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : माओ-त्से-तुंग ने कहा है कि : Whether the cat is black or white, whether it catches the mice or not, that is immaterial. By hook or by crook they must work for Chinese expansionism, that is their attitude.

डा० भाई महावीर : इस कालिग अटेंशन के संदर्भ में लगाइये न बिल्ली को ?

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : इस पर लगा रहा हूँ। इसका मतलब है कि हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ने के लिये जो भी तरीका अपनाया जाय चाहे गुरिल्लों के माध्यम से, चाहे नक्सल-पंथियों के माध्यम से, चाहे चाइनीज एजेन्ट्स के माध्यम से, चाहे बांगला देश के माध्यम से, इसके लिये एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय।

Break the unity of India, that is the conspiracy. Under the Chinese and American conspiracy they are going to break the unity of India. That is my contention.

श्री उपसभापति : काफी स्पष्टीकरण हो चुका है। कृपया अब समाप्त करें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ काम कर चुका हूँ और इसलिये मैं जानता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य

का मस्तिष्क बड़ा उर्वर है और बहुत कल्पनाशील भी है। इन्होंने कितनी ही सारी बातों की यहां पर कल्पना कर ली है। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो भी आरोप लगाये हैं उससे हम लोग अवगत हैं। माननीय सदस्य के अपने कुछ विचार हैं और अपने उन विचारों के अनुरूप उन्होंने आरोप लगाये हैं कि सरकार सीमा की सुरक्षा नहीं कर पा रही है, सरकार भारत की एकता के लिये चिन्तनशील नहीं है आदि आदि। लेकिन मैं उनको और सदन को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ श्रीमन्, आपके माध्यम से कि सरकार भारत की एकता, भारत की अखण्डता के लिये पूर्णरूप से तत्पर है, दृढ़ संकल्पित है। सरकार किसी भी कीमत पर, जान की कीमत पर भी इस पर आंच नहीं आने देगी। इतना मैं आश्वस्त कर देना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, बैलून के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारी मांगी है। हमने ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस के जवाब में सदन को सूचना दी है कि यह जो बैलून आया है उसमें ट्रॉम-मीटर नहीं था। लेकिन इलेक्ट्रो मैकेनिकल डिवाइसेज उसमें थे, जो कि पाये गये।

साहित्य के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, इसके बारे में मैंने बराबर कहा है कि उसमें साहित्य था लेकिन वह साहित्य भारतीय कंजप्शन के लिये नहीं है। यदि वह भारतीय कंजप्शन के लिये होता तो वह यहां की भाषाओं में होता। यह एक साधारण सी समझ की बात है। लेकिन वह यहां की भाषाओं में नहीं है। इसलिये यह इंडियन कंजप्शन के लिये है नहीं। मैंने उसको पढ़वा लिया है, उसमें मैन लैंड और चाइना के लोगों को आह्वान किया गया है, विद्रोह करने के लिये। इससे स्पष्ट है कि क्योंकि यह चाइनीज भाषा में है और इसमें जो मसाला है वह मैन लैंड चाइना के वासियों के लिए है जिसमें उनसे आह्वान किया गया है कि वे विद्रोह करने के लिए उठ खड़े हों।

डा० भाई महावीर : क्या रेड चाइना के नेताओं के चित्र हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : हां उनके नेताओं के लिए हैं। उससे यह स्पष्ट है कि यह भारतीय कंजन्सशन के लिए नहीं है। इससे यह अनुमान भी लगाया जा सकता है। यह कहां से आते हैं और किन के लिए हैं यह तो स्पष्ट हो गया है। अब सवाल यह है कि भारत में कैसे चले आते हैं। भारत की अखण्डता इससे खतरे में पड़ गई क्योंकि बैलून चले आए और सरकार अक्षम रही, यह कहना उचित नहीं है। महोदय, यह बहुत ऊपर से आते हैं, कास करंट से आते हैं इसलिए यह दुनिया की हर जगह पर पहुंच जाते हैं केवल हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर ही नहीं। रूस की जमीन पर भी उतर जाते हैं, जापान की जमीन पर भी उतर जाते हैं। इसलिए इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिससे माननीय सदस्य सरकार पर यह चार्ज लगाएं कि भारत अपनी सोवरेनेटी की रक्षा नहीं कर पा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारी चाही कि बड़े पैमाने पर गुरिल्ला वारफेयर ...

डा० भाई महावीर : वह तो जानकारी दे रहे थे।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। अभी तक ऐसी कोई बात नजर नहीं आई है। जो 6 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया मनीपुर के संबंध में उनसे इंटेरेगेशन हो रहा है। यह बात जरूर है कि वहां कुछ एक्सट्रिमिस्ट हैं जो वायलेंस करते हैं लेकिन उसके पीछे कोई पोलिटिकल मोटिव है या नहीं, इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है उससे अभी बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है कि इसके पीछे पोलिटिकल मोटिव है या नहीं। राबरी वगैरह की जो बातें हुई हैं इससे लगता है लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं उसको मैं रूल-

आउट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इसकी जांच पड़ताल चल रही है। जब तक कोई डेफेनेट बात नहीं आ जाती तब तक निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता। मनीपुर में ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति खराब नहीं है, वहां शांति है। एक्सट्रिमिस्ट एलीमेंट्स के बहुत सारे लोग पकड़े गए हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि बाकी लोग भी पकड़ लिये जाएंगे।

SHRI GOYENDRA MAKWANA: (Gujarat): In reply to Shri Kalp Nath Rai, the hon. Minister has said that it contains electro-mechanical devices. What are these devices?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bipinpal Das.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, what about the electrical devices? The Minister said that these are not transmitters. What are they then? What are these devices?

श्री उपसभापति : यह आप बाद में उनसे पता कर लीजिए।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS (Assam): I would like to concentrate on the latter part, the main operative part of the Calling Attention Motion of which I gave notice—that is, the situation in Manipur. The hon. Minister was kind enough to give us some information about the situation. If you permit me, Sir, I would like to supplement the information that he has given by quoting one or two lines here and there from the newspaper reports. Sir, this is a report dated 24th July saying that some extremist youths are active in Manipur valley for collection of fire-arms with political motives. The statement made by the Chief Minister says that the "declaration of disturbed area was made following some cases of shooting of police personnel to enable the tracking down of culprits from their "hideouts" without disturbing the public peace. Some of them had already been arrested."

The third report is given by the Assam Tribune. If you permit me I

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would like to read a few paragraphs. It says:

"The border security force, in the meanwhile, arrested another suspect, a kuki tribal with a foreign made gun at a place near the border town of Morey..."

I hope the hon'ble Minister knows where Morey is situated.

"...about 100 km from here."

"Combing operations by the Manipur Rifles and Central Reserve Police forces were continued for the fifth day today in the Manipur valley area in the hunt of two gangs, responsible for murders of four police personnel at Imphal and its suburbs last week, authoritative sources here said."

"The gangs with a total strength of about 45 members, were reported to have entered Manipur about eight months ago, the sources said."

"A member of one of the gangs arrested by security forces following the shooting incident at Thoubal near Imphal..."

I hope he knows where Thoubal is.

"...on July 18, was reported to have disclosed that their aim was 'to create terror and panic, to dislocate the law and order machinery and attack police and security personnel."

"Four police personnel were shot dead and five weapons snatched by the terrorists in two separate incidents this month."

"In another incident, a Bank was looted at Pauna Bazar on July 18, but later, the booty of about Rs. 9,000 and two country made pistols were recovered from a masked man who was arrested by the police..."

and so on and so forth.

Now the latest is this report dated the 26th July. It says:—

"Manipur police have unearthed a 'secret plan' of the gangsters who

engineered the recent armed disturbances in some areas of the state..."

I do not know why the hon'ble Minister did not disclose to this House all the information if he has it in his possession.

Sir, this area is an extremely sensitive area, the whole of North-Eastern region, as you call it. It is sensitive because the whole region is surrounded by foreign countries. The only link of this region with the rest of the country is a 40 mile wide corridor. The 40 mile wide corridor is the only link between the rest of India and the whole of North-Eastern region

This region is also inhabited by a large number of different communities, tribals and non-tribals, with different backgrounds, cultures, so on and so forth. They have different history and different political background. And, therefore, this region is extremely sensitive. You might say anything about the previous government, but the previous government was very conscious about the sensitivity of this area, sensitivity created by the urges and aspirations of different communities to find expression in the political life of this country. These are the factors you must take into account when you discuss Manipur, Nagaland or any of these areas.

Sir, we have the experience of the last thirty to forty years, before independence and after independence. Fissiparous tendencies and forces of disintegration were very active in the entire region. The previous Government was very conscious of it. They took steps, after long years of continuous and persistent efforts. You might criticise the previous Government where criticism is due: I have no objection. But you must admit that the previous Government did one solid thing in this area, that is, they brought about political stability in this region and they brought all these

communities, all these areas into the mainstream of our national life. You cannot undo this fact of history: Whether it is Arunachal or Nagaland or Manipur or Mizoram, this entire region was very much disturbed. I say this because I have personal and practical experience from the year 1946.

At that time Manipur was a Princely State and the Maharaja of Manipur was unwilling to accede to the Indian Union. The people of Manipur had to launch a struggle and I also participated in that struggle. There was an obnoxious entry pass system. People struggled against it. There also I participated. So, I know the background of its history. The previous Government succeeded, after long years of various measures and various experiments, in bringing about stability, political stability, in this entire region and in bringing this entire region into the mainstream of political life of this country. This is a fact which has to be recognised. What is happening now? What has happened after the new Government has come into power at the Centre? Sir, I am not saying these things in a partisan spirit. Mr. Mandal should not feel that I am speaking from the party angle. I want him to take note of it because, I am sure, he does not know. I am absolutely sure he does not know what has happened before and what is happening now: Not that I question his knowledge or his ability. But then, he has not time. It is a very complicated problem. What is happening? The entire region, Sir, is facing instability; the entire region is facing political instability.

Again I do not want to speak in party spirit or from the angle of party rivalry, but the fact remains, what you have done there just to have the Janata Government installed. You have a Janata Government here elected by the people. Fine. You have got it in U.P., Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and so on. Nobody objects. But you formed a Janata Government in Arunachal through defection; you have formed a Janata Government in Manipur through defection—total defection, large-scale defection.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In Sikkim also.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I do not grudge a Janata Government being there: If it is elected by the people, I do not grudge it. I do not object. Let the people choose their own Government. But do you know what you have done by instigating and engineering a large scale defection process in this area? You have brought in a very grave and serious element of instability in the political life of the entire region, the consequences of which I do not know what will be. You have encouraged fissiparous tendencies, disintegrating forces, in Nagaland. You are flirting with them, you are hobnobbing with them.

You have also encouraged disintegrating forces in my own State. If you want an example I can give it, but I do not want to refer to a Member sitting in the other House. You have, the other day, admitted him into your parliamentary party. Who is that gentleman? What is his philosophy? What is the objective of his party? With what slogan did he fight the election and win the election? He wants to break up the State of Assam and have a new State called Udayachal. You have admitted that gentleman into your party here in Parliament. Do you realise the consequences of this? Either he has changed and given up his demand or you have changed and accepted his demand. By implication if you have accepted his demand, do you know the consequences of this in the political life of Assam. You are trying to create problems in Mizoram where you lost totally in the last elections. You lost totally in

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Mizoram and you are trying to create problems there. You are trying to create problems in Meghalaya. So this is the background of the incidents that have taken place recently in Manipur as a result of some secret plan instigated by somebody coming here, gathering arms, and so on. These things do not happen suddenly. There must be a climate created for such things. A climate has been created in the last fifteen months in this area—I am very sorry to say, Mr. Mandal—a climate of political instability, a climate that encourages fissiparous tendencies, a climate that encourages forces of disintegration, a climate that encourages people to take up arms in their hands; a climate that encourages foreign countries, inimical and hostile to send their infiltrators. This is what you have done and are doing. I wish the Prime Minister were here today to understand the situation.

And, finally, what have you done in Manipur? I do not want to name anybody. I do not want to bring in personalities. I know the leading personalities in Manipur's public life. The way you have formed the Government in Manipur has allowed the forces of disintegration and fissiparous tendencies to infiltrate into the corridors of power in Manipur—I say this with all sense of responsibility and knowledge that you have allowed these elements, these forces, to enter the corridors of power in Manipur. When they control power, do you expect that law and order will be all right in Manipur, do you think Manipur would be safe from the point of view of national unity and national integrity? You said Manipur is inhabited by Meiteis. Meiteis inhabit only the Valley. Manipur is also a State where . . .

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I only talked of the Valley.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: All right, you are correct. Manipur is also

inhibited by Nagas, Mizos, Kukis, a number of communities all around. And the main centre of the hostile Nagas led by Mr. Phizo was established in the Tangkhul area of Manipur State.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has never heard about him.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: You must understand things. I do not want to say anything further. But unfortunately or fortunately, your Chief Minister also comes from Tangkhul area of Manipur. I do not want to go further into this. I only want you to examine the whole situation. Do not handle Manipur the way you handle U.P. or Bihar. Please, for God's sake, don't do that in an area where the question of national unity and national integrity is involved. And this area is a sensitive area. Any wrong step anywhere will lead the whole country to disaster. You should understand it. You can topple the Government in Maharashtra. We don't mind. You have done that. You defected some Members from the Congress Party and toppled the Government there and installed a new Government of defectors. All right. But, for God's sake, don't try this experiment in such sensitive areas in the north-eastern region. This is my humble appeal to the Government.

Now I will ask for a few clarifications

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Integrity is in danger.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I will ask a number of questions. My first question is: The Government must be able to tell us who these elements and forces are who have engineered the recent developments in Manipur, which compelled you to declare the Valley as a disturbed area. In fact, this is emergency by another name. You have imposed emergency in Manipur by another name. Don't

try to bluff this country. All the powers that are to be exercised by the Army, the police, CRP or the Governor or anybody would be the same as those which were exercised under the emergency.

(1) Who are these forces and elements who have created this situation.

(2) What forces, which forces, national or international are behind these elements? Parliament is entitled to know them from the Government. They must find out these facts. If you have these facts at your disposal at present, then you tell us now; if you do not have them, then promise us to give those facts.

(3) Wherefrom have they collected their firearms? Have you examined their firearms? They must have some marks, wherefrom have they collected them?

(4) What is the motive behind these acts of violence, robbery and extensive lawlessness? What is the objective? There must be some objective.

(5) And my last question is: In view of this situation in Manipur and the doubtful character of the composition of the present Manipur Government, will the Government consider the question of bringing Manipur under President's rule immediately and restore law and order and then allow the people to choose their Government through an election? I say this very seriously. I am not talking of the Janata or non-Janata Government, mind you. If you want me to be more frank, I would not mind having the Janata Party Government there led by someone like Mr. L. Achaw Singh. He was my colleague for long years. He fought for freedom. I know, he is a nationalist, or have any other person like him, I do not mind. But do not leave the

Government in the hands of some people whose *bona fides* are in doubt. And, therefore, will the Government consider this question of bringing Manipur under the President's rule immediately, to restore law and order to have fresh elections and to have a freely elected Government?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं सौभाग्य से बिपिन पाल दास जी के साथ भी काम कर चुका हूँ ।

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Tamilnadu): He spoke in English, but the Minister is replying in Hindi.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am speaking in the language in which I can freely express. You have the facility of interpretation. Please do not object.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: I am not asking you to speak in English. I want to know whether you have followed his English.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : बिपिन पाल दास जी को निश्चय ही वहाँ का अधिक अनुभव होगा । उनका लम्बा राजनीतिक जीवन है और वह वहाँ के रहने वाले भी हैं । लेकिन महोदय, उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि वे लोग बहुत अनुभवी थे और उसके आधार पर उन्होंने उस एरिया का बहुत ध्यान रखा । वह बहुत सेंसिटिव एरिया है और उन लोगों ने उस एरिया को नेशनल मेन स्ट्रीम में लाने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया । तो मैं बिपिन पाल दास जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा प्रयास भी उस से किसी कदर कम नहीं है उस एरिया को मेन नेशनल स्ट्रीम में मिलाने के लिये और मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैंने उस एरिया में भ्रमण किया था तो मैंने यह पाया कि वहाँ अधिकांश लोग शान्तिप्रिय हैं । चाहे मैं मिजोरम गया या नागालैंड गया या त्रिपुरा गया, जहाँ कहीं भी मैं गया, मैंने देखा ओवरवेलमिंग मेजरिटी में लोग शांति के पक्ष में थे और वे इस देश के

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

साथ हैं, वे भारत के साथ हैं। यह उनकी भावना थी और इसी भावना को देखते हुए हम लोगों ने मिजोरम में चुनाव करवाया। इसलिये यह कहना कि वहाँ के जो लोग हैं वह भारत के साथ नहीं रहना चाहते है या वह विद्रोही है, सही नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता। उसमें कुछ लोग है, कुछ लोग हो सकते है जो इस तरह के हो लेकिन आबखेजमिग लोग शान्तिप्रिय है।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Sir, I want to correct a mistake. I have not . . .

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I do not refer to it. I am telling my own experience.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN (Delhi): Reply to his questions.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I will come to the questions. I will reply point by point.

श्रीमन्, जो बात बिपिन पाल दास जी ने प्रीफेस में कही उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा भी उतना ही ध्यान है, हमारा भी वही भाव है, हम लोगों में भी भारत की अखण्डता और एकता और भारत की समृद्धि के प्रति उतनी ही निष्ठा है, उनसे अधिक नहीं तो उनके बराबर चिन्ता है। इसलिए हम लोगों को इस क्षेत्र की घटनाओं से बड़ी चिन्ता है।

महोदय, पार्टी के बारे में यह कहा गया कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में डिफेक्शन हुए। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी चुनाव से आई। अभी जो वर्तमान सरकार है अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार वह डिफेक्शन से नहीं आई है। अभी वहाँ चुनाव हुए थे जिसमें जनता पार्टी की जीत हुई और जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी। असम में जनता पार्टी चुनाव से आई। त्रिपुरा में सी० पी० एम० की सरकार है। मेघालय में . . .

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : कहां बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं बतला रहा हूँ कि जो अभियोग लगाया गया कि डिफेक्शन हुए, डिफेक्शन का चार्ज लगाया गया और कहा गया कि फिसिपरस टेडेसीज से सरकार बनाई गई, मैं उसको रिफ्यूट कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार है वह चुनाव से आई।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उसके पहले डिफेक्शन हुआ था।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: But you are forgetting that before the elections, you formed the Government through defections. In Manipur you are still having a Government formed through defections.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : वह मणिपुर की बात करते तो मैं भी उसी की बात करता। आपने पूरे नार्थ ईस्ट की बात की, अरुणाचल, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड की बात की।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : महोदय, बिपिन पाल दास जी ने जो सवाल उठाये है उनका उत्तर देना चाहिए। नार्थ ईस्टर्न हिन्दुस्तान से अलग नहीं है . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What have you done in Sikkim? Have you not formed a Government in Sikkim? What have you done in Arunachal Pradesh? What you have done in Manipur?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : सिक्किम को भी आप नार्थ ईस्ट में ले लिये है ? मैं जो इन्होंने पाइटेड सवाल किये है उनका उत्तर एक-एक करके दे रहा हूँ।

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Point of order. The question raised by Mr. Bipinpal Das are not being answered by him.

श्री उपसभापति : आ रहे हैं उसी पर।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :

I am replying. You have had your say. Please have patience to listen to what I have to say.

जो महोदय, यह जो सवाल उठाया है बैली के बारे में, जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बैंक में जो रौबरी हुई थी उसमें कुकीज़ लोग थे, महोदय यह गलत बात है। हमारी सूचना के अनुसार यह जो घटना हुई है आथोबल में न होकर बैंकिंग में हुई। यह कुकीज़ लोगों द्वारा नहीं हुई। इसलिए न कुकीज़ का प्रश्न उठना है, न मिजोज़ का प्रश्न उठता है, न नागाओं का प्रश्न उठता है। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक बताया कि कुछ मिसगाइडेड यूथ्स हैं मैती जो बैली में हैं।

जो दूसरा प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया कि इनके पीछे क्या ताकत है। देसी या विदेशी कौनसी ताकतें हैं। महोदय, मैंने इसके सम्बन्ध में पहले भी उत्तर दिया है कि जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं 6 लोग जो गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं उनसे जो इंटरोगेशन हुआ है, उससे हम अभी किसी निश्चित बात पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं। यदि माननीय सदस्य यह कहना चाहेंगे कि इसके पीछे कोई विदेशी ताकत है तो—अभी ऐसा कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकला है। आर्मस के बारे में जो बात है मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक भी फारेन आर्म नहीं मिला। उन्होंने जो इस चीज का जिक्र किया कि वह फारेन मेड आर्मस हैं या नहीं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं पाई गई है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : तो फिर कहां के हैं ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : वे यहीं के हैं।

प्रेजीडेंट रूल के बारे में उन्होंने जो बात कही है मैं नहीं समझता कि वहां पर प्रेजीडेंट रूल की कोई आवश्यकता है। सरकार ने इस स्थिति को बहुत गम्भीरता से लिया है। जो भी घटना घटी उसको बहुत गम्भीरता से लिया गया। जैसा मैंने कहा कि अपने विजडम

में उन्होंने इसको डिस्टर्ब एरिया डिक्लेयर किया। सरकार बहुत मुस्तैदी से इन तथ्यों का पता लगा रही है और छः को पकड़ भी लिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि इसमें कुछ क्लूज मिले हैं जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कोई क्लूज नहीं मिले हैं। अगर निश्चय ही क्लूज मिले है तो मेरा विश्वास है कि पूरी तरह से स्थिति को निपट लेंगे और वहां कोई उपद्रव नहीं होगा।

SHRI SCATO SWU (Nominated):
Sir, so far as underground people are concerned, I think Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram should be taken up together, because all these underground people are hosted and encouraged by the same countries. The underground people have been occupying a part of the Burmese territory since 1957, and now it appears that these underground people have a defined territory of their own within the territory of Burma. I would like to ask the Government whether they are prepared to make some new arrangement and understanding with the Government of Burma, because unless there is a certain change of attitude on the part of the Government of Burma towards these underground people the violent activities of the underground people will continue for ever, especially when, as I said, they have almost a defined territory of their own within the territory of Burma. I would like to know whether the Government of India will in the near future enter into a new understanding with the Government of Burma. In the month of May, on 11th and 12th, an underground meeting was held in the village of Khonoma, which is the village of Mr. Phizo, and it was largely attended by the underground people. I would like to know whether the Government of India has made any inquiry from the Government of Nagaland as to how it was possible for the underground people to hold such a meeting in a village which was largely attended.

[Shri Scato Swu]

And this meeting passed two resolutions. I have got a copy of the resolutions with me which I will read out for the information of the House:

"1. In a two-day session of the Naga National Council held on 11th and 12th May, 1978 at Khonoma the representatives attending the meeting have unanimously adopted the resolution affirming its full confidence in the leadership of the incumbent office-bearers of the Naga National Council, namely, Mr. A. Z. Phizo, Mr. Imkongmera and Mr. T. H. Muivah. This meeting further resolved that an early negotiation should take place between the Government of India and the Naga National Council of a peaceful political settlement.

2. It was resolved that contact should be made with those who are outside for which an early implementation is required."

These resolutions deliberately ignored the Shillong Accord which was signed on November 11, 1975. Also at this meeting...

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHIA (Nagaland): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHIA: I am on a point of order; and point of order should be raised just now. Sir, I do not object to what he says. But there is one thing. It is irrelevant to the subject matter under discussion which has got nothing to do with Nagaland. The Calling Attention is on Manipur situation and what happened there. In passing he can raise certain other matters. But what happens in Nagaland is not relevant. It is irrelevant.

SHRI SCATO SWU: As far as the underground movements are

concerned, these States of the north eastern part of India should be taken together as a whole. I have said this at the very outset because these are encouraged and hosted by the same unfriendly countries of India.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHIA: Then one can speak about other States also.

SHRI SCATO SWU: It is very important for me to give all the information to this House. A letter was read out—This is called the Hong Kong Letter—at the NNC meeting at Khonoma. A letter written to the Prime Minister of India by the Asian Forum of Human Rights on April 30, 1978, was also read out by P. Kevichusa. The letter had undoubtedly generated great strength and more hope in the minds of every NNC member. The letter was reportedly based on the resolution of the General Meeting of the Asian Forum of Human Rights held in Hong Kong from April 23 to 30, 1978. It read as follows:

"The General Meeting of the Asian Forum consisting of delegates from Asian countries expressed its deep concern over the wide-spread atrocities committed by the armed forces of India on the people of Nagaland and Mizoram, and the denial of human rights in these areas.

The Asian Forum urges upon the Government of India to take steps to immediately halt all atrocities on these peoples and restore human rights and withdraw the armed forces from the civilian areas of Nagaland and Mizoram."

The above resolution was reportedly adopted by the General Meeting of the Asian Forum of Human Rights at Hong Kong on the understanding that by an invasion of the Indian armed forces, the Nagas

were reduced to hunted animals and were denied of human rights.

I would like to know as to whether the Government of India was really in receipt of this letter or not. If it is received by them, what is the reaction of the Government of India to this letter?

Again, on May 15, 1978, Mr. Swaran Singh, the President of the Congress Party made a statement that the Janata Party was encouraging regional parties which have come to power in the strategically important border States of India. I would like the Government of India to look into this statement of the opposition with concern because as I have said, the situation in the north eastern part of India is going from bad to worse as was pointed out by Mr. Bipinpal Das and it may ultimately affect even the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, this is very important for the country's integration and I would like to call upon the Government to take a serious view of this and take early steps so that the situation therefore does not deteriorate further. There is a general fear in Nagaland today that sporadic firing may take place sometime in October and that Nagaland may also be declared a disturbed area.

With these few words, Sir, I would like to suggest to the Government of India that it should take early steps and save the situation before it becomes too bad for us. Thank you.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, बर्मा की सरकार के साथ हमारा बहुत ही दोस्ताना ताल्लुक है, उनके साथ हमारे बहुत बढ़िया रिश्तेशन हैं। इसलिये इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। बर्मा की सरकार हम लोगों के साथ पूरा-पूरा सहयोग कर रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कुछ लोग बर्मा की सीमा पर हैं। ऐसी जानकारी हम लोगों को भी है कि कुछ लोग बर्मा की सीमा पर रहने हैं। लेकिन

बर्मा की सरकार हम लोगों से पूरा-पूरा सहयोग कर रही है।

माननीय सदस्य ने नागालैण्ड के बारे में बात की और कहा कि नागालैण्ड में नागा नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस की कोई बैठक हुई, फिजो साहब के गांव में और उसने कुछ प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किये हैं। तो ऐसा मिलना, सालाना कान्फ्रेंस करना और प्रस्ताव पास करना, इस पर कहीं कोई नागालैण्ड में प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिये वह मिल सकते हैं, सम्मेलन कर सकते हैं, बैठक कर सकते हैं और प्रस्ताव पास कर सकते हैं। इसकी कोई मुमानत नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वे अन्डर ग्राउण्ड लोग थे। इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वे लोग शिलांग एग्जीमेंट को मानते हैं, इसलिये अन्डर ग्राउण्ड और ओवर ग्राउण्ड का प्रश्न नहीं है। इसलिये यह सवाल नहीं है। एशियन कान्फ्रेंस आन ह्यूमन राइट्स का प्रस्ताव हो गया है। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है वह बेसलेस बातें हैं। ऐसा हम लोगों के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we go to the next item.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : महोदय, मेरा नाम बोलने वालों की सूची में था ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over now.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Import Policy for 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): Sir, while placing on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 3rd April 1978, the Foreign Trade Policy for 1978-79, the Minister of Commerce had stated that the Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Technical Development)