

ANNOUNCEMENT RE SITTING OF THE HOUSE ON THE 5th INSTEAD OF ON THE 4th MARCH, 1969

MR. CHAIRMAN : The holiday on account of Holi has been changed from March 5 to March 4. Consequently, the business, including questions, set down for March 4 will be taken up on March 5.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Chairman, I express my thanks to the Government for taking an expeditious decision in the matter.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, मैं घर विभाग के बौद्धिक-दिवालियेपन के बारे में उनकी निंदा करना चाहता हूँ जो कि इतने दिनों तक, इतने समय तक, मानसिक तकलीफ हमको हुई और आपकी खिदमत में खत लिख कर जाना पड़ा। श्रीमन्, मैं वाराणसी से आ रहा हूँ और वाराणसी में भी 4 तारीख को ही होली है। इसलिये यहां के गृह विभाग को आप आदेश दीजिये कि त्योहारों के बारे में इस तरह की बंगलिग भविष्य में न करें।

श्री पीताम्बर दास (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इस छुट्टी के सवाल को भंडारी जी ने हाउस में पहले भी उठाया था...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhandari raised it. He came to my room and then told me.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS : This decision ought to have been taken earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyhow, it is never too late to mend.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : This arrangement puts everybody to inconvenience. We discussed this matter on the floor of the House the other day. Then it was decided that we would be sitting on the 4th. Now, at the last moment it is going to be changed. We had arranged our programmes accordingly. It is very difficult for us to change it. Unless the Government's mind is made clear earlier or the House takes a decision in the matter early enough, if it keeps pending till the last minute, and then the decision is taken, it inconveniences us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Leader of the House was in touch with the matter and then today they have come to a decision, on a number of suggestions.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मिश्रा जी का कहना बिल्कुल सही है। देखिये, मिश्रा जी का कहना बिल्कुल सही है। जब मैं यहां से वाराणसी जा रहा था तो उस समय मुझको यह बताया गया था। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आपने जो फैसला सुनाया है वह सही है लेकिन...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hereafter you should be very careful to see that matters are decided very early, so that there will be no inconvenience to any Member.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, लेकिन एक बात मैं मिश्रा जी से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि मिश्रा जी इतनी जल्दी मान न लिया करें गवर्नमेंट के डिसेजन को क्योंकि जो तर्क हमने आज रखे हैं उनको उसी दिन अगर रखे होते तो शायद उसी दिन वह इसको मान लेते।

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore) : It only exposes the fact that the Government is a prisoner of indecision. They did not take any decision.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RECENT STATEMENT BY SHRI Z. A. BHUTTO, EX-FOREIGN MINISTER OF PAKISTAN, CONCERNING KASHMIR ISSUE IN THE CONTEXT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN—
(Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Purkayastha, and no others to be allowed.

SHRI M. PURKAYASTHA : May I know from the hon. Minister of External Affairs whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to a document circulated by Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, which has urged that Pakistan should have special relations with the people of Assam with the ultimate view of including Assam in Pakistan and, if so, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government to counteract this propaganda and prevent the movement of rebel Mizos and rebel Nagas and Pakistani infiltrators between Assam and East Pakistan?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi) : One small clarification . . .

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Steps are being taken to prevent infiltration of people from outside and this has been made known to the House from time to time. So far as the question of Assam is concerned, it is an integral part of India and no amount of propaganda by Mr. Bhutto's followers or anybody else is going to change this fact.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1966-67) on P, rices and Chemicals Development C. D. L d.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

THE ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE BILL, 1969—contd.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs, because it reflects in general the policy of the Government with regard to the Nagaland situation. I consider that the policy that is being pursued at present is certainly a policy of peace, a policy of peace with firmness and, therefore, it is desirable that all the Members of the different Parties should support this particular policy that the Government is pursuing at present with regard to Nagaland. I am sorry to note that two of the Members who have spoken earlier on this Bill have criticised the Government in respect of certain policies. I was also one of the critics of the Government's policy some time back and I can understand the criticism being made in this House or the other that the policy of the Government is weak-kneed. But since August, 1968 the policy of the Government itself has changed and they have taken to a policy of firmness in dealing with the underground Nagas. I would like to draw the attention of Members to the fact that in August 1968 the Government made a statement that the Government would deal very strictly so far as the rebels were concerned. They also affirmed strong dealing with violence in Nagaland. Further, they

have made it clear to the underground Nagas that there will be no talks with the underground Nagas unless they abandoned their policy of violence.

Thirdly, the Government of India has since then tried to strengthen the hands of the local administration there. These are the three distinct features of the Government policy which has been formulated since August, 1968, and therefore we must try to support this policy.

I am sorry that there has been a criticism in this House by the Member who spoke earlier that this policy is a weak policy. I do not think that it is so. Now a change is there so far as the Government policy is concerned. There has been criticism by another Member too, but at least so far as the delicate question of Nagaland is concerned, why should we look at it from a communal point of view? There is also a limit to communalism and making use of communalism for the sake of one's politics. I wish that the situation in Nagaland should not be viewed from that point of view.

I feel that since August 1968 there has been a change also so far as the underground Nagas are concerned. It is true that since so many years a see-saw or some sort of political struggle has been going on among the Nagas, but this see-saw with continuous change of leadership among the Nagas has now swerved round to the moderate section of Mr. Sukhai. He is now almost in charge of the leadership of the underground Nagas. The influence of the Phizo section is waning and Mr. Sukhai has taken hold completely of the situation in Nagaland. So far as the policies of the underground Nagas are concerned, he has also made certain pronouncements—I wish that this should be noted—Mr. Sukhai has made two pronouncements. One is that he has made it very clear that henceforth since his assumption of the leadership of the underground Nagas the policy that they will pursue will be a policy for a peaceful solution of the Naga question, and secondly that he would discourage any import of arms. I think so far as our country is concerned and the Naga question is concerned, these are really very encouraging and constructive pronouncements made by Mr. Sukhai. Therefore, one finds that there is a silver lining so far as the Naga situation is concerned. Added to this we must take note also of the recent elections that were held there, the second general elections that were held in Nagaland. It was expected that they would not be as peaceful, as fair and as free as they should be because of interference from the extremist group