

Li NOON

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARREST OF GENERAL MOWU
ANGAMI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF[^] OF
THE UNDERGROUND NAGAS

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
जीन में प्रशिक्षित लगभग दो सौ विद्रोही
नागाओं सहित, भूमिगत नागाओं के सेना-
ध्यक्ष जनरल मोवु अंगामी की गिरफ्तारी के
समाचार का घर में रखा मंत्री का ध्यान
दिलाता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Madam
Deputy Chairman, as the House is aware,
since April 1966, Underground Nagas under
the direction of Mowu Angami had been
proceeding to China for military training and
procurement of arms. Some of them on return
from China entered Nagaland in small batches
in 1967 and 1968. However, the bulk of them
remained in Burmese territory across our
borders for the last many months because they
found it difficult to enter Nagaland in view of
the tightening up of our intelligence and
security measures along the border. There was
also a split among the Underground Nagas.
The vast majority of the people of Nagaland
want peace. This was amply proved by the
successful, peaceful and democratic elections
which were held in Nagaland in February this
year in which some of the sympathisers of the
Underground Nagas also contested the
elections. In view of the fast declining
prestige of the pro-Phizo faction of the
Underground, Mowu Angami was asked by
his associates to make a determined bid to re-
enter Nagaland to strengthen his faction.

On the 7th March, 1969, Mowu Angami
with a gang of about 200 hos-

tiles managed to sneak into Nagaland. The
security Forces acted on information received
on the movement of this gang and took
necessary steps to intercept it. One of our
patrols was fired upon by this gang on the 11th
March resulting in the death of one other rank
and injuries to three others. Our security
force, however, pursued the gang and located
the camp of Mowu Angami. Soon after the
mid-night of 15th/16th March, Mowu Angami
and his Second-in-Command Loviche
Angami along with some weapons of Chinese
origin and incriminating documents were
captured by our troops near the camp. Mowu
Angami and Loviche Angami have been
brought to Delhi. Their interrogation is in
progress.

Another gang of China returned Nagas led
by Issac Swu entered Nagaland on the night
of 14th/15th March. Our security forces made
efforts to intercept them and as a result, there
were four clashes with the gang on the 17th
March 1969. In these clashes, 2 hostile Nagas
and 1 self-styled officer along with some
quantity of arms were captured. Two more
hostiles from Issac Swu's gang were captured
yesterday. There was no casualty on our side.
As a result of action by our Security Forces
Issac Swu's gang has scattered itself into
several smaller groups. These are being given
a hot chase by our security forces. 10 China
returned hostiles have been apprehended by
our security forces during the last few days.

It is a matter of satisfaction to us and I am
sure the House would join with me in
congratulating the State Government of
Nagaland as well as Security Forces for the
success that their combined efforts have
achieved. We hope that this will convince
the small misguided elements among the
Underground Nagas to revert to the path of
peace and reason and work for the
progress

[Sardar Swaran Singh.] and prosperity of Nagaland in accordance with our democratic Constitution and tradition.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: May I appeal to Members to keep themselves within the restriction of seeking clarifications and no further comments or speeches. Yes. Mr. Rajnarain.

साथ ऐसा सभ्य जनतंत्रीय व्यवहार हो जिससे उन नागाओं में जो अभी गिरफ्तार नहीं हैं अपने आप यह भावना पैदा हो कि हम अपने से सरेखर कर देंगे तो हम पर कोई ज्यादाती नहीं होगी ?

THH DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given plenty of suggestions for action.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जो चाइना में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए नागा लोग गये थे और जो पारी-पारी से आ रहे हैं उन लोगों के दिमाग में एक मनोवैज्ञानिक परिवर्तन हुआ है कि वे स्वतः सरेखर करने की स्थिति में हैं ? यदि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है तो क्या सरकार हमारे इस सुझाव को मानेगी कि जो अपने को नागाओं के अफसर और कमांडर-इन-चीफ कहते हैं, वे लोग जो गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उन लोगों के साथ ऐसा बढ़िया सलूक हो जिसका कि अफसर इन लोगों के ऊपर यह पड़े कि गिरफ्तार होने वाले लोगों के साथ भी भारत की सरकार सभ्य जनतंत्रीय व्यवहार करती है ? जो उनके कुछ लोगों में मनोवैज्ञानिक परिवर्तन आ रहा है, जैसी कि मुझे जानकारी कराई गई है वहां के कुछ लोगों द्वारा कि ऐसा परिवर्तन आ रहा है वे लोग यह मानते हैं कि जितनी मुस्ती दी दिखाई जा रही है कि लोगों ने उनको चारों तरफ से घेरा देकर पकड़ा उतनी मुस्ती नहीं है, इस पर हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है, वे लोग पकड़े गए हैं, लाए गए हैं, यहां उनसे जांच पड़ताल हो रही है, मेरा सिर्फ पाइंट यह है कि क्या सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी कि जो वहां पर सरकार बनी है उस सरकार की गतिविधि को ऐसा सबल और सुनियोजित बनाए जिससे उस सरकार के प्रति आस्था उन नागाओं में भी बने जो आज अपने को रिबल कहते हैं और जो गिरफ्तार होकर आए हैं इन्टरोगेशन के लिए, उनके

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: If there is a change of attitude in the mind of the Naga hostiles including those who have returned from China, I would welcome that change, and we have always dealt with this problem in the spirit that they are our own countrymen and they might be misguided, but we have never had any approach of vengeance or any approach of vindictiveness, but where lawless elements are involved a certain measure of firmness is also equally necessary, and this is the policy that we have pursued, and we hope that the situation in Nagaland would return to normal before long.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Madam, first of all I congratulate the Government and its military officers who have achieved the capture of the rebel leader who had gone to China. But apart from this may I also know from the Government as a matter of clarification whether I am not right in saying that firmness is required not only because it is a problem of some Naga hostiles who are off and on returning from China but also because the political situation on that side is rapidly changing, the disturbing East Pakistan and other political situations? All this requires firm handling by the Government. In this connection may I know from the Government whether they are aware that there is a necessity that a process should be developed for what I might call effective integration of the Naga people with the Indian aide

or Indian culture, as I might call it. In this connection I wanted to know what process the Government contemplates, apart from the military effort, to integrate the Naga people, with the Indian culture in the Indian side of the border.

Secondly, Madam, as he had rightly stated, there is an apparent split in the Phido group and may I know whether the Government is aware that a criticism is levelled against Government by knowledgeable persons who have visited Nagaland and who are staying in Nagaland that the treatment of the Government of the pro-Indian elements in the Naga rebels is not as courteous as is given to anti-Indian Nagas. If I may mention for your information there is a view that the anti-Indian Nagas are given a very good treatment by the Government of India by giving them jeeps and other conveniences to visit this place and that place while the pro-Indian Nagas led by Rani Gidalu are denied that pleasure. I want to draw the Government's attention . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: ... to the very serious nature of this allegation and I want to know from the Government what steps they propose to take about this particular, aspect of the matter.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: These are questions which really do not concern the present military action but I would like very briefly to give my comments on the two points that have been raised. The hon. Member has, I think, talked unintentionally of their integration into the Indian culture. Let us not forget that Nagaland is part of India and the culture of the Nagas is the culture of India. Therefore we should not think in those terms.

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SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We are in India but still we have a National Integration Council. Why should we have a National Integration Council then?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please; let him reply.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Mr. Gupta knows the purpose of the National Integration Council. Bengali culture is Indian culture.

श्री राजनारायण : नागालैंड के कल्चर को रेस्ट आफ इंडिया के कल्चर से अलग कर लीजिये । सवाल का जबाब नहीं है ।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: The Punjabi culture is Indian culture. Similarly the Nagas culture is also Indian culture. And we should encourage tendencies by which regional cultures are developed because they are all part of Indian culture.

About political action for an effective integration of the Naga people with the rest of India that is a matter which is evident. We have got representatives of Nagaland in our Parliament, in this august House and also in the other House, and they are most welcome. In other parts of our country too they have accepted jobs with Government and with other non-governmental organisations outside Nagaland. This process is a continuous one and the Government there which is functioning under the Constitution is the most visible form of their integration politically.

The second question that has been raised is not based on facts. It is not correct that anti-Indian Nagas are given better treatment or that pro-Indian Nagas are neglected. That will be very unwise for any Government or any organisation to do and it is not being done.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhargava. Now, may I appeal to Members to only just ask their questions for clarification? There are many names here.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I want to have two clarifications from the hon. Minister. Firstly I would like to know what steps are being taken to reward the commendable work done by our security forces; and secondly what, steps are being taken to bring to the notice of those who signed the agreement for cessation of operations when the agreement was signed on behalf of the underground Nagas that this is regarded as a serious breach of that agreement and what steps do they intend to take to see that the agreement reached at that time is not violated in this fashion?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: With regard to the first I am sure that the fulsome recognition and appreciation which has been exhibited and shown by this hon. House is the biggest recognition. The question of military awards and the rest will certainly be considered by the Army Headquarters on merits.

As regards the second question about the agreement, obviously going to China and procuring arms from there is a "very clear violation of the agreement regarding cessation of operations and it is for this reason that stiff action is continued to be taken so that this may be stopped.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA (Rajasthan): May I ask the hon. Minister whether any offer of amnesty or any other attractions have been offered to the I Naga hostiles to surrender and whether any advantage of such an offer has been taken and if so how many Nagas have surrendered?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I am afraid I am not aware of any such offer at the present moment. Which period is in the mind of the hon Mem-

ber? On earlier occasions from time to time it had been notified that any person in possession of illicit arms if he surrenders those arms by a particular date no action would be taken. If that is in the mind of the hon. Member, that took place quite some time back.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA: I am asking whether any offer of amnesty has been made to these hostiles to surrender, these people who have come from China. Some of them may have been disenchanted with China and they may like to surrender. Has any offer been made to them?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think it will be premature to make any such offer. They have come back with arms and they have with great effort tried to effect entry and to talk that language at the present moment is

डा० भाई महावीर (दिल्ली): मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उनमें यह कहा है कि जब इस गिरोह ने हमारी सेना की किसी टुकड़ी पर हमला किया तो उसमें एक जवान मारा गया और तीन घायल हुए। समाचार-पत्रों में यह रिपोर्ट थी कि छः मिसिंग हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे छः जवान मरे हैं या उनके बारे में अगर कोई खबर नहीं है तो क्या उनको घायल हुआ या मरा हुआ समझा जायेगा, या उन के बारे में कुछ भी जानकारी सरकार के पास नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय ने बताये उनसे मालूम होता है कि अब तक कुल शायद 14 ऐसे चीन से लौटे हुए प्रशिक्षित नागा विद्रोही पकड़े गये हैं। समाचार-पत्रों के अनुसार 200 की तादाद का यह गुप था। इन 200 में से बाकी कितने कुल पकड़े गये, कितने छूट कर के निकल गये? और यह माओ अंगामी जो हैं इनके साथ कितने और लोग इस तरह से अधिकार में

लिये गये हैं, कैबिनेट में हैं, क्या उन से पूछताछ की जा रही है ?

तीसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पहली बार इन्होंने माओ प्रगामी को पकड़ा गया था 1957 में और बड़े मान सम्मान के साथ, अच्छे सलूक के साथ, जैसा राजनारायण जी ने कहा, एक साल के बाद छोड़ दिया गया था। फिर कई बार पाकिस्तान गये, लन्दन गये। तो क्या सरकार इसी तरह का सलूक, जिस को अच्छा सलूक बताया गया है, अब भी करने का इरादा रखती है या इन लोगों के लिये हमारे देश का कानून लागू होगा ? अधिक स्पष्ट मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारी सेना की टुकड़ी पर हमला किया, कुछ जवानों को मारा, यह मारने का जो अपराध है इस अपराध के बारे में क्या हमारी सरकार जो इस देश का कानून है उसके अनुसार इन लोगों के विरुद्ध भी कार्यवाही करेगी ? या कोई पोलिटिकल या दूसरे फ्रेमवर्क सामने ला कर के और अच्छे सलूक के नाम पर चुपचाप सारे मामले को रफा दफा कर दिया जायेगा ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Madam, there are three points that are being asked. About those who are reported to be missing, six of them, they have all come back. So there is no one who is missing now.

The second question relates to the newspaper reports that two hundred people had been arrested. These reports are not correct and they are not based on any authentic information.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: How many actually have been arrested?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have said in my statement that ten of them have been arrested so far. Now, the third question relates to his own way of thinking about the manner in which Mowu Angami should be dealt with. Every citizen in this country is entitled to be dealt with according to law and in accordance

with the provisions of the Constitution and the same will apply in this case.

SHRI M. VERO (Nagaland): Madam, I want to make one small submission. General Mowu and his party were arrested and they have been taken into custody for interrogation. I am really glad and I congratulate the security forces and the Government of Nagaland. In the meantime, the Government and the security forces in Nagaland are actively taking another quick step to trap more Chinese-trained hostiles in the State. In view of all these delicate matters, which directly deal with and involve security measures, I wish the Calling Attention motion was not put, but since it has come to the House, I would like to tell the House that anything discussed within this House should not prejudice the future course of action in dealing with the Chinese-trained hostiles in Nagaland. There should not be any indiscriminate raid on all the underground which may lead to a breakdown of the peace agreement because . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are making a suggestion. You must ask for clarification.

SHRI M. VERO: It is a submission. (Interruptions.) All underground people are not supporting the Chinese collusion. There are large parts of the underground section which are totally opposed to the communist collusion. Therefore, the Minister of Defence should instruct the Armed Forces in Nagaland to use their high sense in distinguishing the anti-communist group and the pro-communist group in the underground camp. Otherwise, our Government will be a failure. If we keep all of them at a par, the Chinese-trained communists and the other Naga hostiles, then we will make them united to fight against us. Further, I would urge on the Government of India to see that adequate measures are taken to rehabilitate the underground people who are

LShn M. Vero.] willing to lay down their arms and willing to lead a peaceful life in the villages or elsewhere.

SARDAR SW AR AN SINGH: I would like to say that I am in broad agreement with the approach that has been suggested by the hon. Member who represents Nagaland. Our parliamentary way of life is such that these matters are bound to be raised on the floor of the House, but I do not think that there is any desire in any part of this august House to create tensions or political tensions as the hon. Member mentioned and it is the unanimous desire of this House, that the problem of Nagaland should be resolved and that peace should be resolved and that peace should be maintained there. All our efforts are in that direction. The security forces have to deal with situations which are at times difficult and delicate and in performing this rather difficult task they have shown firmness coupled with discrimination. That is why sometimes even we are misunderstood. So far as the rehabilitation of hostiles, who would like to revert to a normal, peaceful life, is concerned, I would like to encourage that process and if the hostile elements give up their hostility and do not resort to the taking up of arms, certainly ways can be found by which peace may be restored there and those who might co-operate in that process also can be looked after in a manner which is satisfactory from every point of view. There is no doubt in my mind that we want to encourage this process.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Both the newspaper reports and the Minister's statement refer to security forces, that they have made this capture, but I suppose they are part of the regular army. Although the term 'security forces' is used, I suppose they are part of the regular army which is operating in Nagaland.

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH: It is true that the main burden is carried by the army, but there are some regi-

ments of the Border Security Force also there and they are under the operational command of the army. Therefore, I am using the expression 'security forces' rather than the army

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got four more names here on the Order Paper. I do not know whether all the four should be called or I may go to the parties which have not spoken. Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : हम लोगों को विशेष रूप से प्रश्न पूछना था और इसीलिये हम लोगों ने इसमें अपना नाम दिया है;

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, हम लोगों का प्रस्ताव था इसलिए हमें पूछने दें।

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Madam, I would like to know from the Defence Minister whether some hostile Nagas are going to China for training as well as for arms and also to Pakistan for getting arms and training. What security arrangements have been made by the army to prevent such people from going to China or to Pakistan and what co-ordination and co-operation is there between the Indian Government and the Burmese Government? He himself said that some of them were there on other side of the border. May I know whether any action has been taken by the Burmese Government to comb these people and see that they are prevented from crossing the border?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Our security forces at the border have been taking stringent action to prevent the movement of Nagas from that area into Pakistan or crossing over to Burma, but notwithstanding all the precautions the terrain is such that some few of them can always sneak out and also can sneak in. About the second question, the Burmese Government, their army units and security forces, have been dealing

with the Nagas. If these lawless elements or groups are roaming about, particularly armed, then that country takes action against them. Several Naga hostiles have been killed in clashes with the Burmese armed forces earlier.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : हमारे सैनिक जवान और अधिकारी बढ़ाई के, पुरस्कार के पात्र हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह के होस्टाइल नागाज को जो चीन से ट्रेन्ड हो कर आये थे उनको अपनी गिरफ्त में लिया ।

म सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच में सरकार की ढिलमूल और कमजोर नीति का यह कारण नहीं है कि इस तरह के नागा लोग हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा कर अपने दुश्मन देश में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं, शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण भी प्राप्त करते हैं और मानसिक प्रशिक्षण भी प्राप्त करते हैं । और मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने को कितने नागा चीन गये और कितने लौट कर आये शुरू से लेकर अभी तक, और कितने उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है । यह संख्या मैं शुरू से लेकर अभी तक की जानना चाहता हूँ केवल अभी की नहीं ।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने अभी तक यह जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि इन होस्टाइल नागाओं का सचमुच में हेडक्वार्टर केन्द्रीय स्थल, कौन है । क्या यह कारण नहीं है कि सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण जो सरकार की समर्थक हैं, वहाँ पर जो महारानी गुयडालो हैं, जो एक शक्ति के रूप में है, जिनके साथ हमारी सरकार ने कुछ एग्रीमेंट किया था और उस एग्रीमेंट के पूरा नहीं होने के कारण और उनके साथ अच्छा सलूक नहीं होने के कारण, आज वह भी विद्रोह के रास्ते पर जाने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

मैं सरकार से कुछ और बात भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार फिर उसी कांड

की पुनरावृत्ति करेगी जिस कांड को सरकार ने 1957 ई० में दुहराया था और सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण, सरकार के गलत कदम के कारण इन्हीं अंगामी को मौका मिला पाकिस्तान और इंग्लैंड जा कर फिजो के डाइरेक्शन लेने का और फिर वहाँ से लौट कर हजारों विद्रोही नागाओं को चीन ले जाने का ।

एक सवाल मैं और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ जो इंटरोगेशन हो रहा है उसके दौरान क्या सरकार ने यह पाया है कि चाइनीज ने उनसे कहा हो कि जब वह आक्रमण करे उस समय नागा विद्रोही भी हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जायें । इस तरह का कोई सबूत चाहे वह कागज में हो या इंटरोगेशन के द्वारा मिला हो, उसके बारे में क्या सरकार इस सदन को जानकारी देगी ?

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH : I do not know how to answer all these questions because partly it was a speech, and the hon. Member even while dealing with specific problems cannot get over the complex about what he chooses to describe as wrong or weak policies of the Government of India. He himself has noticed the opposite viewpoint that has been put across even by Members from the opposition about the manner in which this problem should be dealt with. About the specific points that have been raised, the number of Nagas who have gone over to China from time to time cannot be exactly given, but in the other House the Home Minister gave the figure of 4,000, and at the same time he added that he cannot be held down to this figure because this is only an approximation. Maybe the number is not that large, maybe

slightly less than that. About the headquarters, there is no such thing as headquarters of the hostiles. There are various groups amongst them. We should keep all that in mind when we try to probe on such issues. I do not know why the Rani Gaidilu matter is brought into this because this had got nothing to do with the main Naga

[Sardar Swaran Singh.] problem, and the hon. Members who are trying to introduce that element into the present discussion are not fully aware of the exact stand of the Rani Gaidilu. That is a specific local problem and that has got nothing to do with the overall Naga problem. We did not commit any mistake in 190T, and surely there is no question of committing any mistake now. While dealing with Mowu Angaini we have to deal with him, as I have said, in accordance with the Constitution, in accordance with law and in accordance with the necessities of the situation. The result of interrogation I am not expected to give.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : इसे विशाल भारत-वर्ष के पचास, पचपन करोड़ देशवासियों की जो सरकार है, उसने 200 नगाओं को पकड़ कर अपनी बहादुरी बतायी। यह कोई बड़ी भारी बात तो नहीं कही जा सकती तब भी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर मैं श्रीमान् से पूछना चाहूंगा। श्रीमान् ने बताया था कि नागा लोग भी हमारे देश के ही हैं, नागा लोग इंडियन हैं, ऐसा आपने कहा, लेकिन आपके कल्चर को वह स्वीकार करते हैं यह बात तो मैं नहीं मानता हूँ।

आपका कल्चर?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: What is श्री निरंजन वर्मा : आप नागा भारत का कल्चर। एक बात बताने का कष्ट कीजिए, आप सुरक्षा मंत्री हैं, क्या आपको यह ज्ञान है कि पीकिंग रेडियो ने अभी एक दो दिन पहले इस बात की घोषणा की कि बंगाल के नक्सलवाइट एक बीकली पेपर के उद्धरण से हमें यह मालूम हुआ कि कुछ लोगों ने ऐसे गलत काम किये जिन कामों के कारण हमारा नक्सलवाड़ी विद्रोह खत्म हो गया और उसके साथ साथ नागा लोग जो प्रशिक्षण करके लौटे थे वह उस असफल नीति के शिकार हो गये और वह नागा भी विद्रोह नहीं कर सके और भारत सरकार उसमें सफल हो गई। तो पीकिंग

रेडियो ने जो कोट किया है, वह वेस्ट बंगाल के किसी पेपर का हवाला देते हुए यह बात कही है। तो हम समझते हैं कि आप सुरक्षा मंत्री होते हुए क्या इन सब बातों पर भी ध्यान रख रहे हैं कि पीकिंग रेडियो ने यह बात किसको लक्ष्य करके कही और यदि आपका ध्यान इस ओर गया है तो क्या आप उन लोगों पर निगाह रखने का यत्न करेंगे ताकि नागा लोगों को भी ये लोग गुमराह नहीं कर सकें।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: This is not a solitary instance where Peking Radio quotes some newspaper reports to put across a particular angle. This has happened in relation to several countries. If the hon. Member is very much interested in listening in to Peking Radio, he will be impressed by the manner in which they quote the Pakistani newspapers, both West Pakistan and East Pakistan.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : उनको सुनना चाहिये, उनको सुनने में किसी किस्म की बाधा नहीं आनी चाहिये लेकिन काम अपना करना चाहिये।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: All that I said is, if you are interested in that and you listen in, you will find that several newspapers from Pakistan are quoted from time to time when they want to put across a particular viewpoint. Even while criticising India, I have noticed on many occasions, instead of saying directly anything, they are reported to have quoted some newspaper reports in some other capital. This is the type of thing which is not uncommon. As to what action should be taken against other parties inside the country is a matter which concerns either the State Governments or the Home Minister.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): May I know from the hon. Minister whether he agrees—or does he not agree—I mean as far as the Naga

rebellion is concerned it was partly or mainly due to foreign missionaries particularly of western origin? It is true that we now talk about the China-trained Naga guerillas, which is very much current, but in view of the fact and in view of the statement of Mr. Vero also that there is another underground, which is anti-communist and definitely western-oriented, still functioning in Nagaland, will the hon. Minister assure this House whether his Security Force? are taking proper care of that western-oriented or, may I put it a little more bluntly, American-oriented Nagas still functioning there or will they give a son-in-law status to them?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is difficult for me to accept this direction of orientation. Anybody who resorts to lawlessness, whatever may be his orientation, is to be tackled by us, and we are tackling with all the lawless elements irrespective of their orientation.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): I just wanted to submit that there is a very severe propaganda in Nagaland that their culture is in danger. Let nothing be said, let not the impression be conveyed, that India does not want to safeguard their conventions, their culture and their traditions.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I fully agree. In my own way I did attempt to project that approach when I said that Nagaland culture is as much Indian culture as Punjabi culture or Bengali culture. I fully support that approach. I would like to add only one thing that there are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland. Sometimes this thing is mentioned. At the present moment there are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland, in any part of Nagaland.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three more names. What do they want? Do they want to be called, because it is 1.10? It can be

closed now. If they wish, they could just put short questions. Mr. Shejwalkar.

श्री ना० कु० शेजवालकर (मध्य प्रदेश): क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जिस प्रकार उन्होंने बतलाया कि 4 हजार से अधिक लोग चीन में गुरिल्ला वारफियर की ट्रेनिंग के लिए गए हैं, तो उनमें से अभी कितने शेष बाकी रह गए हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस प्रकार क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन लोगों को इंडाविटनेट भारतीयों के साथ प्रेम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think he has answered this question. It has been answered. So, I call Mr. Rewati Kant Sinha.

REFERENCE TO MINUTES OF 41ST MEETING OF THE COMPANY LAW BOARD

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, I have to make a request.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must not be annoyed. Be brief.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Only one minute, Madam. This is only a request. Madam Deputy Chairman, references were made to certain investigation reports and other things in the course of the debate. The Finance Minister will be saying on the Birla affair. I have got before me....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? YOU ask a question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You first listen. I have got before me the copies of the minutes of the 41st meeting of the Company Law Board on December 1, which deal with the