

and control of erosion. Most of such afforestation works are in the watersheds and serve the purpose of erosion control and moderation of floods in the small watersheds. Such works also "reduce flood hazard by the control of silt inflow in water channels. A good deal of the afforestation works-undertaken under successive plans for watershed, protection in the catchments is located along the banks of drainage channels.

The Working Group for the Fourth Plan has also recommended schemes of afforestation, combined with engineering structures for: control of erosion along the stream banks, to be taken up under the State Plans.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE ;

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Madam Deputy Chairman, with your permission, I want to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the latest developments in Pakistan, viz, abrogation of the Constitution and placing the country under martial law.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Madam Deputy Chairman, may I make a submission before I read out the statement? The hon. Foreign Minister happens to be in the other House and if you wish that he should come here and read out this statement in response to the Calling Attention Motion, I would request you to fix some other convenient time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the House to decide. If you are willing to answer this Call Attention Motion, you may do so.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH; I am prepared to read out the statement and answer questions also.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: We would very much like to hear the Foreign Minister. Madam Deputy Chairman, you may take it up after the Foreign Minister is free from the other House.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu and Kashmir): As soon as he is free from the other House, he will come here.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House desires that the Foreign Minister himself should read out this statement, then the Deputy Minister will not read it now. I am told that the Foreign Minister will be here in another 15, 20 minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): We can have this at 3 o'clock.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is coming here in 15 minutes' time.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh): Let us take up this after lunch.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know how; the Foreign Minister would be occupied otherwise. As soon as he is free from the Lok Sabha, he will come and answer this.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: We may have it at 12.30.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Deputy Minister is no doubt very efficient. But, still ...

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): I don't quite understand this. Simply because one is a Deputy Minister, it does not mean that he is not capable of answering questions, I think that the hon. Deputy Minister is a very capable Minister and it will not be far from the truth if I say that he is better than many Cabinet Ministers.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We are not questioning his ability. He is as

,good or as bad as any other Minister. But he happens to be not a member of the Cabinet. I think it is better that in an important matter like this the Minister in charge who is a Cabinet Minister answers questions. This is no reflection on Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): I have been in this House ever since 1956. I fear that this will be setting up a bad, a very bad, precedent, if you don't allow the Deputy Minister to answer questions. Then, there will be a demand that for all the questions only Cabinet Ministers should give the replies. I don't think you should take up this responsibility.

श्री राजनारायण : मैडम, आप एक समय निश्चित कर दीजिये, नई बारह बजे करिये, दो बजे करिये, तीन बजे करिये, जो चाहे करिये ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not taking upon myself any responsibility. There is also no need to make any such comment here. The Deputy Minister himself said that, if the House wanted that the Foreign Minister himself should reply to this motion, then he would not begin with his statement till the Foreign Minister came from the other House. I said that it is for the House to decide whether he is to answer or the Foreign Minister himself should answer.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There will be no precedent and there is no questioning of the ability of Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House so decides that the Deputy Minister can answer the questions, then he may start reading the statement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam Deputy Chairman, why are you asking him to read the statement? This is not going to be a precedent. We are not at all questioning the ability of the Deputy Minister. We thought that it would be better if the Foreign Minister himself replied to this important question. Let him come and make this statement.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम, देखिये, जब हम लोग चेंबर में थे तो चेयरमैन साहब के सामने यह प्रस्ताव आया . . .

श्री अवधेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह : चेंबर के अन्दर हुई बात को यहां मत कहिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : . . . जरा सुनिये । यह प्रस्ताव आज कांग्रेस के हित में उस ओर से आया शुरू में कि मिनिस्टर कंसर्नेड लोक सभा में रहेंगे और चाहते हैं कि जब वह आ जायें तब वह बोलें और उसी के समक्ष प्रस्ताव यहां पर डिप्टी-मिनिस्टर ने भी किया, तो न इनकी कोई हेठी है और न इनकी कोई तौहीन है । इसलिये मैं एक बात सफाई से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह नहीं हो सकता कि जब मिनिस्टर लोक सभा से आयें तभी वह यहां पर भाषण करें, इसके लिये आप यहां पर समय प्वाइंट कीजिये ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: if that is so, then the Deputy Minister will reply.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not in a position to fix any other time, as I don't know the programme of the Foreign Minister.

श्री राजनारायण : तो तीन बजे करिये । यह उचित नहीं है कि राज्य सभा श्री दिनेश मिह जी की स्वेच्छा पर अपने डिमक्शन को चलाये । एक समय को आप निश्चित कीजिये ।

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): You may fix 12.30 tentatively.

श्री राजनारायण : साईं बारह का समय कर दीजिये ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want the Foreign Minister to answer this, I am prepared to go so far. As soon as he comes here we shall begin; otherwise, the Deputy Minister will read out the statement and finish the business now.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Madam, hon. Members are aware that during the last few months there have been widespread expressions of democratic urges in Pakistan and the people of Pakistan have been demanding changes in the political system which would result in greater popular participation in the government of the country. This upsurge of popular feeling resulted in a Round Table Conference from 10th to 13th March, 1939, between the Government and the Opposition leaders. At this Conference Government of Pakistan accepted a federal parliamentary Government and conceded the demand for direct elections based on adult franchise.

The political situation in Pakistan did not stabilise even after this agreement. On the evening of 25th March, 1969, President Ayub Khan, in a dramatic move, handed over power to General Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army. Immediately on assumption of power, General Yahya Khan placed the whole of Pakistan under Martial Law and assumed the powers of the Chief Martial Law Administrator. The Constitution was abrogated, National and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved and the President, the Governors and the Council of Ministers both at Centre and in the Provinces ceased to function with immediate effect.

With the people of Pakistan we have ties of history and culture and we are close neighbours. We are naturally interested in stability, peace and progress of Pakistan. It has been our constant endeavour to establish good neighbourly and

friendly relations with Pakistan. Unfortunately, we have not met with much success so far. Despite the present difficulties in our relations, we earnestly hope that relations between India and Pakistan will be normalised and will lead to friendship and co-operation in many fields.

We have no desire to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Pakistan. It is for the people of Pakistan to decide the Government they would like to have and political and economic policies that are best suited to their national interest.

We are confident that the people of Pakistan can settle their internal problems according to their national genius. For our part we wish Pakistan and its people well and they have our good wishes for their progress and prosperity.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Govinda Reddy, when you put questions, you should be careful.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY:

We are not interested in interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan. But, this martial law has dealt a severe blow to the democratic movement for the establishment of a democratic way of life in Pakistan.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL (Andhra Pradesh): Is there any democratic movement in Pakistan?

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Gen. Yahya Khan is a hard-liner against India because he was responsible for concluding an agreement for the supply of arms by Russia to Pakistan. In view of the fact that Russia, China and the U.S.A. are vying with one another in supplying military hardware to Pakistan, I would like to know the reaction of the Government and its assessment regarding the impact on Indo-Pakistan relations which are already strained by the imposition of martial law and the assuming of power by Gen. Yahya Khan, I would like to know whether they had any warning

through our High Commissioner stationed in Pakistan regarding the latest developments that have taken place in Pakistan. I would also like to know whether they have had discussion? with the Ambassadors of Russia, USA and China—of course the Chinese Ambassador is not hero—that by the supply of military hardware to Pakistan and in view of the fact that the present Martial Law Administrator is a hardliner tensions will grow and there is further danger ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a-1 hypothetical.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: . . . when it is coupled with the synchronisation of the Chinese provocations.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This part of the question is all hypothetical.

SHRI SYED AHMAD (Madhya Pradesh): Has the hon. Minister been able to follow the question?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Madam, the main fear of the hon. questioner appears to be what effect these developments in Pakistan will have on our relations with Pakistan. It is very difficult to give any kind of assessment. As I have already said in the statement our desire is to have the best possible relation—friendly and neighbourly relations with Pakistan and we hope that when things settle down this process will continue.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Madam, he did not answer my question as to whether they have taken up with China, Russia and the U.S.—with regards to the supply of arms to Pakistan.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ruled it out. Mr. Mohta. -

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: I can put two questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later on.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA (Rajasthan): May I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that pro-Chinese elements in East Pakistan like Maulana Bhasani had started a dialogue with their counterparts in West Bengal which was to be detrimental to the security of this country? How does that matter stand now after the military takeover in Pakistan?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Where do you live?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Madam, we know of many developments which are taking place in this part of the sub-continent and we are very vigilant about it and whatever we have to do to safeguard our interests and security will be done by us.

SHRI A. D. MANI: While we sympathise with the people of Pakistan for the travails through which they are passing may I ask the Minister whether these developments have had any effect on the trek of refugees from East Pakistan into West Bengal border? This is a very important matter with which we are concerned, the refugees from East Pakistan coming into the West Bengal border. And the second question I would like to ask him is this; has he drawn the attention of the Soviet authorities either in Delhi or in Moscow to the inadvisability of supplying arms particularly at this juncture when the whole country is in a state of flux and going through a turmoil?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Madam, I have not got any precise information as regards the effect of these developments in Pakistan on the refugees who are coming from East Pakistan to India and I am afraid I cannot give any information as to whether their inflow has increased or decreased.

As regards drawing the attention of the USSR about arms supply to Pakistan, our views have been made known to them time and again and

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even now our viwes will be expressed to them. We very much hope that not only USSR but even other powers will not interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan, which will complicate matters.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): In view of the deep involvement of China in East Pakistan and neighbouring areas and . •

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL: West Pakistan also.

SHRI C. D. PANDE:.... also West Bengal Government having some sort of ideological identity with them ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Rubbish.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: The Minister will reply to my question. You can shut out Mr. Mohta; you can't shut me out.

The West Bengal Government has shown in no uncertain terms their desire to encourage or instigate subversion in a protracted manner; in view of these things and also in view of the fact that the West Bengal Government does not like that our Border Security Force should be stationed there . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is this? He can say all kinds of things?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please come to your clarification.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: I am putting the question and the Minister will reply. The West Bengal Government has categorically represented to the Government of India that the Border Security Force should be removed from there and they have also, as we have seen from the debate day before yesterday, said that they do not like the presence of the Central Reserve Police there; in view of all these will the Government of India take effective and definite steps so that the border between West Bengal and East Pakistan is sealed under the care of the military so that subversion may not, succeed?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I think I can allay the hon. Member's anxiety about the security of our borders by saying that the security of our borders is in very safe hands of our security forces and he need have no worry about it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kajnarain; his name is there.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh): I would like to put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Madam, I would also like to ask a question.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: I have to put my second question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you I will allow you one more question; it need not be immediately after the first.

श्री राजनारायण : जब सदन में शांति हो तो मैं कुछ पूछूँ, अशांति में तो बात समझ में आती नहीं। पहला प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि पाकिस्तान में जो फौजी शासन का परिवर्तन हुआ है, क्या भारत की सरकार उसको कानूनी मानती है, कानून की दृष्टि से क्या सही है और उसकी पुनः मान्यता का प्रश्न भारत सरकार के सामने उठता है या नहीं।

श्री ब्रज किशोर प्रसाद सिंह : नहीं उठता है।

श्री राजनारायण : क्योंकि, सरकार को क्या इस बात की भी जानकारी हुई है कि इंग्लैंड एक बहू ले रहा है कि पुनः मान्यता का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिये, अमरीका दूसरा बहू ले रहा है। मान्यता का पुनः प्रश्न अमरीका के लिये उठ रहा है। भारत के लिये भी इस समय स्वस्थ कानूनी राय क्या है उसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि इसी से लग जाता है—जिस समय इसकदर मिर्जा से पावर लिया था अयूब ने और जिस समय अयूब से पावर लिया था याहिया साहब ने—इन दोनों स्थितियों में क्या फर्क है? मॉर्गल

लों का डिक्लेरेशन अयूब ने किया था, मार्शल लों का डिक्लेरेशन याहिया ने किया। अयूब को मार्शल लों एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर किसने बनाया और याहिया को मार्शल लों एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर किसने बनाया। मार्शल लों एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर जनरल याहिया को अयूब ने बनाया तो इन दो बातों में बहुत फर्क है—क्या प्रेसीडेंट अयूब तीन महीने बाद फिर अपने पद पर वापस आ जायेंगे। इस सारी बातों को ज़रा शांति से समझा जायेगा तो समझ में आ जायेगा।

उपसभापति : अब समझाने का वक्त नहीं है, पूछने का वक्त है।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय, दूसरी बात कहता हूँ। इसके दो आस्पेक्ट हैं। क्या इसके दोनों पहलुओं पर भारत की सरकार ने अच्छी तरह से विचार किया है। एक पहलू तो है शासन का परिवर्तन। इस शासन के परिवर्तन से भारत के संबंधों में क्या नया मोड़ होगा और रूस चीन के संबंधों में क्या नया मोड़ होगा? आज पाकिस्तान की जो हथियार मिल रहे हैं रूस से और दूसरे मुल्कों से, उसके संबंध में भारत की सरकार उन मुल्कों से, इस परिवर्तन को देखते हुए, किस ढंग पर आग्रह करेगी। तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

सरदार रघुबीर सिंह पंजहजारी (पंजाब) : यह आपको पाँचवाँ प्रश्न है।

श्री राजनारायण : तीसरा है। यह कह देना कि यह पाकिस्तान का अन्दरूनी मामला है, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं फिर इसको बहुत जोरों के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत और पाकिस्तान अभी कुछ साल पहले, 15 अगस्त, 1947 तक, एक थे। आज भी एक बड़ा भाई भारत में है और छोटा भाई पाकिस्तान में है। माँ भारत में है और बाप पाकिस्तान में है। पति भारत में और पत्नी पाकिस्तान में है। इतने झटूट संबंध भारत

और पाकिस्तान के हैं और इस तरह से इसको निजी मामला कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारे मित्र श्री पांडे ने अपना सवाल साफ नहीं कहा क्योंकि उनकी जवान लड़खड़ाती है। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अखबारों की सम्मति देखी है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान का एक महासंघ हो जो सांघिक कानून के जरिये चलाया जाय और जिसमें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान, सिंध, पख्तूनिस्तान—बिलोचिस्तान और पंजाब के हिस्से हों।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask for clarification.

श्री राजनारायण : अब आप देखिये कि वहाँ पर 15 हजार हथियार जमा हो चुके हैं जिनमें श्री मुट्टो के भी हथियार शामिल हैं और ये हथियार मार्शल लों लाभू होने के बाद एकत्रित किये गये हैं। यह कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है। श्री मुजीबुरेहमान ने एक पत्रकार को क्या कहा, क्या सरकार ने उसको देखा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान में फौजी शासन आ गया है, मार्शल लों आ गया है और इस मार्शल लों से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की आन्तिकारी जनता को कितने दिनों तक दबाया जा सकता है। क्या सरकार ने इन तमाम चीजों को देखा है और आज वह कौनसी जनतंत्रीय और संवैधानिक कदम उठाने जा रही है जिससे पाकिस्तान की जनता अपने आन्तिकारी शासन परिवर्तन के कार्यक्रम को अबाध गति से चला सके और भारत की जनता के मन में ऐसी भावना पैदा न हो कि वह भी पाकिस्तान की शक्ल की ग्रहण करे।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Madam, the main question posed by the hon. Member is whether the Government of India would give recognition to the present regime in Pakistan or not. All I can say in that

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connection is that what ever kind of government the Pakistan people want to have inside their own country, it j is their own business. We have to I deal with whoever is in power at the time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Having regard to the fact that there has been, of late, large scale politicalisfiction among the broad masses of Pakistan born out of their intense desire for the democratic way of life and larger autonomy, 'also, having regard to the fact that certain wire pullings may b_e discernible in the scene in Pakistan today, having regard to the fact that the new regime may agttin indulge in a hate-India campaign-

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is hypothetical and I rule it out.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: and may indulge in military adventurism Bgainst India, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India consider it advisable to have a flexible approach to this problem, keeping in view the necessity of normalising our relations with Pakistan, by way of making renewed efforts for a no-wiar pact with Pakistan. . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; That will do.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will they institute a joint consultative machinery with the new government and at the same time be prepared for any military adventurism from thfel country?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH; Most. of the points raised by the hon Member have been replied to am the rest are hypothetical. All I car say, is that it will be our endeavoui fo improve our relations with Pakis. tan to the best of our ability. A: regards their propaganda against u and any military adventurism :is»ains us. I have already said that w

will meet that to the best of our ability.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi): May I know from the hon. Minister if he ha_s given thought to another aspect of the developments? Since so much ferment and so many dramatic changes havj taken pJuce in Pakistan, is the Government thinking of reconsidering the question of implementation of the Cutch Award, under which we are giving away 310 square miles of Pakistan? Madam, it is very relevant, since we do not know whether this particular gift of land will settle our relations with Pakistan and restore harmony and good relations with them, particularly after the new mil tary dic.atorship has come into power there. If that does no: happen, the whole purpose of the Award and the settlement will be defeated. With regard to the Farakka talks that have been going on, is there any purpose in pursuing these talks with them, when we do not know the nature and shape of things to come in Pakistan, till things settle down?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: ji think this is beyond the scope of the Calling Attention Notice.

DR. B. N. ANTANI (Guj&rat): In the light of information I have been receiving from Cutch, after this sudden development in the political situation of Pakistan, may I know if the Government of India contemplate tightening up their defence measures on the border of Cutch and particularly in the \area where, as my hon. friend just now pointed out, the work of demarcation of boundary is going on?

SHRT SURENDRA PAL STNGH: I have already answered that.

DR. B. N. ANTANI: In the light of information that I have been daily I receiving from Cutch. . .

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:
Would you very kindly pass the motion on to us?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: So far as the statement goes, according to me, it is all right. I have nothing to say, in so far as it goes, but I am surprised they have missed some facts here which are in the official Press release from the Pakistan Embassy, on the eve of the military takeover by General Yahya Khan, for example. Surely they are in possession of it and it should have been included. On the 21st of this month Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from Dacca appealed to all sections of the people for peace at all levels and he pointed out that anti-social and antidemocratic forces were creating a situation in order to justify the kind of thing which has happened now, i.e., a take-over by him. Now, that is a very significant fact, because it seems the Opposition in Pakistan is contending that some of the chaotic conditions and other things that were created were the result of a machination in order to find justification for Mr. Ayub Khan surrendering power to the Chief of the Army. Now, this point should be noted and he should also have noted it in the statement. I rely on the official Press release circulated by the Pakistan Embassy. Again, on the 21st or so, the Law Ministry of the former Pakistani Government circulated a draft Constitution amendment Bill based on the parliamentary system, adult franchise and autonomy for the States, saying that the Opposition leaders could consider it. The matter was under discussion. At the same time they should have noted that Mr. Haroon, who was just now the Governor of West Bengal, said that now his function would be to work for the restoration and establishment of parliamentary democracy and adult franchise. These are very important facts. This should be noted, because in the assessment of the Government it should be realised that the whole thing had been done, not Mr. Ayub Khan, but maybe

friends of a ruling clique, consisting of twenty families of Pakistani imperialists, big bureaucrats, in order to forestall the developments that were taking place under the impact of a great, massive and mass movement in that country for the establishment of parliamentary democracy. That should be always a part of the assessment, on the basis of what has been said...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask for clarification.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This will not do. As I said, the Pakistan Embassy release is there. This is one thing. I do not wish to go into the controversies, because the statement has been made. I want that the Ministry should study the thing. As I have said, I am not opposed to what he has said, but the omissions I am pointing out. It is a plan of the arch reactionaries to forestall this thing. We have all sympathies for the people of Pakistan...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That will not do until I finish.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must finish now. Come to the point of clarification.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are giving me chance to ask for clarification, but please understand what is there in a Calling Attention Notice. This Calling Attention Notice is meant for expressing opinion or various points of view in the House...

HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. C. D. Pande has expressed his opinion. All I can say is, Mr. Pande, you should be sent to Ranchi, you should be sent to Ranchi immediately.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must come to the calling attention please.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am giving an opinion. You have allowed

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta,]

him to bring in the West Bengal Government. You did not rule it out. Why? Anti-Sovietism, anti-Communism, and now it is anti-West Bengal Government. . .

SHRI CD. PANDE: He should not be taken seriously. But see the words he has used. He says that I should be sent to Ranchi. He should be sent to a leper asylum. You should know what language should be used. You are absolutely 'an illiterate brute to say what you like.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We have now this. I shall move a resolution for you to be sent to Ranchi. I am full of affection for you.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: God save me from your affection.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: I would not advise him to go as far as Ranchi but to go to Agra which is very near.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam Deputy Chairman, I think it is a good suggestion. If he goes to Agra, then it will be not only he but he will make them such that all of them will have to be sent to Ranchi.

Madam, I think these things are to be taken into account. We should be extremely cautious in speaking on the situation. We must not allow any opportunity to that naked military dictatorship which has been established to exploit statements in India in order to bolster themselves up and project communalism there. On the contrary every statement that we make in the House should be in praise of those people who are fighting for the establishment of democracy. Madam Deputy Chairman, before I sit down, as a citizen of a neighbouring country, without interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan in any manner, I would like to pay our tribute to the glorious fighting people of Pakistan.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only a suggestion for action.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI: I would like to know whether the Government has taken note of the fact that there is likely to be certain foreign intervention in Pakistan, especially the Chinese, and if they have taken note of it, whether the Government would make it clear that they will not stand by silently if there is any intervention by any other foreign power. I would also like to know whether the Government would take a clear stand that they would only support a democratic form of Government in Pakistan and not be a party to the suppression of the people's rights in Pakistan.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Madam, we are not aware at the moment of there being any interference by any foreign power in India. But as I said earlier, we would very much want and desire that no foreign power should meddle in the affairs of Pakistan because that will only increase tension in that area and something might be done which may come in the way of establishment of good relations between India and Pakistan.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made it clear in your statement.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: I want to know whether our High Commissioner in Pakistan has made any report to the Government of India and, secondly, after this imposition of martial law in Pakistan whether they have taken up afresh the question of supply of arms by Russia and U.S.A. to Pakistan.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards the report of our High Commission in Pakistan, they keep us informed all the time. It is very difficult for me to disclose the information received from them. As for our drawing the attention of the Russian Government about the supply of oil arms, etc., all I can say at the moment is that as far as we know the supply has not been discontinued, but our views on this subject have been made known to the Russian Government.