

[श्री राजनारायण]

की आवश्यकता नहीं है, और सेना भी रहे जो सेना मौजूदा आधुनिकतम हथियारों से लैस न रहे और समय पर जो हमारा कर्तव्य हो उस कर्तव्य का हम पालन न करें। यह सब न कर के यदि हम शांति, अहिंसा का नाम लें तो यह हमारे लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है। मैं अपने को गांधियाइट जानता हूँ और इस लिये मानता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने भी कहा कि जब मौका आये तो इस समय हथियार का इस्तेमाल न करना बुद्धिमत्ता है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वहाँ पर बे चन्द दो लाख गोरी ने बीस लाख कालों पर एकतरफा जा कर के अधिपत्य कर लिया तो उनके विरुद्ध हथियार क्यों न इस्तेमाल किया जाय। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा का डिबेट पढ़ा जाय, उसमें कहा गया था कि सैन्य शक्ति का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये और ब्रिटेन से कहा जाय कि वह मिलिट्री ऐक्शन ले। ब्रिटेन ने इकोनामिक ऐक्शन लिया लेकिन वह भी पूरी तरह से नहीं लिया। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे लिये काम-नवैल्य में रहने से क्या लाभ है। हमारे कांग्रेस से अलग होने का एक मूल कारण यह भी रहा है कि हमारा यह कहना था कि कामनवैल्य से हम अपने को अलग करें। हमारा यह कहना था कि कामनवैल्य में गोरे-काले दोनों हैं और अगर कामनवैल्य में रहेंगे और कालों के ऊपर जुल्म होगा, अत्याचार होगा तो हमारा कर्तव्य बस यहीं समाप्त हो जायेगा कि हम एक मिनट खड़े हो कर के उनके प्रति शोक प्रगट कर दें। तो इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। वहाँ सेना भेजो। वैसे जब आप कच्छ की रफ्त कर रहे हैं तो वहाँ क्या भेजेंगे। अगर कामनवैल्य से आप अपना नाता रिश्ता तोड़ सकती हैं, यह आप के अधिकार में है। कामनवैल्य से हिम्मत करके आज अगर भारत नाता रिश्ता तोड़

ले तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से बहुत से लाभ होंगे और भविष्य में ब्रिटिश शक्ति को दबाने के लिये हमारे हाथ में ताकत भी रहेगी।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा एक प्रस्ताव कल आयेगा कि यह राज्य सभा चाहती है कि हमारी सरकार यू० के० की सरकार से यह आग्रह करे कि वह अपनी शक्ति को वहाँ पर भेजे और जो अत्याचार अनाचार, बदमाशी वहाँ गोरी के जरिये कालों पर हो रही है उसको रोके। तो हमारा यह कहना है कि भारत सरकार कामनवैल्य से अपना नाता रिश्ता तोड़े और यू० के० की सरकार से आग्रह करे कि तुम्हारे पास शक्ति है, तुम दूसरी जगहों पर अपनी सेना भेजते हो, इस लिये तुम अपनी सेना वहाँ भी भेजो ताकि रंगभेद को बुनियाद पर जो बहुसंख्यक जनता पर गोरे अल्पसंख्यक लोगों का अत्याचार हो रहा है, वह रुके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next item.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You should give some direction as to how we are going to deal with it.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

We can pass an agreed Resolution.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CROSSING BY NAGAS INTO BURMA
EN-ROUTE TO CHINA FOR ARMS AND
TRAINING

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported crossing recently by a large group of Nagas into Burma en-route to China for arms and training.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Madam, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, this matter has been discussed in the House on several occasions during the last session and current session. The last such occasion was the debate on the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, Continuance Bill— 1968 on 4th March, 1968.

The Government have thus kept Parliament informed from time to time on this matter. They share the concern of the Hon'ble Members about these reported movements. According to our reports, received recently, a few small groups have managed to sneak across our border into the territory of our friendly neighbour Burma en route to China. We take a very serious view of these illegal activities.

In spite of obvious problems posed by the geographical features of the area and the rugged and densely forested terrain, our security forces have been doing their best to prevent such illegal movement. Our security forces are making every effort to guard the border but some small groups do manage to filter through these areas at times. Government are taking steps to further tighten up the security of the international border in order to prevent, as far as physically possible, infiltration across it.

This movement across our border into Burma and through Burma into China, has been condemned not only by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and the Church Leaders, but also by the more responsible sections of the Underground. We hope that the pressure of public opinion in Nagaland where the vast majority of the people are for peace and a peaceful settlement of this internal problem, and the strength of opinion in the rest of the country will bring these misguided extremist

elements of the Underground Nagae back to the path of reason and peace.

This movement is confined to the extremist elements of the Underground. Our security forces are fully vigilant and will not hesitate to take whatever action is necessary to safeguard our international frontiers and prevent any foreign army or armed personnel coming or going across it.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know from the Minister whether it is not a violation of the agreement to send the Underground Nagas for training and to display the arms which they bring back when they return from that place and to show the arms which they have brought before the public and try to intimidate the loyal Nagas?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is true that under the terms of the agreement for the suspension of operations the Underground Nagas had undertaken not to go outside the country and receive military training or to bring arms from outside. This is a violation of the terms of the agreement and we have from time to time pointed this out to the Underground leaders who have expressed their inability to have a proper check on this because some of the extremist elements are carrying on these activities which are condemned by them.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण दत्त पानीवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि हाल ही में भूमिगत नागाओं की संख्या 20 हजार कूनी गई है और क्या यह भी मालूम है कि उनको चीनी सेना के डंग पर पुनर्गठित किया गया है और उनको चीन तथा पाकिस्तान से इतने हथियार मिल गये हैं कि वे चाहें तो कई साल तक गुरिल्ला लड़ाई चढ़ सकते हैं? क्या यह भी सही है कि जो युद्ध बंदी की मियाद बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है वह सिर्फ इसलिए कही गई है जिससे

(श्री श्रीधर दत्त पालीवाल)

ज्यादा तैयारी करने का, ज्यादा उपद्रव और विद्रोह करने का मौका मिल सके ? क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि ये सब समाचार 6 मार्च के दिल्ली से प्रकाशित नेशनल हेराल्ड में छपे हैं पहले पृष्ठ पर और उन्हें भेजा है उसके स्टाफ रिपोर्टर ने कलकत्ता से ५ मार्च को ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इन सब बातों की जानकारी है, और अगर जानकारी है तो इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार क्या प्रबंध कर रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है वह सही है कि अन्डर-ग्राउन्ड नागाज में ऐसे आदमी हैं जो चीन से भी संबंध कायम कर रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान से भी उनका संबंध है। वे वहाँ मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग भी पाते हैं, हथियार वगैरह भी लाते हैं, लेकिन यह कहना असंभव है कि कितने हथियार आ चुके हैं, कितनी सहायता मिली है और क्या उनकी फौज की तादाद हो गई है। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य को मैं यह इतमीनान दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की सारी परिस्थिति हमारे ध्यान में है और हर संभव एक्शन लिया जा रहा है ताकि वहाँ की स्थिति हमारे कान में रहे।

SHRI M. VERO (Nagaland): May I know:

(a) whether the Government has received any information regarding the training camp located in Northern Burma adjacent to Nagaland, where the hostiles are given training by the Chinese?

(b) Is it not a fact that a section of the Underground Group and the public of Nagaland are opposed to the hostiles' contact with China? If so, what support, the Government of India is contemplating to give to the Nagaland Government to deal effectively with the likely situation that

is apprehended as a result of the Chinese hand?

(c) Has the Government asked the Burmese Government to help in intercepting the Hostiles who go to China through Northern Burma? If so, what was the response from the Burmese Government? If not, is the Government of India taking up the matter with the Burmese Government afresh?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The hon. Member is quite right in saying that the majority of the Nagas do not approve of these moves. The Deputy Minister did mention this in his statement. We are not aware of any training camp in Northern Burma but it is true that some groups of Nagas or rather Individuals do go, according to our information, across Northern Burma. We have been in touch with the Burmese Government over this matter and we have found them understanding and cooperative and they are trying to do whatever they can in the matter. If the necessity arises, the matter will certainly be taken up with them again.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): May I know from the Prime Minister in view of what Mr. Pali-wal has said and in view of the news that has come to us that in the last meeting of the Underground Naga Government they discussed, at the instance of China, whether they should adopt Communism or socialism and one of the Generals who had gone to China is now in Hanoi and he has taken some people there for training, whether the Prime Minister does not think that since we entered into the Cease-fire Agreement a new military and political situation has come about? According to press reports, the Government of Nagaland is also very much worried. I would like to know what is the present assessment of the Prime Minister regarding the military and poli-

tical implications of the new situation when the extremists among Nagas have taken over and the moderate in the Naga Underground Government have been pushed aside.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have said just now that although a certain group is becoming more extreme the numbers of others are larger and we certainly hope that they will prevail. We are in constant touch with the Government of Nagaland and we will render them whatever help they feel is necessary in this regard.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra) : Some of my colleagues have made a reference to the news that has appeared in the 'National Herald' yesterday. May I bring to the notice of the Prime Minister another news from the same paper which says:

"According to experts, the arms secured by the underground Nagas from Pakistan and China are sufficient to wage a "delayed action guerilla war" for some years.

The request by the new underground leaders for extension of the cease-fire is interpreted by informed sources as a move to gain time for completing preparations before hitting hard. Taking advantage of the cease-fire the underground Nagas have also collected considerable funds. Their financial position was never so good as now. Their agents are also touring the villages and asking the people to prepare for the "war of liberation." j

This is a news from a very responsible paper—The National Herald, Delhi Edition—and I would bring to the notice of the Prime Minister that from various sources it is said that the situation in Nagaland is going out of control and if immediate action against these Underground Nagas is not taken, it is likely that the situation would be as serious as is in Vietnam to-day. Under these circumstances, instead of giving more

opportunity to the Underground Nagas to prepare themselves—I have not read the whole statement and it seems they are having dress rehearsals and they are going from village to village—may I know whether they are prepared to take immediate action against the Underground Nagas who have formed their own Government, Assembly and Constitution and are treating themselves as an independent nation in our motherland?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Madam, Government is not dependent on newspaper reports for knowledge of what is happening in different parts of the country. We are very much concerned with what is happening in Nagaland, and we are very closely in touch with all authorities, military and civil. We are fully aware of the situation. This matter has been discussed here many a time, so I do not think we can say there is anything new. We are well dealing with the situation and we shall continue to deal with it in the interests both of Nagaland and the country as a whole. I can assure the hon. Member that the situation is not at all out of control.

प्रो० सत्यव्रत १ सिद्धान्तालंकार (नाम-निर्देशित) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात में कोई सच्चाई है कि नागालैंड की जो कि भूमिगत सेना कही जाती है उसकी संख्या 20 हजार के करीब है। 20 हजार संख्या अगर नहीं है तो 10 हजार होगी, अनियुक्ति कहाँ तक हो सकती है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है लेकिन अगर सेना की संख्या 20 हजार है तो हम जानते हैं कि जब अपने देश के अन्दर भूमिगत युद्ध हो रहा था ब्रिटेन गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ तो हमारे भूमिगत जो थे उनके अलावा जो पृष्ठगत लोग थे वे कितने अधिक थे तो अगर भूमिगत लोगों की संख्या 20 हजार है तो बाहर के लोगों की संख्या कितनी ज्यादा होगी इसका

[प्र० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार]

स्वयं अनुमान किया जा सकता है। पहली बात।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागा लोग अपने बार्डर लांघ कर बाहर जाते हैं और उनमें से कुछ पकड़े भी गये हैं लेकिन यह कहा जाता है कि भूमि ऊँची नीची है, इधर उधर जाती है, तो निकल जाते हैं निकल जाते हैं तो निकल जाते भी होंगे, तो निकलते हुए पकड़े जाते हैं या नहीं और अगर निकलते हुये पकड़े जाते हैं और अगर आते हुये पकड़े गये हैं तो उनकी संख्या क्या है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह मुझे कुछ आश्चर्य हुआ जो उन्होंने इस सिलसिले में ब्रिटिश का नाम लिया। क्योंकि वहाँ पर जो भी हो रहा है, जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि अधिकतर नागा शान्ति चाहते हैं और भारतवर्ष के अन्दर रहना चाहते हैं और ये दूसरे जो हैं, जहाँ तक हमारी इत्तिहा है, उनमें आपस में भी फूट है, जैसा कि मैंने कई दफा इस सदन में बताया है। संख्या देना तो ठीक नहीं है। जितनी बड़ी बतलाई गई है इतनी बड़ी संख्या नहीं है। लेकिन उसके सही आँकड़े क्या हैं यह हमारे पास हैं नहीं, और जो इन्सला है भी वह बतलाना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि वह मेरे ख्याल से उनको जानना भी नहीं चाहिये कि हमको क्या मालूम है और क्या नहीं मालूम है।

श्री बिमलकुमार भग्नलालजी चौरङ्गिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो इत्तिहा है वह नहीं बतलाये, इसकी हमें कोई आवश्यकता नहीं कि हम उसे जाने लेकिन हम यह बखुर जानन चाहेंगे कि जब से यह सौजन्यायर किया उसके बाद से विद्रोहियों की शक्ति में और संख्या में वृद्धि हुई अथवा नहीं। पहली बात।

दूसरी बात यह कि जो आपने बताया कि ब्रह्म देश की सरकार हमसे सहकार करती है तो जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पछा था कि जो नागा लोग इधर से

निकल जाने वाले हैं उनको इंटरसेप्ट क्यों नहीं किया और किया तो कितने लोगों को किया।

तीसरी बात यह कि हमने जो नागालैंड बनाया वह इन्सिले कि वहाँ पर शान्ति रहेगी और वहाँ के लोगों की इच्छा की पूर्ति हो मगर उनकी भी, उनके कुछ लोगों की भी, आकांक्षा की और हम लोगों की, हमारी, आकांक्षा की भी पूर्ति नहीं हुई कि वहाँ पर शान्ति और व्यवस्था हो सके, तो ऐसी दृष्टि से जो हमने निर्णय किया था उस पर भी पुनर्विचार करने का क्या सरकार सोच रही है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है कि अगर नागालैंड नहीं बनाते तो क्या ज्यादा शान्ति होती या कम शान्ति होती। दूसरा प्रश्न आपने पूछा कि जो बर्मा में लाग जाते हैं, उनके बारे में तो वहाँ कुछ पकड़े भी गये हैं, हमारी तन्फ भी जो जाते हैं वह भी कुछ पकड़े गये हैं लेकिन संख्या देना उचित नहीं होगा।

SHRI P. C. MITRA (Bihar): Just now the Prime Minister said that she does not depend on newspaper reports, but I would like to know whether her attention has been drawn to a statement made by Mr. Jamir, a Deputy Minister, which statement has appeared in the Statesman on 17th February, 1968 and in which he has given details of figures, the number that went to China and came back properly trained there, and the number that has again gone there for training, and approximately the number of hostiles also I want to know whether Deputy Minister Mr. Jamir's information was based on any reports received by the Government, or he gave it on the basis of his own calculation. Besides, he has also stated in that statement that loyal Nagas are also affected by the hostile Nagas, that taxes are being realised from them by the hosti-

les and the Government forces do not put any check on their activities. These are very serious matters. Now the Deputy Minister made that statement and it appeared in the press. Will the hon. Prime Minister explain this?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I did see that statement, Madam. I think Shri Jamir had discussed what he had collected on his own. I do not know if they were based on Government reports.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa): The Government may have information of their own, but we depend to a certain extent on newspapers. Today's 'Times of India' carries a report from Kohima that recently five hundred Nagas have been sent to China *via* North Burma for guerilla training, and it seems that this truce period is being taken advantage of by those Phizo-ites and others to prepare themselves for a final onslaught. May I know whether the Prime Minister is prepared to declare this underground Government as an unlawful organisation under the Unlawful Activities Act and take all stringent measures against them, and also help those other loyal Nagas so that they can also fight against the hostile Nagas with the co-operation of the Government of India?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Madam, we are doing everything possible to help the loyal Nagas and to strengthen them.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Madras): The statement of the hon. Deputy Minister for the main question was, if I may say so, one which showed the utter helplessness of the Government to prevent infiltration both into Nagaland and into areas outside of Nagaland. This is the impression we get. I would like to ask the Prime Minister whether, Parliament having constituted the

State of Nagaland—the Nagaland Government is there—whether it is fair to carry on negotiations with the underground Nagas without reference to the State Government there. So long as we adopt such a work-need policy with regard to this —

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask a question.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: This is the question; this is the thing that leads to weaknesses of this kind, leads to infiltration, guerilla training, and all the rest of it. It may be that the Government is not led by the reports appearing in the paper*, but it is the bounden duty of the Government to go into the matter connected with the reports, assess it properly, analyse it properly, ascertain things and have definite information. Newspapers are there to give information both to the Government and to the public, and it cannot be simply brushed aside on the ground that Government does not go by newspaper reports. Therefore I would like to know if Government is at least prepared to take a strong attitude and see that any negotiations with the underground Nagas are conducted only through the agency of the State Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Madam, the entire basis of the hon. Member's question is wrong because whatever we have done in Nagaland has been in full consultation with the Government of Nagaland. As regards newspapers I did not say that we brush them aside. What I said was that our knowledge is dependent on newspapers. It is often gained earlier than the newspaper reports and is more detailed,

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Madam, I have always pleaded for peaceful negotiations. But in view of the repeated violations of the agreement, may I know from the Prime Minister

[Shri M. P. Bhargava]

whether the time has not come when the Nagaland policy needs a fresh appraisal?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Nagaland policy and all policies are constantly being freshly appraised.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Madam, this problem has two aspects. One aspect is that some Naga hostiles are crossing the Indian frontiers and going to China or Pakistan through Burma. The other aspect is that of late there has been increased communication between the Naga hostiles and the rebel Mizos and Kukees through Manipur. May I know from the prime Minister, in the case of the first aspect, since the Government of India's security measures have so far failed—even after strengthening these security measures same fresh groups of Naga hostiles have been crossing into foreign countries . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. We do not have much time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, Madam, I want to know what effective steps the Government of India is contemplating to prevent further escalation of it in that part of our country?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: From the very beginning, Madam, that is what we have been trying.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Dr. K. L. Rao to make a statement.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER
RE. REPORTED LANDSLIDE
AND OBSTRUCTION IN THE RIVER
BURIGANDAKI IN NEPAL**

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Madam, a news item appeared this

morning about the reported landslide and obstruction caused by the new Buri Gandak and the threat to life and property in North Bihar. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar has been contacted and according to the information available with the State Government till this morning, the situation is as follows:

The landslide has taken place not on the Buri Gandak river but on Bun Gandaki, a tributary of the Narayani, i.e., Gandak river at a place near Aru Ghat bazar, about 50 miles north-west of Kathmandu in Nepal. The landslide is reported to have caused an obstruction of a height of about 50 feet across this river, thereby holding up water. Officers of the Bihar Government consisting of the Secretary, Irrigation Department, the Chief Engineer Irrigation and the Chief Engineer, Gandak Project, have left Patna this morning by an aeroplane of the State Government for an aerial inspection of the spot. They are expected to return by this afternoon when more details will be available.

The Gandak Barrage now under construction at Bhaisaiotan, Valmiki-nagar, is 110 miles from Arughat Bazar, and any breach of the landslide and the resultant rush of water is likely to be largely absorbed as valley storage between Aru Ghat Bazar and Valmikinagar. While heavy floods are unlikely, the situation has to be carefully watched and precautions taken. The Government of Bihar has alerted all the concerned officers. As the floods in Gandak may also affect areas in U.P., the U.P. Government has been advised in the matter.

After the return of the Officers from the inspection and on receipt of further information of the Bihar Government a further statement will be made in Parliament. One of the senior officers of the Central Water and Power