

3. Barasat-Hasanabad
4. Rajgir-Bhukhtiyarpur
5. Bhagolpur-Mandar Hill
6. Shantipur-Nabadwipghat

Northern Railway—

7. Rohtak-Gohana
8. Barhan-Etah
9. Akbarpur-Tanda
10. Bhildi-Raniwara
11. Nawanshahar-Doaba-Rahon
12. Pathankot-Joginder Nagar
13. Batala-Qadian
- 14'. Kalka-Simla

North Eastern Railway—

15. Mathura-Virndaban
16. Madosing-Mirzapur Ghat Section

Northeast *Frontier Railway*—

17. Mariani-Jorhat-Neamati
18. Lataguri-Ramshai
19. Barjeeling-Himalayan
20. Tezpur-Rangapara North

Southern Railway—

21. Sagara-Talaguppa
22. Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar
23. Mettupalayam-Ootacamund
24. Shoranur-Nilambur
25. Bangalore City-Bangarpet
26. Madurai-Bodinayakanur

South Eastern Railway (N. G. Section—

27. Naupada-Gunupur
28. Rupsa-Talband
29. Satpura Railway
30. Purulia-Kotshia
31. Ranchi-Lohardaga
32. Dhamtari Branch

Western Railway—

33. Chhuchhapura-Hankhara
34. Krvsamba-Umarpada

35. Jhagadia-Netrana
36. Choranda-Motikoral
37. Samni-Dahej
38. Godhra-Uunavada
39. Piplad-Deugadhbria
40. Joravarnagar-Sayla
41. Champaner-Shivrajpur
42. Dobhoi-Timba Road
43. Broach-Nambusar-Kavi
44. Chhota-Udaipur-Jumbusar
45. Ankleshwar-Rajpipla
46. Chandod-Malsar
47. Nadiad-Pihij-Bhadran
48. Nadiad-Kapadvanj
49. Billimora-Waghai
50. Morvi-Ghantila
51. Bhavnagar-Talaja-Mahouwa
52. Ujjain-Agar
53. Morvi-Tankara
54. Kunkava-Derdi
55. Prachi-Road-Kodinar
56. Talala-Delvada
57. Hadmatia-Jodiya
58. Ningala-Gadhada-Swami Narayan
59. Than-Chotila
60. Botad-Jasdan
61. Fatehpur-Shekhawati-Churu
62. Sanganer town Toda Raisingh
63. Ghandhidham-New Kandla.)

12 NOON

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**LIST OF UNBEMUNERATIVE BRANCH
LINE MIZO REBELS IN MAY ON A TRAIN
CARRYING AN ADVANCE PARTY OF
TROOPS AND ON AIJAL TOWN ON JUNE
16, 1967**

श्री बिमल कुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया
(मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं आपकी आज्ञा
से निम्नलिखित घटनाओं की ओर गृह-कार्य
मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

(क) गत मई मास में सैनिकों के एक अग्रिम दल को ले जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी पर सिलचर ऐजल रोड पर कोलोसिव के निकट मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा दिन दहाड़े कथित आक्रमण जिसके फलस्वरूप रेलगाड़ी पूरा तरह नष्ट हो गई, नौ सैनिक मारे गये तथा पांच घायल हो गये ; और

(ख) मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा 16 जून को ऐजल कस्बे पर कथित आक्रमण जिसमें राज्य के उद्योग विभाग के एक अधिकारी की मृत्यु हो गई और आठ अन्य व्यक्तियों का अपहरण किया गया ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, a party of security personnel on patrol duty was ambushed early in the morning of 23rd May, 1967 by Mizo hostiles on the Silchar-Aijal road near Kolosib. There is no rail link between these two places. As a result of firing by hostiles, 15 security personnel were killed on the spot and one was seriously injured. He has also later succumbed to his injuries. The hostiles fled away before our reinforcements could reach the site of ambush.

On the night of 16th June, 12 persons were kidnapped by the Mizo hostiles in different batches from some areas of Aijal town. The security force, ambushed a gang of hostiles and in the course of an encounter, one hostile and one kidnapped person namely, Lelrinmawia, Superintendent of Industries, were killed. One Mizo hostile was also captured in the encounter. Three of the kidnapped persons were also recovered in the same encounter. Another amongst the kidnapped was released by the hostiles on the 17th June. 29 suspects have so far been apprehended in this connection. Two more kidnapped persons have also been recovered.

श्री विश्वकृष्णर मन्नालालजी औरडिया :
श्रीमान, यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा प्रतिदिन इस तरह की हरकतें
908 RS—4.

बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं और आपका विभाग उस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए जैसा कि हम से अक्सर कहा जाता है कि उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही प्रतिदिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है, परन्तु देखने में यह आया है कि सरकार के प्रयासों के बावजूद भी मिजो विद्रोहियों की प्रगति अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारे कई अधिकारी तथा दूसरे लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई और घायल हो गये ? तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध कोई ठोस कदम हमारी सरकार उठाने जा रही है या नहीं ताकि उनकी प्रगति को रोकना जा सके या फिर जिस गति से वह अभी तक चल रही है, उसी गति पर रहने वाली है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is no use merely mentioning increasing in speed and decrease in speed. I do not want to take a complacent view of what is happening in Mizo Hills but certainly we are taking very firm steps and the recent activities, which they have intensified, are the result of certain steps we have taken. I would mention in this respect the regrouping of village population which is the most important step—khas kadam, as you might say—and it is a very important step that we have taken in this matter. The idea was that in the Mizo hills the whole population is scattered in small groups in the hill area and what the M.N.F. rebels used to do is to take advantage of the scattered condition of the population. They tried to terrorise them, get money out of them and they used to get supplies also and it was difficult for the Security Forces to give them the necessary protection. Therefore it was thought that it is much better that we concentrate the population so that we can give them some security. That is why the whole population was regrouped along the Silchar-Aijal Road. This exactly has hit the rebels because they are not getting the necessary therefore they have become little more rash. Therefore they are a bit more rash.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.] trying to attack our Security Forces having some ambushes here and there and their attempt is how to terrorise the people loyal to the administration. All the persons, who are kidnapped, are servants or people connected with the District Administration there. The idea is to demoralise the people who are with the Government. Therefore they made these attacks on Aijal people. A legitimate question can be asked: 'How did they come to the bigger town and kidnap the people?' Aijal town itself is a very peculiar place. It is scattered in the hill areas and these people, in order to kidnap people, need not come from outside. They can stay in Aijal, even mix with the people because they are part of the people, and quietly in the evening, under the pressure of arms, take away the people. On this particular occasion, we had some intimation that some such attempt was likely to be made. Therefore anticipating this, we had also kept some ambushes round about Aijal. Therefore immediately after they arms were found and it is very well tried to kidnap the people, we could force an encounter with these people and recapture from Pakistan. We have raised this some. I am telling these because this is the question with Pakistan and Pakistan situation there. I must say that this is a practically always repudiates this. The serious question. I cannot say it can be free arms found are without any marking and from certain difficulties.. (Interruptions) they cannot be identified whether they because our approach is two-fold—trying to be supplied from 'A' or 'B' country. That get the support of the people who are loyal to is the normal technique adopted by these us, trying to cultivate our relations with them people. We are very much aware of the but trying to be firm with those who are sensitive character of this area and that is trying to be disloyal to us. This will have to why we will have to have some national be the way of dealing with these people and if policy also there. we continue with firmness this policy for some time more, I think the results will be on our side.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :
मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग मिर्जा विद्रोहियों की कार्यवाही में मारे गये हैं, क्या उनके वारिसों को मुआवजा देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है ? यह तो एक बात है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मिर्जा विद्रोहियों से शन्न पकड़े गये अथवा नहीं । अगर पकड़े गये तो किन देशों के बंदे और क्या उनके बारे में जाच की गई अथवा नहीं ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्थान सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्व का है और इस दृष्टि को सामने रखते हुए सरकार प्रयत्न तो कर रही है, परन्तु मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि इससे भी और अधिक प्रयत्न किया जाय ताकि यह जो डेलिकेट प्वाइन्ट है, उस पर हम अपनी शक्ति को कन्सेन्ट्रेट कर सकें जिससे कि हमें कोई खतरा न पहुँच सके ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is quite right. Even on this occasion some arms were found and it is very well tried to kidnap the people, we could force an encounter with these people and recapture from Pakistan. We have raised this some. I am telling these because this is the question with Pakistan and Pakistan situation there. I must say that this is a practically always repudiates this. The serious question. I cannot say it can be free arms found are without any marking and from certain difficulties.. (Interruptions) they cannot be identified whether they because our approach is two-fold—trying to be supplied from 'A' or 'B' country. That get the support of the people who are loyal to is the normal technique adopted by these us, trying to cultivate our relations with them people. We are very much aware of the but trying to be firm with those who are sensitive character of this area and that is trying to be disloyal to us. This will have to why we will have to have some national be the way of dealing with these people and if policy also there.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :
आपने मुआवजा के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया मैंने यह पूछा था कि जो लोग वहाँ पर मारे गये हैं क्या उनके वारिसों को मुआवजा दिया गया या नहीं । अगर नहीं दिया गया है तो क्या सरकार उनके बारे में भविष्य में सोचेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About those who have died, I have not got the information here but I am sure the local Administration must have given them compensation and if they are not given by now I will try to see that enough compensation is given.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR (Rajasthan): The Minister, has thrown light on the present situation and the Government's awareness and the action taken in this regard. I would draw attention to the press report in "The Indian Express" of 2nd Jun.—'Radio Peking lauds Mizo rebels' which says:

"Radio Peking's open support and praise for the Mizo insurgents is viewed by official circles here as direct involvement of China in the armed rebellion in the Mizo Hills.

"Though it was widely known that Chinese instructors were imparting training to Mizo rebels in guerilla warfare at about half dozen training centres in Chitagong hill tracts of East Pakistan, the Communist China h'd so far tactfully avoided any comment or statement extending any support to the rebels' movement."

I would like to know from the Minister whether this thing is true and, if it is true, in spite of the action to regroup the villages and giving them security and it was praised also sometime ago; in the report published on 9th April, 1967 this year, it says:

"Today for these 50,000 Mizos, the dreaded midnight knock on their door is a thing of the past, the unlawful 'tax-collector' does not make his appearance . . .

"True, the Mizo misses his ancestral home. But the peace and security he enjoys in the new surroundings and the economic opportunities he can look forward to are more than adequate compensation."

Sir, I would like to know why, in spite of the fact that they are settled in those village group centres, the rebels are increasing in greater numbers. They are more aggressive. They go and take away the officers, not only one or two but many, and kill them. On the 19th of June ten officers of the security force were kidnapped. Also the local people were kidnapped. So I would like to know

from the hon. Minister whether the rebels are on the increase, whether they are getting more and more aid from China and whether they are getting more and more support from the neighbouring two countries that are hostile to India.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned some Press reports. Sir, it is true and on some occasions we have also mentioned the fact that China is taking interest in these rebellions or armed conflicts wherever they did take place in India. This is their technique of developing revolutionary struggles in India.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): They want to liberate India.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: And that is how they treat these troubles as liberation struggles. That is why this question becomes a little more important; its dimensions become a little more important and that we should take note of from the national security point of view. We are quite aware of the position that there are some Chinese instructors instructing some of these people in Pakistan. So we are quite aware of this position. There is also some sort of contact between the Naga hostiles and the Mizo hostiles and the contacts between them are also developing. That is why I observed that we cannot take a complacent view of this matter which becomes a matter of national security.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Punjab): Sir, there was curfew on the night of 16th June in Aijal town when the kidnapping incident took place. As stated by the Minister, the Mizo hostiles raided various houses in various localities while kidnapping twelve persons. May I know the circumstances under which their movement was not detected by our security forces anywhere in the town? Were our security forces on duty in the town that night? Was any of them found remiss in his duty? Has any enquiry been made in this regard?

[Shri Bhupinder Singh.]

My second question is this. Aijal town has been the target of activities of Mizo hostiles on a number of occasions. Have the Government even considered the desirability of cordoning off this town in order to prevent the entry and exit of armed Mizo hostiles in and from the town? Have they set up any check-posts on the roads and paths connecting Aijal town with the area surrounding it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I anticipated this question and had given certain information, that, even though there was the curfew, it was not necessary for these people to come from outside. They were based on the people. They lived with the people themselves, and taking advantage of it they whisked away certain people in different corners of the town. It is not concentrated population as in the village group centres. It is not something like Delhi where continuous population centres are there. So that point has to be taken note of. We had some intelligence agency there in order to prevent this. We had ourselves kept some check-posts round about the town of Aijal, and that is why we could recover five kidnapped people that very night and we could kill one or two hostiles. So that is the explanation to the first question.

The other question was whether the town was cordoned off from other areas. Sir, I do not know what is understood by cordoning off areas. Now this is the administrative centre of the district. You cannot cordon off the administrative centre from the remaining area. It is the centre of activity and it will have to be continued as such. But at the same time certain check-posts, etc. will have to be kept there, and they are kept there.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): From the replies of the hon. Minister it is not clear as to what is actually going on there. He says that some people come and stay there and later

on they kidnap our people. At the same time there are reports that the Peking radio has opened a special camp to do propaganda in the same area where these Mizos are living. I want to know whether China's interest is very much increasing in that area of late. If so, what are the other steps that we propose to take in the area to see that the people live there in peace and security?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About China's interest, I have already mentioned. The only question is that those people who are loyal, I mean the general run of the people, the rank and file of the people, will have to carry on with their developmental activity. We help them and that activity is also going on.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह मंत्रालय को यह पता है कि कुछ विदेशी शक्तियाँ हमारे देश में ऐसी कार्यवाहियाँ करवा रही हैं। और हमारा जो नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रंटियर का इलाका है, आसाम, मीजो, नागालैंड, यह सब जितना भी एरिया है, इसको हिन्दुस्तान से अलग करने की कोई साजिश चल रही है और इसका तात्पर्य पूर्वी पाकिस्तान, बंगाल और अरुणाचल, इन सबको मिला कर के कोई दूसरी स्टेट बनाने की योजना के साथ है ; और अगर यह सही है तो सरकार इस चीज के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: China, as I said, is interested in the Mizo hostiles. Likewise is Pakistan, and their interest in them shows that they would certainly like to have carved out some of the areas there so as to take them from out of the Indian State as such. That is why we will have to be very alert in these matters and watchful about what they are doing.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : पाकिस्तान और चीन को छोड़ कर और भी कोई ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: At the present moment I have not got any information about it, but certainly the hand of Pakistan and that of China are in it, which is very dangerous, because their areas are nearest to our borders.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Home Minister said that the people who kidnapped persons entered the town unauthorisedly. May I ask the Home Minister, since Aijal town is a small town and the population is not large, why can't the Government consider the question of having identity cards issued for those vulnerable areas so that the security guards may know who is stationed in the town and who comes from outside for nefarious purposes?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: A similar system could be worked out for a group of villages, but such a system may not work in a town like that. All the same, this is also one of the suggestions and I might consider this.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) :
मंजी भट्टोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मिजो होस्टाइल के लिये आर्डर अभी तक बुला है और वे बार्डर क्रॉस कर के उबर जाते हैं और वहां से शक्ति प्राप्त करते हैं। आपने रिप्लाय कर के लोगों को बसाने की बात कही है। परन्तु ये होस्टाइल मिजो इस रिप्लाइ पापुलेशन के बीच में भी बस जाते हैं, जैसे कि एजल टाउन में भी वे बस गये और वे उनको उड़ाने में सफल हो गये। आप की यह भंशा है कि होस्टाइल को खत्म किया जाय, तो यह आवश्यक है कि उनको हम सेग्रिगेट कर पायें। तो क्या हमारे पास कोई ऐसे कदम हैं कि वे पूरी की पूरी मिजो पापुलेशन को रिबल न बना सकें उनके साथ दुस कर और रह कर, और बार्डर से उनके सम्बन्ध काटे जा सकें, जिस के कारण मिजो होस्टाइल सेग्रिगेट हो कर उनकी होस्टाइल एक्टिविटी को रोकना संभव हो सके। तो

इन दोनों फंसे पर हम और एडीशनल कौन से प्रिकार्षस लेना चाहते हैं या हम से रहे हैं जिस के कारण यह होस्टल ग्रुप छोटा बनेगा और हम उनकी टेस्टिस्ट ऐक्टिविटी को रोक पायेंगे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think that is exactly the Objective with which "e are working and the hon. member has certainly put it correctly. Our idea is to isolate the hostile elements and consolidate the others and enable them to become more fearless and take part in developmental activities and at the same time try and control the position in the frontier. But as for sealing of the frontier, it is more easily said than done. It is a difficult thing. We certainly have some check posts and I think we are becoming more and more effective. I cannot say that we are hundred per cent effective. As for the regrouping of villages also we have to examine and go over these matters from time to time. At the same time, you cannot completely ring round or isolate the entire population there from the main line of communication from Sylchar, Aijal and Longju. Naturally they have to depend on agricultural operations. They cannot be completely taken away from these areas. So naturally it is a difficult and complex question where the area between India and Pakistan is concerned. I think this aspect of the matter has to be gone into in a little more detailed manner.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the steps taken by the Government so far have not proved effective in protecting the life and property of the people from these elements among the Mizos. So I want to know what more effective steps do the Government propose to take in order to protect the life and property of the people there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I quite agree that we have not succeeded hundred per cent here. We will have to consider what more effective steps

[Shri Y. B. Chavva] we can take. But I cannot anticipate what steps we may have to take.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): It was said that Lai Deng, President of the Mizo National Front, went away from that place with the connivance of some hostile country to a foreign country in order to make contacts with rebel Naga leaders and others. There is also another news item that he was not outside the country but he was within Mizo land itself. So my question is whether the Government possesses any information, any exact and positive information, about the whereabouts of Lai Deng at the present moment.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have certain information, but I do not think I can disclose it at this moment. I have to check up and counter-check this information and I cannot disclose it now.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Is it not a fact that this Mizo question is not merely a law and order question but this phenomenon in the Mizo area, in Nagaland and in Naxalbari is part of a more sinister design? Is the Government aware that while certain sections of our political life are willingly co-operating with efforts made to solve the problem, there are other elements in our political life which are unwittingly assisting the hostile elements in these areas? So, will the Government consider the desirability of convening a political conference of the people of all parties in the country in order to go into the details of this question and to see how best to co-operate with the Government in dealing with this question, instead of merely asking questions in Parliament?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What the hon. Member says is right, Sir. It is not purely a law and order matter. It is partly a political question. I have no doubt about that. I do not want to go against any political

party. This matter concerns the Mizo area and the Naxalbari question is a separate question, but I have no idea of calling any conference, but I would certainly welcome the co-operation of all political parties.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR (Madhya Pradesh): The hon. Minister has conceded that this experiment of regrouping of villages tried in Nagaland has not proved very much of a success. May I ask him whether the Mizos are waiting for a solution of the Nagaland question? Are the Mizos adopting the same tactics as are adopted by the Nagas thinking that if in the case of the Nagas the Government of India concede some of their demands to have a State either inside or outside the Constitution, then the Mizos also will be able to get some concessions from the Government of India by adopting these high handed methods? May I ask whether there is any relationship between the Mizo question and the Naga question and whether this Mizo question will also be finally decided along with the Naga question? Secondly, some days back there was the Pataskar Commission appointed and that commission was entrusted with the question of considering the formation of a Hill State in this area. What has the Government done with the recommendations of the Pataskar Commission? Have they been accepted or rejected? How does the Government want to solve this problem of the Mizo rebels?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will try to answer the last question first. As far as the reorganisation of Assam State is concerned, it includes the Mizos' demand also. At the present moment the matter is under the consideration of the Government. I discussed this question with Members of Parliament from Assam only last week. We are convening a joint discussion among all the elements in Parliament and in the Assembly for discussing the different alternatives of reorganisation completely. Naturally

we had suggested this proposal of a regional federation which is there for consideration. This will be one of the important items for consideration. This is one part of it. I have made it clear that it is not our intention to discuss or negotiate with the people the question of the Mizos. There is no question of negotiations with them as far as the Mizo matter is concerned. The Naga question has its own history and I do not want to mix up these two.

में चले जाते हैं और वहां से अस्त्र-तह लाते हैं, सामान लाते हैं और वह सामान लेकर वापस जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है जिससे हम उनको जाते हुए पकड़ सकें या वापस आते हुए पकड़ सकें। क्या यह भी दुस्त है कि जो सामान वह अपने साथ लाते हैं वह उस सामान का हिस्सा है जो पाकिस्तान को बाहर के दूसरे मुल्कों से मिलता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी इत्तला मिली है कि नागा बागी चीनियों से भी अपनी तस्कियत हासिल करते हैं ?]

RI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is true that these people go across to Pakistan and try to get some arms from there. They certainly are getting them. It is not true that we have never succeeded in stopping them or catching hold of them, in many encounter's that have taken place we have done it and some Nagas and Mizo were also killed. But I do concede the position that they are getting supplies of arms from outside and this is the major problem. It is a major problem because of the nature of the territory or region there. We normally speak in terms of sealing of border. But it is more easily said than done. But our efforts are on the lines that I have already mentioned. They are getting arms and there is no doubt about that. The other question was ...

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Supply of arms by Pakistan out of the aid from America.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes. I have not got any definite information on that and unless I get definite information it is no use mentioning all these countries together. I have to be very cautious when I mention the names of countries. I am certain that from Pakistan they are getting arms. Whether Pakistan gives it out of the aid she gets from America or China, I cannot say. But I know certain Chinese instructors we've noticed in the camps which are giving training to these Mizo people. Recently a group of Nagas went to China and our in-

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق (جس اور
کشمیر): میں ملٹری جی سے یہ
جاننا چاہوں گا کہ کیا ان کو اس
بات کی وقعت ہے کہ یہ ناگا جو
باقی ہوں وہ ہماری سرحدیں پار کر
کے پاکستان میں چلے جاتے ہیں اور
وہاں سے اسلحہ لاتے ہیں سامان لاتے
ہیں اور وہ سامان لے کر واپس آتے
ہوں لیکن ہمارے پاس ایسی کوئی
مشینری نہیں ہے جس سے ہم ان
کو جاتے ہوئے پکڑ سکیں یا واپس
آتے ہوئے پکڑ سکیں۔ کیا یہ بھی
دوست ہے کہ جو سامان وہ اپنے ساتھ
لاتے ہیں وہ اس سامان کا حصہ ہے
جو پاکستان کو باہر کے دوسرے ملکوں
سے ملتا ہے۔ کیا ملٹری مہوڑے کو
یہ بھی اطلاع ملی ہے کہ ناگا باقی
چھٹیوں سے بھی اپنی تربیت حاصل
کرتے ہیں۔

†[श्री ए० एम० तारिक (जम्मू
और काश्मीर): मैं मंत्री जी से यह
जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उनको इस बात
की वाकफियत है कि यह नागा जो बागी
हैं वे हमारी सरहदें पार करके पाकिस्तान

† [] Hindi transliteration.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.]

formation is that some of these people have returned from China to Nagaland again. Whether they brought arms or not it is not confirmed. That is also a matter for consideration. If I say that they brought weapons, I must be hundred per cent sure. These are matters which make this Question more important from the national point of view.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): It was conceded in Parliament by the late Prime Minister that foreign missionaries are very much active in these areas and many of them are undesirable. There are also reports in the Press that this type of people with outside connections have been active in these areas. These have been proved in many cases. For example, that George Patterson was a foreign agent has been proved, who repeatedly went there. How he went I do not know. It is for the Government to say. These agents have been active in these areas and the arms that they are getting from Pakistan are American arms. I want to know whether it is a fact that the CIA has spread its net in this region in recent years and all this propaganda and talk of other activities are only just a smoke screen behind which they are carrying on their subversive propaganda and activities? That is a point which requires serious probe because various kinds of agents have been active in these regions. At the same time various reports have come put in the Press and nothing has been cleared by the Government so far.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We are certainly watching these missionary movements also in this area because the missionary element is there. I cannot deny that. Whether it is American or whether it is Chinese arms which are brought to fight against us, it is equally bad for us; so far I have not got evidence of American weapons but certainly we have got evidence of Chinese weapons.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. ANNUAL REPORT (1965-66) OF THE INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

II. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1965-66) OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL AND RELATED PAPER

III. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1965-66) OF THE HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LIMITED, BANGALORE AND RELATED PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table: —

- (a) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Standards Institution for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-761/67].
- (b) A copy of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council for the year 1965-65, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-760/67].
- (c) A copy each of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956: —
 - (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1965-66, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.
 - (ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-759/67 for (i) and (ii)].

I. REPORT AND ACCOUNT (23RD JUNE, 1964—31ST MARCH, 1965) OF THE HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION LIMITED AND RELATED PAPERS

II. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1965-66) OF THE HINDUSTAN-STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION LIMITED AND RELATED PAPERS