

necessary rubber which was required by them?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, if my memory serves me right, I think it was the individual importers and not the S.T.C. that imported the rubber. The Ministry made the assessment in consultation with them. I am afraid I do not know what the exact mechanics was in this case, but they must have taken the production figures from these factories, and also the figures from the Rubber Board, and from any organisation of the planters.

SHRI K. DAMODARAN (Kerala): Some time back the Government asked the people to produce more rubber. The people took it seriously and produce more, extended the plantation to further areas and produced more. And now the stock with them is some 36,000 tonnes. I want to know whether the Government want to do anything at all to utilise this indigenous stock and save the situation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, again it is exactly the same thing as I said earlier. Again it is for this House to say, and we are subject to the wishes of the House to decide what price people should pay. I have no objection to raising the price of rubber provided the House does not expect me to keep the prices of tyres down. The rubber is available. They are willing to sell. The manufacturers have taken the price of the raw material at a certain level in determining the cost of tyres. Now if the price of the raw material jumps up, then they come to us and say that the price of the raw material has gone up, "You allow us an increase in the price of the finished goods." If we allow an increase in the price of finished goods, then the general index goes up. and then we have criticism in Parliament that, "You have allowed the price to go up." If the hon. Members want us to do that, I have no objection. I have ! said it several times.

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श्री राम सहाय (मध्य प्रदेश) : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जान सकूंगा कि क्या उन्होंने इस बात की जांच की है कि देश की आवश्यकता के लिए कितना रबड़ चाहिए और साथ ही अपने देश में ही उसको उत्पन्न करने के लिये जो उद्योग यहां हैं उनके लिये क्या विशेष साधन जुटाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह: जी हां, हम को इसका अंदाज है कि कितने रबड़ की आवश्यकता हमको है। इस साल 1966-67 में हमारा अंदाज है कि हमको कोई 1 लाख 28 हजार टन की आवश्यकता है और इंग्लैंड हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रबड़ इस देश में पैदा किया जाय। पहली दिक्कत आती है कि क्या दाम हो। आज भी जो हमारे यहां रबड़ पैदा होता है उसको जिस दाम पर लोग यहां पर खरीदने के लिये तैयार हैं वह दाम, जो रबर हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं और जिस पर हम इन्टो लेते हैं, ट्रान्सपोर्ट का खर्च बैठता है उस सबसे बहुत ज्यादा होता है।

## II. REPORTED CROSSING OVER OF REBEL NAGAS INTO CHINA

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् मैं निम्नलिखित बातों की और वेंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं :

(1) छापामार लड़ाई में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने और हथियार तथा साज-सामान प्राप्त करने के लिये 300 नागा विद्रोहियों का अपर बरमा हो कर चीन में कथित प्रवेश कर जाना, और

(2) भूमिगत नागा विद्रोहियों और अर्बन मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के बीच कथित गठजोड़।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the concern over the subject of the Calling Attention Notice in the minds of the distinguished Members.

On many occasions in the past, and most recently on 31st March, and on 3rd April, discussion took place in this very House on the Naga problem. I spoke on that occasion and so did my colleague the Deputy Minister of External Affairs. Several Hon'ble Members also made their valuable contribution. I would not like again to go over all that was discussed so recently.

The Government's stand remains, what it has always been, namely, to seek a peaceful solution within that framework of the Indian Union. It is for that reason that we accepted on 6th September, 1964, an Agreement on the Suspension of Operations. A copy of that Agreement was laid on the Table of the House on 15th September, 1964, in reply to Starred Question No. 199.

It will be seen therefrom that the Government of India Security Forces as well as the Underground undertook to abide by certain terms and conditions. While our Security Forces have faithfully implemented their obligations, it is a matter of deep regret to the Government of India that the Underground have not been equally faithful to the terms and conditions of the Agreement. An important condition to which the Underground bound themselves was that they would refrain from "importing any arms or ammunition from outside Nagaland". The Government of India have learnt that in violation of the above commitment voluntarily undertaken by the Underground, groups from 100 to 150 in one case, and 27 in another, armed Underground personnel recently crossed

into the territory of our friendly neighbour Burma with a view to proceed to China to secure arms, ammunition and training in sabotage and guerilla techniques. Our information is that both these groups succeeded in entering Chinese territory.

As the terrain in this sector of the Indo-Burmese border and in the region of Upper Burma consists of dense impenetrable tropical jungle it is no easy task for any Force to prevent such clandestine passage. We understand that the Government of Burma are strongly opposed to any such illegal entry into their territory and to the limit of their ability would endeavour to take steps to prevent the entry of such unwelcome intruders.

The Government of India also have reliable information that last year the Mizo rebels sought open collusion with the Naga Underground.

The Government of India are fully alive to the possibilities of sabotage by this misguided group of our people. They consider however that the Agreement on the Suspension of Operations should continue to be respected in the hope that a peaceful solution in Nagaland will eventually be found feasible. In adhering to this resolve, they expect, that the Underground will see the error of its ways and will insist on the faithful implementation of all provisions of the Agreement, by all members of the Underground. It is our information that the vast majority of the people of Nagaland want peace and stability in the area and are against those elements of the Underground Nagas who want to start the hostilities again. It is because of this that Government of India have held talks with the Underground leaders in the hope and belief that they will be able to persuade their misguided extremist elements to revert to the path of peace and reason.

I might add in conclusion that we are most grateful to the friendly Government of Burma for the understanding they have shown over the perpetration of these illegal acts by Indian nationals and for the cooperation that we have received from them in dealing with the armed rebels.

I hope the House will appreciate that I cannot go into details of our information regarding the extent of the collusion between the Naga Underground and the illegal Mizo National Front, for I do not wish to jeopardise our sources or to forewarn and thereby forearm the rebels as to the likely action that Government may have in view for curbing these unlawful activities.

**श्री राजनारायण :** उत्तर पूर्वा सोमा आंचल, जिस को दूसरे लोग नेफा कहते हैं जो अंग्रेजी सभ्यता में ज्यादा पले हैं। मगर हम भारती है, इसलिये इसको उर्वशीयम कहते हैं। तो उर्वशीयम में हमारे जाने पर पाबन्दी है, हम वहां नहीं जा पायेंगे। हम आज जरूर चाहेंगे कि यह राष्ट्रीय हित है, राष्ट्र को सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, इसको आज तक जिस तरह से सरकार टैकिल करती आई है, वह तरीका नाकाफी है, इसलिये अब सरकार को इस बात को सामने रखते हुये ऐसा कोई प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि इस देश के अन्दर जो लोग हैं और जो वहां जा कर के उन नागाओं से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके उनको शुद्ध भारतीय रंग में रंगने के लिये प्रयत्नशील होना चाहते हैं, उन पर कोई रोक न लगे और उनको वहां सरकार जाने दे ...

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**श्री राजनारायण :** श्रीमन्, मैं इस समस्या को ज्यादा उलझाना नहीं चाहता। मंत्री जी की इस भावना के साथ तो मैं भी हूं कि समस्या का समाधान हो जाय, मगर उसकी कोई सीमा भी होनी चाहिये। 1961 से इस तरह की बात बराबर सामने आ रही है। 1961 में पाकिस्तान के साथ सांठगांठ कर के हथियार आये और जब उसकी चर्चा हुई तो सरकार ने उसमें बराबर लोपापोती की। अब सरकार को मालूम ही हो गया कि कुछ नागा धरमा होते हुए चीन में प्रवेश कर गये और सरकार को उनका मक्सद भी साफ हो गया। उनका मक्सद है कि वहां जा कर वे गुरिल्ला युद्ध का शिक्षण ग्रहण करेंगे और उसके बाद आ कर कुछ गड़बड़ मचा सकते हैं और मचाने की कोशिश करेंगे। जैसा कि इस समय तनाव का वातावरण है, वह तो इस सरकार को देखना है। जहां तक हम लोगों का प्रश्न है, उर्वशीयम में ...

**श्री सभापति :** यह प्रश्न नहीं है।

**श्री राजनारायण :** क्या सरकार हमारी इस भावना को कार्यरूप में परिणत करेगी, यह हमारा प्रश्न है। श्रीमन्, प्रश्न के तरीके कई हैं।

RI M. C. CHAGLA: I have not followed clearly what the intention of the hon. Member is. If his intention is to go to Nagaland, I do not think there is any difficulty. Nagaland is a State like any other State. There are certain parts where for security reasons people may not be allowed. But apart from that we treat everybody alike and I am sure if the hon. Member wants to go to Nagaland he is free to go there just as he goes to Bombay, Calcutta or Chandigarh.

**श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) :** बिना परमिट नागालैंड में कोई नहीं जा सकता है।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras):  
What is "Orvasium"?

**श्री राजनारायण :** श्रीमन्, मुझे अफसोस है कि मंत्री जो ने मेरा सवाल समझा नहीं और जैसा कि उन्होंने पहले कहा कि समझ नहीं पाये, शायद बिना समझे जवाब दे गये। नागालैंड में जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध है। तीन मर्तबा डा० लोहिया गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं। जब गांधी जी का चित्र उर्वशीयम में दुकानों से हटा कर के फाड़ा जाता था, रौदा जाता था, हम लोगों के पास खबर आई और सरकार को हम लोगों ने सचेत किया कि चीन के लोग उर्वशीयम में नागाओं से सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर रहे हैं, इस लिये भारत के अन्दर जो लोग रह रहे हैं, उनको भी सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने जाना चाहिये। मगर सरकार को यह पालिसी रही है कि उसका खलब खल है। हमारे पास लिखित सबूत है कि हमने कहा गया कि यहाँ का रोशनी वहाँ नहीं जाना चाहिये; क्योंकि उनकी एक अज्ञात कल्चर है और अगर वे इंडियन कल्चर में मिल जायेंगे, तो वे कुछ बिगड़ जायेंगे। भारतीय प्रकाश में आज नागालैंड के नागा कानून देन को जो पालिसी अब तक सरकार की रही है, उस पालिसी के फलस्वरूप भारत का बहुत कुछ कट उठना पड़ रहा है और उसकी सामाजिकता में पड़ी है। क्या सरकार अब इस पालिसी का छोड़ दे रही है ?

RI M. C. CHAGLA: I can assure this House that whatever restrictions are imposed there, they are imposed for purposes of security and they are imposed against everybody, Indians or foreigners. Now I understand that there are what is known as inner line regulations and if you want to go to the inner line, a prior permit is required for everybody, whether he is an Indian or a foreigner and this is entirely for the purpose of security and protection of tribals. I agree with my hon. friend that there should be more contacts between the people of Nagaland and India and we should bring about emotional integration between the people there and the people in other parts of India because they

are as much Indians as we are and it is very necessary that there should be this emotional integration. We entirely agree with that policy but for the purpose of security we may have to impose restrictions but it is solely for the purpose of security and no other reason.

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**श्री राजनारायण :** किसकी सोक्योरिटो? हमारी या देश की, जहाँ तक हमारी सोक्योरिटो का सवाल है, मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि उसकी फिक्र न करें। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार हमारी, व्यक्ति को सोक्योरिटो न करे, देश की सोक्योरिटो करे।

**श्री सभापति :** देश की सोक्योरिटो से मतलब है।

**श्री राजनारायण :** श्रीमन् क्या इससे देश की सोक्योरिटो खतरे में पड़ी है ?

(No reply.)

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङिया** (मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, हमारी यह समस्या आज को नहीं है, वर्षों से है। पोस्फ़ुल नोगोसिएशन हों और सारा मसला शांति से निपटे, हम भी इसके हमी हैं। अगर वह स्थिति जो शांति-वार्ता के प्रारम्भ में थी, वैसा की वैसी आज रहता तो हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती, लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों हम शांति-वार्ता के गीत गाने में व्यस्त रहते हैं, त्यों त्यों वे लोग आगे होस्टाइल एक्टिविटीज को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं जा होस्टाइल नहीं है उन लोगों को भी मजबूर करते हैं, उनसे पैसा जबरदस्ती वसूल करते हैं और उनको होस्टाइल होने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं। उसको भी हम रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, विदेशी ताकतें उनको मदद देकर अपने यहाँ पर आकर्षित करती हैं। बुलाती है, जिसके बारे में यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए जब आप भी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि इमोशनल इन्टी-

ग्रेशन होना चाहिए, तो क्या वर्तमान परिस्थिति में यह सम्भव है, जब भारत का कोई नागरिक बिना परमिट के वहां नहीं जा सकता, उनसे मिल नहीं सकता, वहां पर जो होस्टाइल्स हैं, रिबेल्स हैं, वहां के लोगों को होस्टाइल्स के रूप में बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए वर्तमान पालिसी में आप कोई परिवर्तन लाना उचित समझते हैं या नहीं, अगर लाना चाहते हैं, तो कौन सा और अगर नहीं लाना चाहते हैं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, Sir, I do not agree with my hon. friend's assessment that the number of hos-tiles is increasing. Our assessment is, as I said in my statement, that, by and large, the people of Nagaland want peace; they want security; they want to be with India but as regards the general policy we shall certainly from time to time consider it but the main objectives of our policy are that we want a happy contended Nagaland to be a part of the Indian Union and it is precisely because of this reason that all these peace talks were held between the Prime Minister and the underground leaders but I assure you that after suspension of operations the situation is much better. There is less intimidation, there is less sabotage. I do not say that there have not been incidents; there have been incidents and it is no use my pretending that there have not been but the situation is better and I hope that the situation will further improve.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह नागालैंड का प्रश्न विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन है और क्या यही वजह है कि विदेशी और भारतीय दोनों के ऊपर नागालैंड में समान स्तर पर पाबन्दियां लगाई गई हैं ? अगर यह प्रश्न विदेश मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत न होता और गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत होता, तो सीक्योरिटी कन्सीडरेशन

के अधार पर भी विदेशी और भारतीय दोनों पर पाबन्दियां लगाने में अन्तर करना अनिवार्य हो जाता है। इसे किसी भी कारण से सरकार ने विदेश मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रखना स्वीकार किया हो, परन्तु सुरक्षा के प्रश्न पर भी विदेश मंत्री को क्या आपत्ति है कि भारतीय और विदेशियों को भिन्न-भिन्न आधारों पर जाने की छूट हो। इस सवाल पर फैसला दिया जाय।

मेरा एक निवेदन और है। यहां पर विद्रोही नागाओं के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत होती है। ये नागा लोग जो पाकिस्तान की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, चीन की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, गये हैं, कुछ घर जलाये हैं जिन्होंने, उनमें और जो प्रतिनिधि भारत सरकार से बात करते हैं, उनमें कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध है ? क्या वे इन सारे कामों की जिम्मेदारी मानते हैं कि हमारे ही लोगों ने इस प्रकार के गलत काम किये हैं ? जिनसे भारत सरकार बात कर रही है, उनमें और जो रिबेल्स पाकिस्तान में जाते हैं या चीन के अन्दर जाते हैं, वहां से शस्त्र लाकर विध्वंसक कार्यवाहियां करते हैं, उनमें आपस में कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध है या नहीं और अगर नहीं है, तो इनकी सब आतंकवादी प्रवृत्तियों को दबाने के लिये सरकार क्या कोई नया कदम उठा रही है ?

[Shri M. C. Chagla.] anxious that for particular reasons for special reasons, the External Affairs Ministry should continue to deal with this subject but as I said, it makes no difference to the policy, The policy which I have ahead] enunciated will be the same whether the subject was administered by the External Affairs Ministry or the "Home Ministry.

With regard to the terrorist activities, in the first place I wish to repeat what I said in my statement that we have had the co-operation of the Burmese Government. When I was in Burma I specially discussed this subject and their Government assured me that they will do their best to see that the hostile Nagas did not escape through Burma into China.

SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra): And Pakistan also.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Yes, but the difficulties are physical. There is an impenetrable jungle. We have our security forces guarding the frontier.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHAN-DARI: My emphasis is on the other side of the question. I wanted to pinpoint the responsibility; with those leaders, with whom we are talking and the hostiles who are entering China and Pakistan, is there any direct relationship between the two?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: It won't be right to say that these few people who have escaped into China or Pakistan have escaped with the complicity of those leaders who have been discussing with the Prime Minister. After all even among the Underground Nagas there are various sections of opinion; some want peace and a few do not want peace. Therefore, I would request the House not to say that those leaders who have been coming to Delhi and discussing this matter with the Prime Minister are privy to the escape of these hostiles to China and Pakistan.

**श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) :**

श्रीमान, मंत्री जी क्या यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि नागाओं की एक आर्मी है और उसमें बाकायदा जनरल, ब्रिगेडियर और कर्नल इत्यादि हैं और अगर हैं, तो उन लोगों से जब हम चर्चा करते हैं, तो जो शान्ति प्रिय नागा हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ? उनके फंक्शन जैसे स्वतंत्रता दिवस वगैरह जब से मनाते हैं तो हमारे अधिकारी वहाँ पर भाग लेने जाते हैं, तो इन कार्यवाहियों का क्या कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता ? इसके अतिरिक्त फिजो और माइकेल स्काट जब अपने देश में आये और सरकार ने उनका आतिथ्य किया, उसका भी क्या इन लोगों के ऊपर विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I am familiar with the fact that some Naga Underground have a sort of independent set-up like a Prime Minister, like a Parliament, Army and so on, but it is our belief—and I think it is a belief based on a fair assessment of the situation—that the overwhelming majority of Nagas want to be with us, are happy with us and want to remain in the Indian Union. Now, what we have to do is to convert a particular section of the people of Nagaland, who

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are the Underground, and who are not yet reconciled to the idea of remaining with the Indian Union. No even in this section a large majority I think, are coming round to the view that they will get a fair deal with India, that it would be better for them if they remained in this large country rather remain separate. But still a section remains which is not reconciled and the whole purpose of these talks is to reconcile all of them. It may take some time and, therefore, I would ask the House to have a little patience. After all, the number that has gone is a small one. Even so, it means a threat to our security. We are taking every possible step to

see that more do not leave our country and escape to China or Pakistan, but as I pointed out the difficulties are insuperable.

' SHRI K. SUNDARAM (Madras): Will the hon. Minister please let me know whether he really expects the Nagas to be faithful to their agreement. The other day he said that talks are better than shots. Do the Naga rebels believe in it? From the recent happenings in the border, it has found that they are in possession of rocket launchers of foreign origin. When this is the case and when they are preparing for hostile action again, I would like to know what steps the Government of India is taking to prevent the rearmament of the Underground Nagas.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I agree that there is a section which has not abided by the terms of the agreement arrived at for the suspension of operations. We are aware of the fact that some of them have not. We are also aware of the fact that some have gone to China and Pakistan and have obtained arms, sometimes sophisticated arms, and tried to return to our country. They may threaten sabotage or other serious action against our country. Now, we are on the watch and we are taking every precaution to see that nothing untoward happens.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): I hope I am right in assuming that the External Affairs Minister wants to convey to us the idea that we are pursuing a policy of firmness plus conciliation and I would like him to make it quite clear and I would like the Prime Minister also to make it quite clear that we shall continue this policy of firmness plus conciliation. I do not believe that you can treat your own subjects like that for all time. Conciliation has to be thought of. We must, therefore, be clear in our mind that in dealing with the Nagas we deal with a part of our own

people. If some of them have gone underground . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sapru, the Minister has already said that.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: ... we must speak to the <sub>m</sub> and we must speak to them gently. I hope that there will be no departure from this policy, notwithstanding any opposition from obscurantist quarters.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: May I express my happiness and also the happiness of the Prime Minister at the endorsement of our policy by my friend, Dr. Sapru?

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihai): May I know, Sir, reverting to the question of permits and the Inner-line Regulations, to which the hon. Minister referred, what are these Inner-line Regulations? Are they post-independence Regulations or pre-independence Regulations? Is it not a fact that the Inner-line Regulations and the system of permits developed during the British period? The British people were not so much actuated by a sense of security of the country as by their intentions to keep certain areas cut off and closed from the general stream of Indian life. It was not only Nagaland and NEFA. In Bihar in regard to the Chota Nagpur area, even in the Constitution of 1935 or 1937 an attempt was made in that Constitution itself to cut it off from the general stream of India life, because the idea was to have certain pockets of British influence here and there. Therefore, the British people or the missionaries—I have love for the missionaries and I have nothing against them—did this. This has been the history of every continent, especially Africa. The cross has always been the precursor of the sword. Wherever the cross has gone, the sword has followed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sinha, what in your question?

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: My question is this. Since these regulations were developed in the British times with a view to keeping these people aloof from the main current of Indian life, may I know if even now the Government are prepared to change their mind? After the debacle of NEFA the then Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, made a statement in Parliament that the philosophy of NEFA had to change, but when conditions normalised the philosophy did not change. Things went on as before.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, Sir, for the information of the House I may point out that the Inner-line Regulations come into being in 1873, but I want to assure the House that whatever might have been the reasons underlying the British Government in bringing into force these Regulations, our policy is entirely different. I agree with Mr. Sinha that the British had a particular, what I might call, imperial policy, to divide and rule, and we know how they governed this country. Our policy, on the other hand, is to bring into the national stream all our diverse elements . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: By the Gandhian method.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: ... by any and every method. I think we are proud of our diversity and our aim is to bring these Naga people into the main stream and, if these Regulations continue, it is not for the purpose of dividing Nagaland from India, but rather to see that the security of our country is maintained. I hope the House will agree that the paramount consideration must be national defence and national security and these Regulations continue solely for that purpose.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal ): May I know whether the Government of India have made any representation to the Chinese People's

Republic about the entry of these hostile Nagas into China and, if so, when and whether the Chinese Government have given any reply and, if so, what is the reply, because we are not aware of any representations having been made or any reply having been received? Another point is, the report is that there are some 1,500 Nagas in the Tirrup Division of NEFA. What measures have the Government taken to surround them by our troops in order to cut off their communications and to contain them, so that they cannot escape either into Burma or into China or into Pakistan or anywhere else?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: As regards the first part of the question, I do not know how many hundreds of representations we have made on various issues to China and their answer is the same, either a denial of the fact or a vituperative note saying that we have no interest in this part or this is not part of India and so on. As regards the second part, I have already said that we are taking measures to see that our borders are secure and that people do not escape from the border or after escaping come back and take steps which are a threat to our security.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa): May I know from the Minister whether, when the Naga representatives were here in Delhi last time and had a discussion with the Prime Minister, she pointed out to them that a section of Naga rebels are having connections with China and Pakistan? If so, what was the reply of the representatives? I want to know also further whether those representatives undertook to see that there would be no sabotage or violent action or connections with China or Pakistan and that they would utilise their good offices to see that these things stopped for all time to come.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: The whole basis of the discussion was that agreement with regard to the suspension of operations should be loyally carried



out not only by us but by the other side and the Prime Minister impressed upon these people that there have been violations of this agreement and they should see to it that this agreement is adhered to. It is precisely because of this that when the agreement expired on the 31st Match, having faith in what they have said, we have agreed to extend it for a further period.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): When the leaders of the Naga rebels met the Prime Minister last it was said that there was a large measure of agreement and that the rebels wanted to meet the Naga leader Phizo and get his approval. May I know whether the rebel leaders who come and negotiate with our Prime Minister belong to the same shade of political opinion as those who have crossed the border? The hon. Minister has said that there are different shades of opinion among the Naga people—some want peace, some are more radical, some are in favour of a negotiated settlement, all that. I want to know whether those who have crossed the border are being represented through these Naga leaders or they are represented by Mr. Phizo direct. The second question is whether our Government is aware of the whereabouts and movement of Mr. Phizo and where he is at present.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: As regards the first, as I have said, there are various shades of opinion and as far as we know those who come to Delhi and are prepared to discuss with our Prime Minister this question are not the people who want to indulge in sabotage or want to cross our frontier and go into China or Pakistan. Therefore, obviously the people who are doing it are people who are holding different opinions. With regard to the second question, our latest information about Mr. Phizo is that he has applied for a visa to go to the U.S.A. on medical grounds. I am not quite |

sure whether he is on his way to the U.S.A. or he has already reached there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (FV/est Bengal): The last part of the answer is causing us a little anxiety just now. Mr. Phizo has applied for going to the U.S.A. on medical grounds. Do I understand that England does not have proper arrangement for treatment so that he has to go to the U.S.A.? He can make enquiries about it as to what kind of treatment America is going to give. I do not know, we are not medical men. But it does appear that whatever happens in England in medical science is at par with the U.S.A. as far as medical science development goes. I think in this connection Government would be well advised to prevail upon Mr. Phizo, through appropriate means, not to undertake this kind of medical care of his health. May I know from the Government why the Government is not accepting the suggestion that some of us have been making, namely, that when the Naga representatives or leaders come here, they should be also brought in touch with the leaders and representatives of the various political parties represented in Parliament including of course the Congress Party so that there can be frank talk between all—I do agree that it is the prime responsibility of the Government to handle it at the Government level, even to some extent at the party level because they are the ruling party at the Centre. But today, Sir, it would be better I think simultaneously with that if help of others were taken to impress upon the Naga leaders about the necessity of an understanding over the outstanding problems between them and other sections of the Indian people. Why is this not being done? I understand that sometimes certain meetings are arranged between some Naga leaders and some people by pick and choose method. I am not saying anything to it because I do not know exactly what kind of things pass on at that meeting, but I do submit it would be good perhaps either before or after their meeting with the Prime Minister if they are brought in touch with . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a suggestion for action.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, in a clarification suggestion for action is permitted. After all something should emerge out of this confusing question.

श्री जगत नारायण (हरियाणा) : मैं वजीर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जब नागा रिबेल्स हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये यहां आते हैं तो क्या उस वक्त जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल नागा गवर्नमेंट है उसके नुमायंदे भी बातचीत में शामिल किये जाते हैं ? अगर नहीं किये जाते हैं तो क्या वजह है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री भगत सिंह) : नहीं, वे उसमें शामिल नहीं होते हैं। लेकिन उनके साथ हमारा सम्पर्क रहता है और उनको मालूम होता है कि क्या बातचीत हो रही है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : क्या यह बात सही है कि इधर कुछ महीनों से विद्रोही नागा जो हैं उनका उत्पात और कार्य पद्धति इतनी खराब हो गई है कि एन० एफ० रेलव पर लमडुंग से डिब्रूगढ़ तक रात्रि में ट्रेन चलाना बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: As I said, our assessment is that acts of violence have not increased since the talks started and since we had this suspension of operations the situation is much better.

# ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1964-65) OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING AND RELATED PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI

BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1964-65, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—323/67.]

श्री विभल कुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, पहले भी मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि 1964-65 की रिपोर्ट इतनी देर से पेश करते हैं, 1967 आ रहा है। आज फिर 1964 की रिपोर्ट पेश कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर मंत्री महोदय कुछ स्पष्टीकरण दे दें उसके बारे में तो अच्छा हो। उस रोज टाइम नहीं मिला, आज टाइम मिल गया है। इसलिये इसका कारण बताएं कि यह लेट क्यों पेश हुई ?

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : पिछले अनुभव के आधार पर मैंने सोचा था कि माननीय सदस्य इस पर सवाल पूछेंगे। मैंने इस संस्था से पूछा कि क्या कारण है। यह एक आटो-नोमस संस्था है। आज इस वक्त जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है इसको रख दिया जाय और फिर इसके लेट आने का कारण जानकर मैं यह कोशिश करूंगा कि ऐसा आगे न हो।

## RE. REPRESENTATION OF DELHT AT THE CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भण्डारी (राजस्थान) : सभापति जी, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं यह निवेदन दूसरा काम प्रारम्भ करने से पहले करना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन