

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have answered this question several times in the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that most of the observers of the international scene think, and it is also the belief of some of the statesmen of the world, that these mandatory sanctions are going to lead us nowhere and the only possible solution to this problem is the military solution, to which Britain has taken recourse in Malaysia, Kenya and other countries? If so, what is the attitude of our Government to this aspect of the problem? Does it not think that this is the only kind of solution to bring about the majority rule in Rhodesia?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is quite true that grave doubts have been expressed whether any of these steps will succeed, and that is why we have said that Britain should take all steps, including the use of force, to find a solution.

Shri Alvares: The Government must have noticed the difference in policy pursued by Britain in Rhodesia versus Aden. When the United Nations asked for the use of force, Britain refused to use force against Rhodesia, because it is a white nation, while it did not hesitate to use force against the Aden Protectorate. May I know what is the reaction of the Government of India to this, and whether it has conveyed its reaction to the British Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Our reactions to his problem have been expressed quite clearly more than once.

श्री मधु लिमये : एडन के बारे में कि रोडेशिया के बारे में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोडेशिया के बारे में ।

श्री रामसेवक दासव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इंग्लैंड की

सरकार अन्दरखानी स्थित सरकार से समझौता करना चाहती है और उस प्रश्न को हल करना नहीं चाहती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो श्री भागवत झा झाजाद ने भी किया था ।

Next question, 392—Shri Kachhavaia, Shri Bade—absent. Next question. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to point out that the same question was admitted, as Starred Question No. 302, earlier.

Mr. Speaker: I will have it looked into, how this mistake occurred.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The same question has been answered in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is some mistake. Now, shall I take up the next question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I am seeking your guidance. The earlier question was addressed to the Home Minister. This is addressed to the External Affairs Minister. So, can he External Affairs Minister give a separate answer now? (Interruption).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Anyway, let us get the answer to the question now.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Mr. Chaglia.

Mizos/Nagas Training in Pakistan

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*393. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri Daji:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in East Pakistan, there is a regular training camp to train Mizos and Naga rebels with a motive to create trouble in India;

(b) if so, whether this was taken up with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is reported that a number of camps were set up by Mizo and Naga rebels in East Pakistan for giving training in the use of small arms and explosives as well as guerrilla tactics. Some of these centres are believed to be operating on a continuing basis.

(b) and (c). A number of protests have been lodged with the Pakistan Government against provision, by Pakistan, to these rebels of arms, equipment and training facilities as well as the use of Pakistan territory as a base for subversive activities against India. The Government of Pakistan has denied having rendered any help to Nagas or to Mizos.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press news that 250 Naga and Mizo rebels, after getting training in Pakistan, have crossed over to India and, if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to see that those who go to Pakistan for training are not allowed inside our territory?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our attention has been drawn to it; we do our best to see that people who go over there and get this training and try to return to this country and carry on subversive activities are prevented from doing so. But it is not always possible to prevent this. To the extent that our security forces can prevent these people from doing so, we certainly do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that under the vile guidance, or under the guidance of Rev. Michael Scott and Mr. Phizo, these Naga rebels have still got touch and contact with the leaders and, if so, whether it is a fact that recently a letter was caught by the Censor Department, a letter written by Rev. Michael Scott to his followers that they should come to these areas and continue their agitation for

a free Nagaland and not under the Indian Constitution and, if so, may I know the steps taken by the Government in this matter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have no information whatever as to any letter that Rev. Michael Scott has written to any Naga leaders to the effect suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: On an earlier occasion we were told that several hundreds if not thousands of Nagas have gone over to Pakistan, got this training and they came back to our territory and that every attempt was made to see that they were prevented from coming back. This is the second instance. How is it that in between the Government have not been able to strengthen our security vigilance there in order to prevent a series of successive groups of them crossing our border, going there and getting this training, getting themselves trained and then coming back and then ourselves making vain efforts to stop them coming back into our country and yet they are playing mischief?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are very conscious of the danger of what is happening. As I said, we are taking steps. In the first place, we have strongly protested to Pakistan. In the second place, we have tried to strengthen our security forces; in the third place, we have tried to stop these people from coming back. But my hon. friend will realise that it is a long border. It is a difficult border and you cannot station an army man or a policeman every few yards there. It is almost physically impossible to prevent some people from crossing over. (*Interruption*).

We are fully conscious of the danger and we are taking all possible preventive action to stop this.

Shri Ranga: And you continue to fail.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are two outstanding facts accepted by the Government: they are, that the

training is going on merrily in Pakistan for a long time, and our Government accepts it, and Pakistan is denying it all the time. This has been going on. Also, these people who are duly trained and duly armed have been coming over to our territory not only for the second time, as has been mentioned by Shri Ranga, but several times. Now, the trouble is also about Mizos. It used to be about the Nagas. Yesterday, the news appeared that a large number of villagers are virtually under the rebel Mizos; May I know whether our attitude is only that of reconciliation to these facts and of helplessness when a further deterioration has taken place, or can the Government give us a more reassuring news to the House and to the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our attitude is neither one of reconciliation nor of acceptance of these facts. I have already told the House what action we have taken and continue to take. But I want to give this further assurance to this House, that whatever strengthening is possible over our frontiers will be taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is too vague an answer. My submission is that Pakistan all the time is saying 'on'. You say it is there. They have been coming all the time, and the situation has deteriorated in the Mizo Hills according to the papers. I do not know; whether you accept it or you dispel it as a mere apprehension or fear, the situation has deteriorated and the villages are in the hands of rebel Mizos. What are the additional steps you have taken, besides this vague assurance?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of villages being in the hands of the rebel Mizos. That is about the first point. Secondly, about the situation deteriorating—perhaps "deterioration" is rather a strong expression. But there is no doubt that Pakistan has been carrying on these activities. As I said, at this stage, all internal measures we can take, we take. Externally, we can only strongly protest to

them, which we have done. Externally, what else could be done? When we say to the other country, "You have done something wrong," and that country says, "No," what else could be done? We strongly protest. Internally, to the extent that it is in our hands, we will take every step.

Shri Tyagi: While I am satisfied to know about the precautions taken by the Government—whatever they could do they are doing—do not the Government think that it is a case of clear violation of the Tashkent agreement by Pakistan?

An hon. Member: It is long dead and buried.

Shri Tyagi: I am also anxious to know to which party these Nagas belong. Do they belong to the same group of Naga rebels with whom the Government are negotiating or is it a different party altogether?

Shri M. C. Chagla: With regard to the first part, there can be no doubt that this is a violation and perhaps a gross violation of the Tashkent agreement, because the basic principle of the Tashkent agreement was that neither India nor Pakistan will interfere with each other's internal affairs. This is clear interference by Pakistan in our internal affairs. With regard to the second part is very difficult to put a label on any particular group of Nagas who are being trained by Pakistan.

Shri Tyagi: Are they the third party? Do they not belong to the rebel Nagas?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it is difficult to say.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Apart from the Tashkent agreement, is it not a fact that this practice of one State illegally arming and organising and training the nationals of another State to carry on activities within that country is also contrary to the United Nations charter and some decisions of the United Nations and, if so, why has our Government never taken any steps, as far as I know, to raise this matter before

the United Nations on the basis of the captured arms and equipment which we have been told many times in the past have been proved to be either directly of Pakistani or American or United Kingdom origin or of Chinese origin, and which those countries supply to Pakistan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What Pakistan is doing is not only opposed to the charter of the United Nations, but it is opposed to international practice, international fairplay and international understanding. That is with regard to the first part. With regard to the second part, as the House knows, after the Tashkent agreement, the intention was that there should be bilateral talks and a bilateral settlement between two neighbouring countries and we should not go to a third party or to the United Nations. Therefore, we are still living in the hope that Pakistan will honour its signature to the Tashkent agreement, that she will conform and respond to what we have been telling her, that she should carry out the agreement and see that the Tashkent spirit prevails.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He has not replied to the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He asked why they do not go to the United Nations.

Shri Inderjit Gupta: Whether they go to the United Nations or not, my question was this: when Pakistan is denying their complicity, why have we not used the evidence obtained by us? It is said here many times that the captured arms and equipment taken from the rebels have proved to be of an origin which can only originate in Pakistan. The Government have not used that evidence anywhere to prove that Pakistan is telling lies. Why not they use this evidence?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are these arms not from the Chinese?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि नागा लोग जब तक

हिन्दुस्तान के अधीन रह कर समस्या को हल करने की बात नहीं कहेंगे तब तक उनसे अलग राज्य के बारे में बात नहीं करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर उनसे बात क्यों की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री द्विवेदी ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister just now said that the Tashkent Declaration had visualised bilateral talks to discuss matters of common interest. May I know whether this specific matter was discussed with Pakistan, apart from sending protest notes? Have Government suggested any meeting to discuss it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have been suggesting a meeting with Pakistan to discuss not only this matter, but all outstanding questions between ourselves and Pakistan. As you know, Sir, my colleague visited Rawalpindi and nothing emerged from it. This was not discussed at Rawalpindi. We have been telling Pakistan, let us sit round the table and discuss all outstanding questions so that something might emerge out of it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Ministers after Ministers have admitted that these Naga hostiles have gone there to Pakistan, received training and come back to India. Not only that. Every time they go to Pakistan, we note that they are going. Every time they come back from Pakistan into India, we also note that they are coming. I do not know what wonderful process we follow in watching them going and coming. The Minister said that we have so many outstanding questions to be discussed with Pakistan. Has this question of Nagas never been discussed so far with Pakistan and it has never been outstanding at any time before?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have protested to Pakistan; we have sent notes to them and we have pointed out that there are camps set up there....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am talking of conferences, not letters of protest. In

the conferences, was this issue specifically raised?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It was not raised in Rawalpindi. I am talking of what happened after Tashkent.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री म० ला० चर्गा : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सजेशन था।

Economy in Diplomatic and Trade Missions Abroad

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*394. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 798 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of economy measures to be made applicable to the Diplomatic and Trade Missions abroad;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

The broad outlines of the measures taken to ensure the most economical use of the Budget Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs are as follows:

- (a) Posts of officers and staff in the Missions abroad are sanctioned only after the proposals have been thoroughly examined on the basis of work study and approved by the Economy Board of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) In view of the acute foreign exchange position, the Budget proposals are examined with the greatest possible emphasis on economy without, at the same time, sacrificing functional effectiveness.

(c) The device of concurrent accreditation has been adopted as a means to curtail increase in expenditure on External Affairs which would have been otherwise of a larger magnitude.

(d) Proposals for opening of new Missions are implemented gradually, in the order of priority.

(e) Powers of Heads of Missions to incur expenditure have been precisely defined.

In order to effect economy in expenditure on Trade Missions/Show Rooms abroad, Government have taken the following decision:

(a) To undertake review of the staff strength of the Commercial Sections abroad; and

(b) To postpone to next year the opening of new Trade Missions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे दूतावासों में कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो विदेशों में रह कर अपना वाणिज्य कर रहे हैं, अपना व्यापार कर रहे हैं, लाखों रुपया कमा रहे हैं और रुपया कमाने में वे सरकारी कारों की तुलना में और सब खर्चा सरकार के ऊपर पड़ता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो इस तरह से रुपया कमा रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a very serious charge made against the members of a very fine service consisting of very fine officers. If the hon. member has any specific allegation to make, he may kindly send it to me and I will enquire into it. On the floor of this House to say