

(b) The principal commodities exported to Afghanistan from India are cotton manufactures, tea, drugs and medicines, leather, rubber manufactures, and art silk goods, and those imported into India from Afghanistan are fruits and nuts, asafoetida, cummin seeds, furs and skins and raw wool.

(c) India's exports to Afghanistan have shown a tendency to increase.

**Shri Hem Raj :** May I know, Sir, the reasons for taking away the concession, viz., formerly the green tea from Kangra district was being exported to Afghanistan direct, but that concession has been taken away?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** I want notice for that question.

**Shri G. P. Sinha :** May I know the route of transport of goods from India to Afghanistan?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** I do not think there is any special route, Sir.

**Shri S. C. Samanta :** The statement says that decrease is constant—year by year. May I know whether there are any complaints received from that country about the bad quality of goods exported?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** I have a very long statement here. I think the House will not be interested in my reading the statement. There is no decrease actually except that there has been a slight recession between 1950-51 and 1951-52. As I said there has been generally an increase. The export of cotton manufactures in 1948-49 were to the extent of one crore, 27 lakhs and 47 thousands and in 1950-51 it was three crores, 67 lakhs and 30 thousands. I think so far as these figures are concerned they are only mill-made piece-goods exported by sea, air and land. In 1951-52 it was 2 crores, 63 lakhs and 31 thousands. I have got a whole list of articles which I think the House will not be interested to hear in detail.

**Mr. Speaker :** Not necessary.

**Shri S. C. Samanta :** I wanted to know whether any complaints have been received from that country?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** I am not aware of any complaints.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy :** May I know, Sir, whether those operations are conducted in accordance with any agreement entered into between India and Afghanistan and if so, what are the terms?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** I want notice.

TRANSBORDER DISPUTES BETWEEN  
CITIZENS OF BURMA AND INDIA

\*1685. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of disputes among the citizens of Burma and India across the respective borders have been brought to the notice of the respective Governments since January, 1950 ;

(b) what steps were taken to compensate the affected individuals; and

(c) whether any attempts have been made to avoid encroachments of the respective territories;

(d) if so, what they are?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra) :**

(a) No disputes among the citizens of Burma and India relating to the boundary have been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Shri Rishang Keishing :** What is wanted to know was whether the Government is aware of the disputes between the Burma nationals and the Indian nationals in the border areas?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) :** Yes, Government is aware of boundary disputes, local feuds etc. across the border, some people living on this side of the border and some living on the other side. But they are not disputes in regard to the boundary.

**Shri B. S. Murthy :** What is the machinery used in such cases to determine those feuds?

**Mr. Speaker :** The hon. Member remembers the distinction between the Government to Government disputes about boundary and private disputes over boundaries. I think the hon. the Prime Minister referred to private disputes.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru :** The hon. Member must remember that these areas are not easily accessible—in the North East of India and the North West of Burma—and they are usually disputes more or less of a family type i.e. between one clan and another. And when such disputes occur, we draw the attention of the Burma Government and we discuss these. But there is no certain machinery set up for them.

**Shri K. K. Basu :** Are these disputes allowed to be settled by the nationals

of the two countries themselves or is there intervention on the governmental level?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no fixed rule for it. These disputes often take place in particular areas where the Naga tribes live. Some times one section of the Nagas may have a dispute with another section, they may come and raid, and then the other might go back to pay a return visit, you might say. These kinds of things have to be dealt with by the local authority. We send somebody to try to deal with the matter or the Burma Government sends somebody, or we address the Burma Government. Every incident has to be dealt with separately.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if cases of cattle lifting are very frequent in that area?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I suppose no—I imagine there are hardly any cattle there—probably none.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** The area on the other side being mostly unadministered, may I know if there is any proper boundary demarcation between Burma and India?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There are certain parts of the Indo-Burmese frontier which have not been, properly demarcated—that is so. I do not know which particular parts these disputes might refer to. It is also true that on the other side the administration is not very firm at the present moment.

#### INVITATION BY NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL

**\*1686. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has been invited by the Naga National Council to visit Naga Hills to meet the people and acquaint himself of the situation; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what reply he has given to the Naga National Council?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes. A letter to this effect was received.

(b) The reply that was sent on behalf of the Prime Minister was to the effect that this matter had been discussed on two recent occasions with the representatives of the Naga National Council and there was nothing further to be said about it. The demand for Naga independence was completely unwise, impracticable and unacceptable.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** May I know if the Prime Minister is of opinion that the Naga national movement for independence is dying out?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I should have used different language—fading out. I should have said.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister if this movement is gaining ground in the Naga tribal areas.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Not to my knowledge.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** Has the Government received any representation from a section of the Nagas disapproving the present activities of the Naga National Council?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, we have received representations sometimes.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** May I know from which party?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I could not say off-hand.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** In view of the fact that there is a strong demand for the independence of the Naga people, does the Government propose to grant them greater regional autonomy?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Under the Constitution they do have a considerable measure of autonomy and Government would gladly consider any extension of it, within the constitution, of course.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if the Nagas of the Manipur Hills are in any way connected with this movement in Assam?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** So far as I know they are not.

#### GOVERNMENT POOLS FOR COTTON

**\*1687. Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government pools were arranged for the stocking of pure raw cotton under the categories of No. 420 and No. 396 respectively;

(b) if so, their number and the total quantity of cotton stocked therein; and

(c) whether Government received any complaints regarding the mixture of inferior cotton in the cotton stocked in the pools?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b) The pooling of pure