

Jalpaiguri-Bhutan Road

*1762. **Shri N. R. Ghosh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an old route connecting the district of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal with Bhutan passing through the Chumurchi Tea Estate of Jalpaiguri;

(b) whether it is a fact that some time ago, the Bhutan Government wanted to make this route suitable for vehicular traffic and requested Government to improve and widen the portion of this route which falls within the district of Jalpaiguri; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The request was referred to the Government of West Bengal in whose jurisdiction the road lies. They agreed to improve the road and to construct a permanent bridge suitable for vehicular traffic across the river Daina near Chengmari. Financial aid from the Government of India for these works is being considered under the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: May I know whether Government have got any programme to improve the large number of trade routes, bridle-paths and foot-paths which connect Bhutan with Jalpaiguri, because there is a good volume of business between Bhutan and West Bengal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know about the various small routes, but some principal roads are being constructed between Bhutan and India, on the Bengal side as well as on the Assam side: they will be the main arteries of traffic.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: I am referring to the large number of foot-paths and bridle-paths connecting Jalpaiguri and

Bhutan, because Jalpaiguri is just on the border of Bhutan, and there is a good volume of business between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that I do not know about the foot-paths. As to what is being done, I can enquire.

श्री भक्त वरान : क्या यह सत्य है कि भूटान को भारत से मिलाने के लिये पश्चिमी बंगाल और आसाम से दो तीन सड़कें बनाने की योजना कई बरसों से चल रही है और उन का निर्माण-कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ ? अतः क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उन में प्रगति क्यों नहीं हो रही है और क्या अब वह काम तेजी से होगा ? क्योंकि जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है, उस की चाल बहुत धीमी है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं । मैं ने अभी इस का जवाब दिया है । कई बरसों से तो नहीं, लेकिन इस की चर्चा डेढ़, दो बरस से खाम है और डेढ़, पौने दो बरस से यह बात शुरू की गई है । एक खास सड़क ने, जो कि राजधानी तक जाती है, बहुत तरक्की की है और वह बहुत तेजी से बनी है । जो वक्त उस के लिये दिया गया था, उस से कम वक्त में वह बनी है । मेरा ख्याल है कि सितम्बर तक वह पूरी हो जायगी और राजधानी तक पहुँच जायगी । और सड़कों के बनने का भी इन्तज़ाम हो रहा है ।

Activities of Naga Hostiles

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*1763. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of armed Naga hostiles fired on a village guard camp at Chankgi in Mokokchung District on the 28th March, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after exchange of fire with the village

guards, the hostiles overpowered them and snatched away 18 service rifles;

(c) if so what other casualties were suffered by village guards; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for security measures in Nagaland?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (d). On the night of the 27th March 1961, the hostiles managed to approach the Village Guard Post at Changki in the Mokokchung District of Nagaland with the connivance of a Village Guard sentry who had been away from the Post for a few days and was on duty at that time.

The hostiles overpowered the other sentries and escaped along with the Village Guard who was in collusion with them and took away 18 Rifles and muskets.

Another Village Guard who was captured by the hostiles succeeded in returning to the Post but suffered a bullet shot injury on his hand while escaping from them.

The Nagaland Administration have tightened up the security arrangements and intensified patrolling and other measures to deal with the Naga hostiles. The Government is determined to put down lawlessness with a firm hand and restore peace in the area.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In the light of the reply just given by the hon. Deputy Minister and the replies given to a previous question, it is evident that the village guards and sentries also occasionally collaborate with the hostiles. May I know what action has been taken against those collaborators, and whether Government will consider the question of disbanding the village guards?

Mr. Speaker: What was the latter part of the question?

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Is it not collaboration when the sentries con-

nived, and they were out of duty at that time.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is true that occasionally, rather rarely, such cases have happened, that is, the members of the village guards have colluded with the hostiles; and, naturally, when that happens, we take action against them, if we can get them. But I do not think that it will be a fair inference that the great majority of the village guards do this, or any substantial number of them; most of them have done very good work.

Shri Hem Barua: The village guards constitute one of the sources from which the Naga hostiles get their arms and ammunitions occasionally. On a previous occasion, the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say that there were leakages from the Burma side, so far as arms and ammunitions were concerned. May I request the Prime Minister to enlighten us on the nature of these leakages from the Burma side?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What does the hon. Member mean by leakage? It is human beings who leak through to Burma and then come there.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry I am misunderstood. On a previous occasion, when I put a definite question on supply of arms and ammunitions to the Naga hostiles, the Prime Minister was pleased to say that there were two sources. One was the source of the village guards, and another was through the leakages from the Burma side. I just want the Prime Minister to enlighten us on the nature of the leakages from the Burma side.

Mr. Speaker: This is a different question. We are concerned with the village guards, how far they are in league with the hostiles and so on.

Shri Tyagi: Do these village guards belong to the Assam Rifles or are they residents of the very villages and do they work as volunteer village guards or are they under regular employment.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They do not belong to Assam. They belong to the Naga area; and the Naga Administration, I think, about three years ago or maybe a little more, enrolled them. They are paid; they are not honorary workers. They need not necessarily be kept in their own villages—but in the roundabout villages.

श्री ब्रज राजसिंह : इस प्रश्न का अभी जो उत्तर दिया गया है और इससे पहले एक प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया था उससे पता चलता है कि सरकार ने जो राजनीतिक, फौजी या पुलिस कारवाई की है, नागा समस्या को हल करने के लिए, उसका कोई संतोषजनक परिणाम नहीं निकला है। इसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे या और किसी ऐसे ही प्रमुख हिन्दुस्तानी के नेतृत्व में कोई पीपुल्स मिलिटन इस स्थान पर भेजा जाये और उससे काम कराया जाये ताकि जिन तरह की सफलता मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश इत्यादि के दकैतप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में मिली है, उस तरह की सफलता यहाँ पर भी मिल सके ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है और मुझे खुद भी अच्छा मालूम नहीं देता कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे को इस तरह से एकमप्लायट किया जाये। उनकी मदद तो हमको बहुत मिलती रहती है और उनका कहीं होना ही हमारे लिए मुकीद है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to advise the Advisory Council of the new state of Nagaland to raise a Naga militia of their own and tell them that our troops are there meant not to combat the hostiles but for defence purposes?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Village Guards are their militia. That is just what they are. It is a paid, semi-trained militia, not fully trained, not 100 per cent. trained, but somewhat trained. That is at their disposal.

Shri Hem Barua: Do they function directly under the Advisory Council of the Nagaland?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This Advisory Council, is, in a sense, entrusted with almost every task, developmental, administrative etc. although at the present stage the final authority rests with the Governor. Law and Order especially rests with the Governor. It was agreed to. They are in constant consultation, I presume, about the use, recruitment etc. of these. But, they must remain for the present at least under the Governor's authority.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Is it a fact that Mr. Phizo has compared Nagaland to Algeria?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I do not know. But, any such comparison can only be due to ignorance of both.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether these Village Guards are being trained to handle all types of modern arms?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, not. Nobody is trained to handle all kinds of modern arms. Modern arms include atom bomb—everything. They are not being trained to use them.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the influence of Phizo has fizzled out and he is in London...

Mr. Speaker: Unless I call the hon. Member, I request the hon. Minister not to reply at all to his question. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: It is a fact that the hostiles a small coterie or big, whatever may be their number, are causing grave insecurity within and outside Nagaland. May I know whether the Advisory Council had made any suggestion to the Government to check their acts of violence?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know of their talks with the Governor

or the Commissioner. They are naturally interested in peace and order. But the direct responsibility for peace and order rests with the Governor.

Shri Hem Barua: So far as the influence of Mr. Phizo on some sections of Nagaland is concerned, may I know whether, after the new political settlement with a section of the Naga people, it has fizzled out—I mean his influence has filzzed out in this section?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer that question as to what Mr. Phizo feels or does not feel. He is still in London, I believe.

Export of Iron Ore

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*1766. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
 { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has drawn up plans to double the export of Indian Iron Ore in the next five years;

(b) if so, which are the countries that have placed orders for it; and

(c) the details of the terms in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). State Trading Corporation has been making constant efforts to develop sales of iron ore to foreign buyers. Substantial quantities are expected to be exported to Japan, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy.

(c) Exports will be made at prices to be negotiated between the State Trading Corporation and the foreign buyers from time to time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the prices of the iron ore supplied to the different countries are uniform or they vary in each individual case?

Shri Satish Chandra: They vary according to the grades and also otherwise because the freight charges to each country are different. All relevant factors have to be taken into account.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the contracts are f.o.r. India or to deliver in those countries? If the contracts are f.o.r. India how can the freight charges vary from place to place?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices are decided F.O.B. India but the ore has got to be carried to these countries. Each country has to calculate—the buyer has to calculate whether the landed cost is economic to him. And we have to take that factor into consideration.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know the estimated demand for Indian iron ore from all these countries during the next 5 years?

Shri Satish Chandra: The supplies of iron ore from India were about 3.5 million tons in 1960 and are expected to increase to, say, 8 to 9 million tons in 4 or 5 years' time.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Which country is the biggest buyer of this Indian iron ore in the world market today and what is the total export of Indian iron ore to that country?

Shri Satish Chandra: At present it is Japan; and we supply a little less than 2 million tons of iron ore to them.

Shri Tyagi: Do the State Trading Corporation deal in this directly with the foreign countries or is ore supplied through agents or mine owners? In case the S.T.C. has to buy from the mine owners, I would like to know how much percentage of profit is permitted to them?

Shri Satish Chandra: All the exports are made by the State Trading Corporation and the prices are fixed for different localities depending on the grades the freight for railway haulage, the distance to which it has to be carried to the port etc. The prices differ from place to place and from