

have stated that they would not seek arms from China or Pakistan. The leaders of the new organisation have indicated that they would aim at a 'peaceful solution of the Naga problem' and 'resumption of talks with the Government of India'. The situation is being watched by the Government.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ANTI-INDIAN PROTESTS IN NEPAL OVER THE ARREST OF FOUR NEPALESE AT SUSTA NEAR THE INDO-NEPAL BORDER

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Anti-Indian protests in Nepal over the arrest of four Nepalese at Susta near the Indo-Nepal border".

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): On 23rd November, 1968, our Embassy in Kathmandu noticed a news item on the front page of the newspaper "RISING NEPAL" reproducing a report from the New Agency Rashtriya Sammad Samiti. The news item read:—

"Four Nepalese abducted from Susta by Indian officials. Indian officials intruded into Nepalese territory of Susta in Naval Parasis District arrested four persons and took them to Betiya Jail in Bihar a few days ago, according to a deputation of Ex-Servicemen from Susta."

On 25th November the Nepal Government newspaper "RISING NEPAL" came out with an editorial which was hostile and based on a distortion of facts. It was claimed that the Nepalese had been kidnapped from Nepalese

territory by Indian officials. The newspaper also demanded an apology from the Indian side.

Telephonic enquiry on 26th November from the Bihar Government revealed that on charges of trespass under I. P. C. Section 143 and 447, read together with Section 33 of the Indian Forests Act, seven persons,—four Nepalese nationals and three Indians—were arrested on October 26, 1968 in village Rampurva in district Champaran, Bihar. After being remanded to custody, the case came for hearing before the Sub-divisional Officer's Court, Bettiah, on November 14, 1968. On the same day, the Liaison Officer of Nepal posted at VALMIKI-NAGAR saw the District Magistrate, CHAMPARAN, and requested him to arrange release of the arrested Nepalese. All the arrested persons were ordered to be released on bail by the Sub-divisional Officer, Bettiah on November 21, 1968 and the Liaison Officer at Valmikinagar was informed accordingly. The Nepalese nationals, however, continued to remain in custody because the bail bonds have not been furnished to-date.

On the 26th November our Embassy in Nepal received a formal Note Verbale dated the 24th November, 1968 from His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Note from His Majesty's Government of Nepal described the detention of the four Nepalese as "illegal" and asked for their release, at the same time, requesting the Government of India to withhold all actions pending the demarcation of the border.

On 27 November, our Embassy informed His Majesty's Government in a written Note that there was no question of their being in "illegal" detention as the four Nepalese along with three Indian nationals, were arrested well within Indian territory in the normal course of law on charges of trespass.

In the meanwhile, press comments continued in the Nepalese Press. Several Nepalese newspapers castigated the irresponsible attacks launched against India and rebuked the "RISING NEPAL"

and the News Agency Rashtriya Sammad Samiti for their tendentious misleading reports.

At an interview with the Honourable the Foreign Minister of Nepal on December 1, when the Foreign Minister demanded the release of the four Nepalese arrested in Bihar, our Ambassador told him that they had been arrested in accordance with the law. It was also explained to the Hon. Foreign Minister that on many occasions Indian nationals had also been arrested in Nepal and had to face due process of law and the Courts. On December 2, a protest meeting was arranged in the bazar in Kathmandu city. A large number of the audience heckled the organizers of the protest meeting, disturbed the meeting and made speeches questioning the representative character of the organizers of the anti-Indian meeting. The Nepalese Police effectively intervened and took the unruly elements into custody.

Similar anti-Indian protests and processions were also arranged on subsequent days in Patan and Bhaktapur, suburban towns of Kathmandu. In one of these the personnel and cameramen from a certain Embassy hostile to India were prominently present. No popular support was given to these anti-Indian demonstrations by the people of Kathmandu or of its suburbs; on the contrary popular sentiment against these anti-Indian meetings was much in evidence.

On 6th December, the Royal Nepalese Ambassador called on the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. He assured the Foreign Secretary that the Government of Nepal had no intention to disturb the *status quo* in this area and was anxious to settle the matter amicably and the mutual satisfaction at a joint meeting of the officials of the two sides to be held on the spot in the first week of January. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India welcomed this assurance and reciprocated the sentiments expressed by the Royal Nepalese Ambassador.

In view of the assurances given by the Royal Nepalese Ambassador and to facilitate the satisfactory settlement of this matter at the meeting of the officials of both sides in early January, the Government of India in accordance with law, are considering sending these four Nepalese nationals back to Nepal, in the belief that such trespasses will not be repeated and that both Governments will maintain the *status quo* in this area until the matter is amicably settled between the two countries. Over the long stretch of the Indo-Nepal boundary which is completely delineated on the maps agreed to by both sides, over the years, some boundary pillars have become damaged or have been washed away by floods or are otherwise missing. The main task, therefore, now is to locate all the points where boundary pillars, for various reasons, are not in place and to reinstall them on the basis of mutual agreement with the help of maps and survey officials. According to established tradition between India and Nepal, such work is carried out by the District officials of the two sides who have the authority to establish direct contact and settle the matter of re-fixing pillars or of repairing them. Numerous such meetings between Border officials of the two sides have taken place during the past decades and the same process is to be continued in the future. The Government of India would like to state that they have no boundary problem with Nepal and there is no point of dispute which is not susceptible to amicable settlement by mutual discussion.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
From what the hon. Minister has said it appears that these arrests were made while pursuing Some ordinary Criminals which had nothing to do with the people at large as such. We find, however that there have been anti-Indian demonstrations in many of the places. I would like to quote from *The Statesman* dated the 9th December, 1968 which reads as

follows :

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

"About six policemen were injured at Bhaktpur, a town in the Khatmandu Valley when a small police party tried to prevent an anti-Indian demonstration over the arrest of four Nepalese at Susta near the Indo-Nepal border. This was the third such incident in the Valley since the beginning of the month. The other two were in Bhaktpur and Lalitpur. According to reports here, the Bhaktpur demonstration was organised by a dozen students who shouted anti-Indian slogans partly against Mrs. Gandhi, and they burnt the pictures of Mrs. Gandhi....."

This was not a symptom of an ordinary crime, so far as the report goes.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that after the longish statement in which the hon. Minister has explained everything and stated that everything has been more or less settled amicably, the hon. Member should make his question very brief.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : The answer was long, as such I have to give some little back ground.

Very recently, our President had visited Nepal and that visit was followed by the visit of one of the Cabinet Ministers Shri B. R. Bhagat. A joint communique was issued using high-sounding phraseology telling us that the relations between Nepal and India were good and they were getting better and they were going to be the best. I want to ask whether it is a sign of our good relations with the people of Nepal that such things happened over a trifling incident. The question is, whether we have been able to win their hearts in spite of our pouring crores of rupees.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member resume his seat for a while. Whatever incidents may have taken place there, the hon. Minister has made it very clear in his statement that everything has been settled. So, the hon. Member need not draw any conclusions from a certain incident or demonstration which had taken place. Our relations with Nepal are very friendly, and nothing should be said or done here to disturb those good relations.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Now, Sir, I want to ask three questions. Just two days before these demonstrations, the Pecking Radio had made a broadcast in the Nepalese language. I want to know whether it is a fact that it had incited the Nepalese to resort to hooliganism on this insignificant issue ? May I also know whether our Ambassador in Nepal brought this Chinese broadcast in Nepalese to the notice of the Nepalese Government and whether the Susta village in respect of which the hon. Minister has said that some boundary has to be adjusted again is being claimed by Nepal as being within the Nepal border or whether it is on the Indian side ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have already stated that there were a few anti Indian demonstrations in Nepal. But I want to make it clear that those demonstrations were organised and engineered by certain elements in Nepal who are against Indo-Nepalese friendship.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Which are those elements? Let him name them.

SHRI SURENDAR PAL SINGH : ... and who are trying to do mischief, but the common people of Nepal are against these anti-Indian demonstrations. Our relations with Nepal are very friendly and very cordial. It is unfortunate that this small incidents has taken place. But about that, we are in touch with the Nepalese Government and I am very hopeful that a settlement will be arrived at very soon.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi) : It does not cause much of a surprise that our policy in Nepal is upside down. With your indulgence, I would like to point out that here is the photograph of the hotel where Shrimati Indira Gandhi had stayed where the Indian flag was flying upside down. I do not think that any person in charge of affairs would tolerate this.

Coming now to Nepal, since Shri Shastri took office in this country, responsible people welcomed the fact that

a realistic attitude had been developed by this country towards its closest neighbour Nepal with whom we share ties of perennial philosophy and ancient veneration for the Himalayas which we share in common with them. But there are forces at work against us. There are forces which want to disrupt that relationship, forces operating in China and forces operating in certain other countries. There was a book published by a certain gentleman called Mr. Mehali called *Foreign Aid and Politics in Nepal*. This book tried to show that Indians were exploiting Nepal and that Indian policies in Nepal did not encourage economic co-operation and economic development. May I know whether this has been considered at a high enough level? After all these are symptoms of something that is wrong. When the students and others get excited and there is provocation, that has to be answered by our policies being explained there properly. May I know how much we have spent on encouraging cultural relationship between the two countries, and how much we have spent in extending our policy of economic co-operation and finally whether there will be a change in the attitude of some of our bureaucrats trained in the old colonial way? For instance, our Ambassador lives there in the imperial style. Does this bring India and Nepal closer together? What are the urgent projects, and are funds made available for those projects which would create an impact on the youthful Nepalese and on the young people in Nepal and which would make them feel that the ties between India and Nepal are unbreakable and shall endure as long as the sun shall shine and the water shall flow in the rivers of India?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We are all aware of the close and friendly ties which exist between India and Nepal. There are no two opinions about it. What we are doing for the development of Nepal has already been explained on behalf of Government on a number of occasions. We are participating and co-operating with Nepal in a number of development projects in Nepal and whatever we are called upon to do we are doing particularly from the monetary and technical point of view by way of

technical aid. So, everything is being done from our side to make these ties much closer and stronger than they are even today.

As regards this question of demonstrations, certain elements are working against the Indo-Nepalese friendship. I have already stated that there are certain elements which are trying their best to bring about some kind of strained relationship between India and Nepal but they are in a minority, and I am sure they will not succeed in their nefarious designs.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I did not stay in any hotel there.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Shall I lay the photograph on the Table?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Prime Minister has said that she did not stay in any hotel there.

SHRI M. L. SODHI : Are our flags to fly upside down?

The name of the Hotel is Carlyle Hotel.

AN HON. MEMBER : She lived in the palace and not in the hotel.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Nepal is a friendly country. In view of that this is a very delicate situation. Also, if anybody is to be blamed for creating this situation and if anybody is responsible to some extent for creating this situation, it is the unimaginative measures taken by the Government of India. The hon. Minister himself has stated that boundary demarcations are sometimes washed away; pillars are washed away and sometimes everything seems to be disappearing into thin air. But I would like to tell him that they are not washed away; Indian capitalists have helped some of the Nepalese to set up mushroom industries on the Indo-Nepalese border—this is connected with that, because three Indians were also arrested.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That matter was raised and discussed separately. I cannot allow the hon. Member to extend the scope of this calling-attention-notice.

SHRI A. SREEDHARN : I am coming to it. This is connected with that.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : This is an important matter. So, please give him a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall allow him but he should not extend the scope of the discussion.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : These smugglers are removing the demarcation marks on the Indian frontier and these black-marketeers go Scot-free. I would like to know whether this Government, which has promptly arrested these Nepalese, has any permanent arrangement on our Indian border. I am shocked and surprised at the state of affairs. This is how border disputes arise. Does the Government have any permanent organisation or arrangement on one Indian border to supervise the Indian border and ensure that the demarcation marks are there, and steps are taken to put them again when they are damaged or washed out? Or does Government wake up to the reality only when these marks disappear?

SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH : The entire border along Nepal has been demarcated on the ground. Pillars and boundary posts are there all along the boundary. But sometimes due to rains or some other causes, these pillars get washed away or get damaged. For their refixing and for their repair, there is a permanent machinery also. As I said in my statement, district officials of both sides meet frequently and in consultation with each other and with the help of maps and records refix the posts wherever they have been removed. This process is a continuous one and goes on from year to year. Very soon we will have another meeting of this nature to go into and decide these matters.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : If the pillars have been washed away, it means they are not deep enough.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह (मिड) : सुस्ता क्षेत्र में जहाँ सीमा के खम्बों के बारे में कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई है—क्या भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार के बीच में पत्र-व्यवहार होकर यह मान लिया गया है कि दोनों देशों के अधिकारी और सर्वेअर्स मिलकर फिर से खम्बे लगाने का काम करेंगे? अगर ऐसा मान लिया गया है तो क्या यह गिर-फ्तारी ऐसे क्षेत्र के अन्दर हुई है जहाँ सीमा के खम्बों में कुछ गड़बड़ है? क्या वह खेती का क्षेत्र है या जंगलों का क्षेत्र है? जो गिरफ्तारी भारतियों की हुई हैं, उसका क्या कारण है, अगर उनको छोड़ दिया गया है तो उसका क्या कारण है? जो नेपाली गिर-फ्तार हुए हैं उन्हें फिर क्यों नहीं छोड़ा गया? जैसा अभी बताया गया कि नेपाल के राजदूत महोदय और भारत सरकार के विदेश सचिव के बीच में चर्चा हुई है—क्या उस चर्चा में सचिव महोदय ने नेपाल के राजदूत को यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि ये चारों व्यक्ति नेपाल की सीमा में पहुँचा दिये जायेंगे? क्या उनको उस वचन के मुताबिक पहुँचा दिया गया है? नेपाल में प्रदर्शन होने की बात कही गई है—क्या उसके बारे में नेपाल सरकार ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि भारत की प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की फोटोज नहीं जलाई गई हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह बात सही है कि सुस्ता के इलाके में कुछ बाउण्ड्री पिलर्स हट गये हैं। उनको दोबारा लगाने के लिये यह तय पाया है कि नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकारी जनवरी के पहले हफ्ते में मिलेंगे और तय करेंगे कि उनको कहाँ लगाया जाय।

श्री धरमलाल सिंह कुशवाह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे पूरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया, केवल एक अंश का उत्तर दिया है। अधिकांश महत्वपूर्ण भाग छोड़ दिया गया है, कृपया उसका उत्तर दिलाया जाय।

12.24 hrs.

RE. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
AND SITUATION IN HARYANA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : While a statement was allowed to be made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, the other day, Mr. Speaker said that some discussion would be allowed. Now the situation there has further deteriorated. So many leaders have been arrested. Police have entered the campus and beaten up students.

I would request you to allow a discussion immediately. Or let the Minister make a statement on these developments. The teachers, strike which is going on in spite of the assurance of the Prime Minister, has not been withdrawn. In UP today 3,000 teachers are in Jail.

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not necessary to take up time now.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : आप एक मिनट के लिए मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। कल यहाँ पर राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रीजी ने प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था, उस पर कोई प्रश्न या सफाई पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है और वह अब काशी विद्यापीठ में भी फैल गई है। कल काशी विद्यापीठ में भी पुलिस बुली और उसने विद्यार्थियों को पीटा और गिरफ्तार किया। साथ ही साथ राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को—बास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के झूतपूर्व

गृह-उप-मंत्री रस्तम सतीन तथा दूसरे नेताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया। अध्यापकों की हालत भी बिगड़ती जा रही है—यह सरकार, नीतिविहीन होने के कारण कुछ नहीं कर रही है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर सरकार की ओर से कुछ बयान आना चाहिये, कुछ सन्तोषजनक उत्तर आना चाहिये, सफाई होनी चाहिये, यहाँ पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय में जो कुछ हो रहा है, हम उस पर चर्चा चाहते हैं। कल भागवत झा आजाद महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया था, आप उस पर चर्चा का समय तय करें तथा यह चर्चा जल्दी होनी चाहिये।

एक बात और—कल स्पीकर महोदय ने कहा था कि हरियाणा की विधान सभा सात दिन के भीतर बुलाई जानी चाहिये। मगर राज्यपाल महोदय कहते हैं कि विधान सभा बुलाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हरियाणा की विधान सभा में किस का बहुमत है यह कौन तय करेगा—अल्प मत में कौन है और बहुमत में कौन है इस का निर्णय क्या राजभवन में होगा या विधान भवन में होगा ? राज्यपाल महोदय विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों के निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सलाह देने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हरियाणा की स्थिति पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें।

मुझे पता लगा है कि गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि जिस मुख्य मंत्री के बहुमत के बारे में सन्देह है, वह मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा को भंग करा सकता है—यह न तो विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की जो समिति बनी है उसने निर्णय किया है और न अध्यक्षों ने यह सिफारिश की है—गृह मंत्री महोदय को अपने