

[Shri Himatsingka]

edible crops—allowing for a per capita consumption of 140 kg. per man—this much quantity is not necessary—, we require only 70 million tonnes of foodgrains to feed 50 crores of people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. We have to take up the calling attention notice just now.

16.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

(ii) DETENTION OF INDIAN DIPLOMATS BY CHINA.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Detention of Indian diplomats by China.

16.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The action of the Chinese Government in withdrawing recognition of the diplomatic status of Shri K. Raghunath, Second Secretary in our Embassy in Peking and declaring that he will not be allowed to leave China before "the Chinese judicial organs take sanctions against his crimes" is a flagrant violation of all known principles of international law and the norms of civilised behaviour among nations. The list of alleged spying activities of Shri Raghunath prepared by the Chinese Government is a tissue of lies put together to defend themselves against the very reasonable and moderately worded protest note which has been sent by our Embassy to the Chinese Foreign Office on June 5th that is the day after the incident in which Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay were unreasonably detained in a ruined temple in the Western Hills of Peking.

The details of this incident as conveyed to us by our Embassy in Peking are as follows:

At 1.30 p.m. on June 4th, Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay, Third Secretary in the Embassy were driving towards the Western Hills area in Peking which is a well-known beauty spot, and which is open to foreigners. On their way there they stopped for a moment near a ruined temple and proceeded to take photographs of the temple. Then they were surrounded by some people who accused Raghunath of taking photographs of a military installation which was allegedly situated nearby. In spite of Raghunath's protestation that he was merely photographing the ruined temple, the Chinese crowd forced the two diplomats to go to the nearby building where after some delay the officer of the Security Bureau arrived under whose orders the camera and films were forcibly taken away and the absurd allegation immediately made that the development of the film has shown that Shri Raghunath had photographed prohibited objects. Curiously enough, however, these so called photographs were not shown to either of the diplomats. The Western Hills are not out of bounds to foreigners. It is an area covered over with Buddhist temples and has been one of the most popular tourist resorts within the reach of Peking. For the last 18 years diplomats of all nationalities have been allowed to go along the way and visit these spots and photograph the old temples. There is nothing unusual or extraordinary in the actions of Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay.

In spite of repeated requests the diplomats were allowed to telephone to the Embassy only at 5 p.m. when the Embassy officials tried to get in touch with the Foreign Office and the Security Bureau. They were told that nothing could be done until the next day. Two officers of the Embassy reached the spot at about 9 p.m. and were not permitted to go into the building or see the diplomats and were asked to return since it was claimed to be a prohibited area, even though it was on the highway. Final-

ly the diplomats were allowed to return at 8.30 p.m. after a detention for a period of 8½ hours. The Embassy made further efforts the same night to protest to the Protocol Department of the Foreign Office but could not get an appointment in spite of best efforts.

A note giving the details of this incident and protesting against the unlawful detention of both the diplomats namely, Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay, was sent to the Foreign Office the next day but was returned three hours later. It may be noted that Shri Vijay had not been concerned in the photographic incident. The note had also specially protested against the unhelpfulness of the Foreign Office in the matter.

This latest development by which the Chinese Foreign Office has gone to the unprecedented action of accusing Shri Raghunath of spying seems to indicate that the Chinese are not merely anxious to utilise this incident for propaganda purposes but have a guilty conscience and want to manufacture some excuses to still further damage relations with India.

The accusations against Shri Raghunath are trivial to the point of absurdity. The accusation against him of committing espionage is based on the flimsiest grounds, namely that he has been trying to collect political and military intelligence by attending gatherings of Red Guards etc. These are the usual Chinese lies to concoct a case against a diplomat. On the other hand, Shri Raghunath has on more than one occasion, been the victim of Chinese harassment. Once, while buying Red Guard newspapers in a Peking street, he was taken by some Red Guards to a Public Security Bureau. Such Red Guard newspapers have been sold in the streets all these months and purchased by foreigners without any objection. However, when Shri Raghunath was told that these newspapers were not to be read or purchased by foreigners, he readily agreed to abide by this new rule.

Shri Raghunath is a young and promising diplomat who has conformed to the best traditions of our diplomatic service. In making him a victim of its nefarious designs, the People's Republic of China no doubt wishes to tarnish the name of India and has deprived him of diplomatic immunities and privileges which is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic relations between nations. The Government of India have taken a very serious view of the Chinese action. The Chinese Charge d'Affaires, who was summoned to the External Affairs Ministry at 5.00 A.M. this morning was asked to convey to his Government our strong indignation at this malicious, unjust and illegal action. A protest has been made to the Charge d'Affaires against this totally unprecedented and gross violation of international law and practice. We have also demanded that no interference be made with the diplomatic status of Shri Raghunath, that the false charges levelled against him be withdrawn, and that suitable amends be made by the Government of China. It has also been explained to the Charge d'Affaires that unless this is done, the Chinese Government will have to bear the consequences of their action, and the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they deem fit and proper.

According to a message received this morning from our Embassy in Peking, the Embassy has been informed that a public trial has been arranged for Shri Raghunath at 2.20 P.M. (12 noon IST) today, and that he be produced before the Peking Branch of Supreme People's Court. This shows utter disregard of all norms of civilised international behaviour by the Chinese Government. The trial, of course, will be an absolute farce. We have every confidence that our Charge d'Affaires and his colleagues will react to this crisis with courage and dignity.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The House is shocked at this incident. May I observe that this detention is a gross violation of all norms and canons of

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

civilised behaviour or diplomatic conduct. May I submit that this Government, our Government, cut off diplomatic relations with China, arrest all personnel of the Chinese Embassy here and also basically change the policy of supporting—which appears ridiculous any way—China's entry into the United Nations? May I request you to kindly give your earnest attention to this matter and do the needful? Would you explain what action you are going to take?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We take a very serious view of the matter.

Shri S. S. Kothari: This incident demands strong action. The Chinese are acting like Barbarian and the only language they understand is reciprocity and detestation.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Masani . . . (interruptions).

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The Foreign Minister told us that our Government called the Charge d'Affaires of Peking and told him how we feel about it. The observation was made by the Foreign Minister that he was told that unless certain steps were taken which were asked from the Government of India would take a very grim view of this matter and they reserved to themselves their freedom of action. The reply of Peking has been to throw this back in our face and take a far worse step of publicly humiliating the man who represents the honour and dignity of our country in Peking. Now, it is no good saying that the trial will be worthless and it has no validity. In order to prove our seriousness in this matter, there is only one way and no other by which, at this point of time with this defiance thrown in our face our Government can act to preserve the honour of this country, and that is to sever immediately and unconditionally all diplomatic relations with the peking regime.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बसरामपुर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पहला ही मौका नहीं है जब पीकिंग में हमारे राजदूत, राजदूता-

वास के कर्मचारियों के साथ अपमानजनक व्यवहार किया गया लेकिन चार जून को जो कुछ हुआ है वह सारी सीमाएं तोड़ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि विरोध पत्र भेजने के अलावा सरकार इस मामले में और क्या करने जा रही है? क्या सरकार के लिये यह रास्ता खुला हुआ नहीं है कि चीनी दूतावास के सैकंड सेक्रेटरी और थर्ड सेक्रेटरी के खिलाफ उसी तरीके की कार्यवाही करे जिस तरीके की कार्यवाही कम्युनिस्ट चीन ने हमारे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ की है? उनके विरुद्ध आरोप लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ग्रीन दी बेसिस ओफ रैसीप्रोसिटी, बराबरी की कार्यवाही करने के सिद्धांत का पालन करते हुए हम राजदूतावास के इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध यह कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार इस मामले में गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है या नहीं? क्या अभी भी सरकार की आंखें नहीं खुली हैं कि केवल पीकिंग में राजदूत भेजने से काम नहीं होगा यह सुझाव दिया जाता रहा है कि पीकिंग को हम अपना राजदूत भेजे, पीकिंग का राजदूत नई दिल्ली में होना चाहिए ताकि भारत चीन के बीच बातचीत शुरू हो। जो यह सुझाव देते हैं क्या उनकी आंखें अब भी खुली हैं और जिनकी आंखें खुली हैं क्या उनमें भारत सरकार भी शामिल है?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Sir, I quite appreciate the reasons why there is so much natural and rightful indignation in Parliament in regard to the egregious behaviour of the Chinese Government. But I would beg to submit that in regard to this kind of thing, in regard to matters of policy, it is not by way of questions or asking for clarifications during Calling Attention Notices that we can get that kind of information from Government. After all, Government is now tackling the problem which has been aggravated by the characteristically egregious behaviour of the Chinese Government, but

that should not drive us in a half, so to speak, in the Houses of Parliament, to ask for a total change of policy. (Interruption). My submission is, this is a matter of parliamentary propriety also; we live in an atmosphere—(Interruption) in different countries of the world today there is an atmosphere when international norms have been thrown to the winds, when on our forces in the United Nations Expeditionary Force in the Middle East firing took place, Israel killed our people and does not even have the decency to make an apology or express a sense of sorrow.... (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri S. S. Kothari: My information is that some of the military personnel were killed by U.A.R. fire. (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have a right to be heard.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, please put the question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have said that the entire House would be unanimous in its feeling of detestation of what the Chinese authorities have done to a representative of our country. We take, as Government says, a very serious and grim view of this matter. But what reprisals are going to be worked out cannot possibly be announced by Government and should not be; if there is an idea, as suggested by Mr. Masani, according to him our frontier is on the Mekong river and on the Sinai desert, if according to him we are going to have pacts and diplomatic relationship with one country or the other, we do not know where we shall stand. And therefore, I submit to you that in the course of supplementary questions or in the course of questions purporting to elicit clarification after Calling Attention matter is raised, no matter is raised which goes to the basic element of policy. We cannot expect Government to come forward with a statement of policy in answer to a question or to request for clarification. Therefore, let us put the matter in its proper perspective; and

that is what I wanted to submit on this occasion.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: At 5 O'clock we have to take the other subject.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Those who have given notices should be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: They will be called. Let us see what extent it is possible. At 5 O'clock we have to begin the other subject. You can tell me what can be done. There are about 50 names, and there are only 15 minutes to 5. Therefore, I am first calling the leaders of parties. I have called the leaders of three parties so far. On this side also, I shall call some hon. Members.

श्री राम सेवक चौधरी (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रधानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर हर व्यक्ति प्रश्न पूछता है। जब मंत्री का जवाब आ जाता है तो उस से जो प्रश्न उठेगा सफाई के लिए तो कोई दूसरा प्रश्न पूछेगा उस सफाई को जानने के लिए, लेकिन अभी जो एक साथ प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा आप पूछने को कह रहे हैं तो जो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे अधिकतर वह प्रश्न दुहराते जायेंगे और मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से जो प्रश्न उठेंगे और जोकि पूछने जरूरी होंगे उन का उत्तर नहीं चायेगा। इसलिए उचित यह होगा कि एक प्रश्न उठे और मंत्री महोदय उस का उत्तर दे दें।

Mr. Speaker: Thank you for your useful suggestion. Only 15 minutes are left. I do not mind allowing each one of you to put questions, but there is no time.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehradun): You can extend the time.

श्री जय लिये (मुंगेर) : इस वक्त मुझे चीन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि जिस देश ने हमारे मुक्त पर आक्रमण किया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

घोर बरौब करीब एक लाख वर्गमील हमारी जमीन पर बंजा किया उस देश से दूसरे किसी व्यवहार की मैं अपेक्षा नहीं करता लेकिन मेरा मतलब है इस सरकार से घोर इसलिए मैं ने आज सबेरे कहा था कि यह कोई ध्यानाकर्षण का विषय नहीं है। लगातार चीन के संबंध में इस सरकार की जो नीति रही है वह बिल्कुल असफल नीति रही है, यह निरन्तरता की नीति है। इस सरकार में कोई आत्मसम्मान नहीं है। हमारे देश पर आक्रमण होता है फिर भी हमारी सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच म जाबर दहती है कि आक्रमणकारी चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच में प्रवेश दिये बिना एशिया का मामला और दुनिया का मामला हल नहीं होगा। इस सरकार में कोई आत्मसम्मान नहीं है, शर्म नहीं है, लाज नहीं है यह सरकार की पूरी असफलता है। इसलिए अब मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हू कि इन्होंने जो बयान दिया उस में अब बिलकुल माफ हो गया कि उन की चीन वाली नीति असफल रही है। अब मेरे भाव रोकने प्रस्ताव को आप स्वीकृत कीजिये और कल उस के ऊपर बहस हो जाय। चीन वाली नीति पर जिसका कि यह अजाम है अगर जल्दी आप कल बहस नहीं करावाये तो न जाने और क्या क्या चीजे हो सकती है इसलिए मैं उन से कोई सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहता हू क्योंकि वह पूरी तरह असफल रहे हैं। उस के ऊपर कल बहस होनी चाहिए।

Shri P. K. Deo: This cannot be discussed in this manner. Kindly allow the adjournment motion.

श्री मधु लिमये नोटिस तो दे दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot offhand say anything about it I will have to consult the Leader of the House and others. For the present, let us get along with this. I will allow one or

two more and the minister will reply, because it has come before the House.

Shri P. K. Deo: We have tabled an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Your leader also has spoken. Mr. Dwivedy

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I hold this Government entirely responsible for the humiliation that our officer there is subjected to. This Government has never thought of any policy of retaliation so far as the Chinese are concerned. They take lessons from President Nasser. They went all out in support of President Nasser. But what has President Nasser done during this conflict? Immediately he severed all connections with USA. What prevents this Government from not only severing diplomatic relations with China, but also locking up all the Chinese who are in the Embassy? Let the Embassy be declared as a prohibited area. Let them be taught a lesson. Let them be confined to the Embassy. Let no Chinese official be permitted to go out from that Embassy. This time I think the Chinese are after a very deep game. It is necessary to take action now. No longer should the Government of India be silent. They should also sponsor the case of Tibet in the UN if they want to play an effective role in international politics to contain China. Is the Government prepared to do that?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालदा) हमारे दूतावास के कर्मचारी के साथ चीन ने जो व्यवहार किया है उस की जितनी निन्दा की जाय वह थोड़ी होगी। चीन एक ही भाषा को समझता है और वह है बर्बरता की भाषा। इसलिए जब तक हमारी सरकार भी बर्बरता का व्यवहार नहीं करेगी जैसा कि चीन सरकार ने किया है और कर रही है जब तक उस का उसी तरीके से मूल्य नहीं चुकावेगी तब तक चीन नहीं समझेगा उसे और कोई दूसरी भाषा समझ में नहीं आयेगी।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय जब चीन ने हमारे देश के ऊपर आक्रमण किया तब भी सरकार ने चीन के संबंध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में भारत की ओर से किसी प्रकार का उकसाने वाला कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया, किसी प्रकार की हमारी कोई गलती नहीं थी उस शान्त वातावरण में भी जब कि हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो यह चाहते थे कि चीन के साथ मेल जोल का भाव रखा जाये जिन के मुँह पर चीन के ऐसे वारनामों से, कालिख पुत गई, ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या भारत सरकार अपनी चीन संबंधी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और चीन के साथ न केवल संबंध बिच्छेद करेगी बल्कि चीनी दूतावास में जितने लोग हैं उन सब को पकड़ ला कर चाराहे पर उन की जांच करेगी ?

Mr Speaker: What is the procedure to be followed? will be guided by the House

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh): The procedure is that those whose names are there on the list should be called.

Shri P. K. Deo: All those who have taken pains to table the Calling Attention Notice should be given a chance

Mr. Speaker: Except the name of the leader of the party to which the hon. Member belongs, the names of all the other hon. Members whom I called are here. I thought, when Shri Masani, the leader of his party got up, he should be called and he should be given preference to the other names that were there. There are about 30 names. Am I to call all the thirty?

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): A Member from each party may be called.

Mr. Speaker: Only those whose names are there can be called.

Shri Manoharan: Why don't you call me, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Your name is not there. You did not even send a chit to me.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, let the Government agree to have a debate tomorrow for two hours.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): There should be a discussion on this matter. The House is very much concerned about it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज): भारत माता के लिये तो कुछ किया नहीं रघुनाथ के लिये करने जागेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister reply to these questions.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, we are dealing with this specific question and if you will permit me I will tell the House what we have done and what we propose to do (Interruption). After that, Sir, if you so decide I am prepared for a discussion.

I am glad that every Member of this House, whether on that side or this side, is at one with the Government in condemning strongly this disgraceful behaviour. (Interruptions)

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं पचाइस प्राफ़ आर्डर रोज़ करना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Sir, let us give the Minister a hearing. Then we can tackle the problem. Without hearing him what can we do?

Mr. Speaker: I also agree with him.... (Interruptions)

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं पचाइस प्राफ़ आर्डर रोज़ करना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ़ तो प्राफ़ कॉलिंग अटेंशन बलाऊ कर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ़

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जो सिम्नेटरीज है उनको आप टाइम नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसके लिये आखिर कोई रूल होगा, कोई व्यवस्था होगी, किन्हीं रूल्स के मातहत काम होगा। आखिर आप किस रूल के मातहत उन लोगों को बंचित कर रहे हैं?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have sent urgent instructions to our Mission in Peking to the charg'd affaires that he should not submit to the jurisdiction of the so-called public court. A diplomat in any country is not subject to the municipal or domestic courts of that country. We have told him to resist the summons which has been served on him.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Why don't you appoint him charge d' affaires? Upgrade him.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will be quite frank with the House. I am afraid that physical force may be used to drag him

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब रस्ते पर आये हो ।

Shri M. C. Chagla:.....because, you know what happened in Shanghai to the British Consul He was asked to go round the building for three hours. But I want to give this information to the House Adequate measures would be taken to meet this situation. . . . (interruptions). We will not stop by making protests and expressing our indignation. We will take strong action . . . (interruptions). If hon. Members go on like this, how am I to finish? . . . (interruptions). I am promising action. Action will be taken. We will not stop by mere protests or expressing our indignation.... (interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us try to evolve some method. After all, in five or ten minutes I cannot exhaust all the 38 names in the list. So, I want some guidance. I am not going to dictate anything. I want guidance

from the House. Whatever method the House wants me to follow, I will follow. If the House wants me to exhaust all the names in the list, besides those names which I have received later, including that of Shri Macani.... (Interruptions). If I am to call them, one by one, naturally I cannot call all the names now. So, I want some method to be devised by the House. Whatever that method is, I will follow it; I will not mind it. After all, I do not want to block any discussion in the House, because this is the forum where the nation can discuss important problems. But if in 15 minutes the Speaker is asked to call all the names, not only this Speaker but no Speaker can do it. It is an important problem but I could not possibly have called all these names. About further discussion on the subject I will have to consult him and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.. (Interruption).

17 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him bring a motion and let us have a discussion.... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिखये : सरकारी मोशन का क्या सवाल है ? काम रोको प्रस्ताव आपके सामने है । अगर ये विरोध करेंगे तो पचास लोग हम हैं ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): We do not object to a discussion but I hope hon. Members will appreciate that it is not possible to outline the steps that one would have to take.... (Interruption).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): We not only want to condemn the Chinese but we also want to censure the Government.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: To censure the Government is in your hands.... (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I thought, probably the Prime Minister

would indicate whether she is agreeable to a discussion of this matter and whether a motion will be brought either by the Prime Minister or by the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Speaker: She has said that. About censuring the Government I cannot decide here and now. I am not the man to decide.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपके हाथ में है। उन से क्या मतलब है।

Mr. Speaker: Allow me time. We shall see, tomorrow morning. I shall take a decision and I shall consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also as to when we can have time for discussion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : काम रोको प्रस्ताव है। आपके पूरा अधिकार है।

Mr. Speaker: Everything will be considered.

Shrimati Tarkeshwarj Sinha: Before we initiate a discussion tomorrow we would like to be assured, because the gentleman, Shri Raghunath, is on trial by the people's court and people's court does not observe any rule of law, that his life would be assured during the trial and that there will be no danger to his life and security. Will the hon. Minister be able to assure this House about that?

श्री मधू लिमये : कम से कम उस सदन में तो कानून का राज्य चले।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: We will demand Shri Chagla's resignation if any harm comes to his life. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: You are standing every time.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: He was my colleague just as Sardar Hukum Singh was your colleague. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Just now in reply to a question the hon. Minister of External Affairs said that Shri Raghunath might be physically dragged to the people's court. That might have a repercussion in this country and our young boys may physically drag the Chinese diplomats in Delhi out of their embassy buildings. There will be this development. Therefore our Government should categorically tell us that we will not only sever diplomatic relations with China but will also sponsor the cause of Tibet in U.N. We do not bother about China.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय के कहने से बिल्कुल निर्विवाद रूप से साबित हो गया है कि अब काम रोको होना चाहिये। आपने देखा होगा कि आवाज ऊंची करके इन्होंने ऐसे बोला है जैसे एक बड़ा शेर मारा हो। इन्होंने कहा है कि पांच बजे सुबह हमने चार्ज डी एफ्यर्यजको बुलाया। हिन्दुस्तान की गमी में पांच बजे सुबह बुला कर यह समझ लिया गया है कि इन्होंने बड़ा भारी शेर मार लिया है। मंत्री महोदय इस लायक नहीं रह गये हैं. . . . (इंटरप्शन) अगर बुलाना था तो तीन बजे सुबह बुलाते और तीन बजे सुबह यह कहना चाहिये था। मेहरबानी करके आप देखें कि दुनिया में जितनी कूटनीतिक बातें हुआ करती हैं, वे कैसे होती हैं। यह मैं कोई चीन का रास्ता नहीं पकड़ रहा हूँ। चीन तो पागल कुत्ता हो गया है। वह सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति चला रहा है। इस वक्त मैं सभ्य देशों की बात कर रहा हूँ. . . .

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : बदन में तीन को पकड़ा जाए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभ्य देशों की बात कर रहा हूँ। काम रोको होना चाहिये। मंत्री जी ने बिल्कुल साबित कर दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: I will consider that also.

Now, we take up discussion under rule 193.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. (Inter-ruption)

Shri M. L. Sondhi: What is this? A member of our Foreign Service is in such a difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order (Inter-ruption)

Shri M. L. Sondhi: We must express our emotions. We are human beings; we are not automatons. He is being dragged, tortured and humiliated and this Ministry is sitting here soft in an air-conditioned chamber. Why not the Foreign Minister do something once and for all?

Mr. Speaker: We now go to the next item.

17.06 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION IN NAXALBARI AND KHARIBARI

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Sir, I rise on a point of order regarding the discussion of this matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Can a point of order be raised before the motion is moved? He has not yet moved the motion.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of moving a motion. This is a discussion under rule 193. Mr. Mukerjee wrote to me earlier that he would like to raise a point of order about this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I was surprised to find that you had been pleased to permit this discussion and I was even more surprised to see that even before I got the parliamentary dak this morning, I saw in the

Statesman, a paper originating from Calcutta, a report that this matter would be discussed in Parliament. How they got to know of this beats me. I just cannot understand it.

Sir, I would submit to you, in all humility, that at the present moment, when between the Centre and the States there is a very delicate balance and when, at least, *prima facie*, the Centre wishes to keep a kind of co-ordination between itself and the State Governments, with a Government like the Government of West Bengal, I am surprised that in this Parliament we are going to have this kind of discussion. You have been the head of a State Government and you would understand its feelings in regard to this matter. This matter refers, quite obviously and patently and categorially, to a situation relative to public order which falls entirely under the purview of the State Government. There is a reference to an expression called "a parallel Government" in certain parts of West Bengal. But I see that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, has ridiculed this idea of a parallel Government which has been talked about by certain people and even the Inspector General of Police in West Bengal has ridiculed this phrase "a parallel Government" which some people, God knows with what motive, are circulating in this country.

We are now going to have a discussion which you are permitting, unfortunately, on a "parallel Government functioning in West Bengal." If there was a parallel Government functioning in West Bengal, if the machinery had broken down, I would have certainly had a discussion.... (Inter-ruption) I have been a Member of this House longer than many of the stalwarts who have suddenly emerged into parliamentary prominence.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): They have come by the will of the people and not by your mercy.