

[Shri H. V. Koujalgi]

warrant the continuation of this measure.

Some hon. Members have further said that a fresh Bill of this nature should be brought on the statute-book and a permanent law should be there. If that is the case, then, it indirectly means that the circumstances are such or such an emergency still continues that there is a necessity to extend this law.

It has been stated that this legislation is more or less aimed against a particular party. But if we go through the clauses, we shall find that this Act is not against any particular party or any group of persons, but it is against only that individual or that group of persons who indulge in anti-social activities. I may say that there are still anti-social activities in this country, and therefore, there are compelling reasons to continue this Act.

We read in the papers now and then that smuggling is going on on a big scale, that espionage work is going on against the interests of the nation, that there are unconstitutional activities going on which are working against the Government. So, is it not necessary, or is it not advisable to apply this Act against such persons?

Sir, I come from a rural area, where these anti-social activities are going on, on a large scale. Just a little while ago, the hon. lady Member had said that in Telengana murders had been committed on a large scale by the people belonging to a particular party. But I may say that even in the area where I come from, murders are very common, and that too, committed by anti-social people. They commit those things for the sake of money or because of party considerations, and usually, no evidence comes forward against them. When such murders are committed because of disputes regarding land, they see to it that no evidence comes forward, and even if the matter is taken to the court, they see

to it that the suit does not become successful. When there are such people, it is but natural that at least to maintain the peace and tranquillity of the area such measures as this should be applied against them.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to conclude within a minute or two?

Shri Koujalgi: I shall continue tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: If he has not concluded, he may sit down. This debate will be continued tomorrow.

16.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ENTRY OF NAGA HOSTILES INTO BURMA THROUGH MANIPUR ON THEIR WAY TO EAST PAKISTAN

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported entry of 400 Naga hostiles into Burma through Manipur on their way to East Pakistan."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The facts of this case are as follows:—

The outward movement of some 200 hostile Nagas out of Nagaland started a little over two months ago. There were two batches of Naga hostiles originally, each about a hundred strong, one led by Dusoi and the other by Hoito Sema. Due to the effective action taken by the security forces, the movement of the group headed by

Hoita Sema was foiled, resulting in dispersal or going into hiding of members of that group. The second group headed by Dusoi, although continuously chased and harassed *en route* by the security forces succeeded in reaching the border between Manipur and North Cachar Hills. Subsequently, it went along the border and crossed the South-western portion of Manipur into Burma. Singol is situated at the southern extremity of Manipur a few miles from the Burmese frontier. It is from this point that the Dusoi group crossed into Burmese territory in the Chin hills area. There is information that the destination of these two groups is the Chittagong Hill tracts in Pakistan.

It is also suspected that the object was to receive arms which are reported to have arrived in East Pakistan. The elections in Nagaland are going to be held in the second or third week of January, 1964. The hostiles have made known their intention to disrupt and disorganise these elections. It must be with this object in view that the hostiles are replenishing their supply of arms and ammunition.

It has to be remembered that the terrain in which the security forces have been operating is an extremely difficult terrain. The achievement of the security forces in dispersing one of the two groups was itself commendable, and even the second group led by Dusoi was continuously harassed and chased till its escape.

These are the facts.

Shri Swell: The Prime Minister has just stated that the movement of the Nagas towards Pakistan, or efforts to move out of Nagaland to Pakistan, have been going on for the last two months and also that their professed objective is to foil or prevent the general elections in Nagaland to be held in over a fortnight's time. The apprehension is that there may be a blood-bath in Nagaland during these elections. In these circumstances, may I

know from the Prime Minister whether it will not be to our advantage to explore all possible means of an amicable settlement? In this context, may I know why the Prime Minister has refused the offer of Phizo for talks for an amicable and honourable settlement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think I have refused at any time to see Mr. Phizo or have talks with him. Lately there has been no such offer; I do not remember distinctly what happened some time back.

This offer of talks was limited to some extent by certain factors—I have not got them with me at the present moment—which we are not prepared to accept. We want to settle this Naga question—we have tried our best—but on the basis of the present Constitution. We cannot go beyond that. Mr. Phizo was not prepared to accept that. Therefore, it was not worthwhile asking him to come here to talk on this subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Are there reasons to believe that Mr. A. Z. Phizo, who has sought and secured political asylum in Britain, is still instigating his rabble band at home to rebellion? If so, are he and the hostile Nagas being aided and abetted materially and immorally in this venture by both China and Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult for me to give an answer. But it would appear that he has been aided and abetted by Pakistan to some extent, not by China, so far as we know. They had gone to Pakistan, from Pakistan some of them went to England, then came back with some arms etc. which they might give to the hostile Nagas here for creating trouble.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe that Mr. Phizo is instigating them to rebellion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say definitely. I think Mr. Phizo's influence with the Nagas has diminished very greatly, partly because he has become

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

a British national, and otherwise he has been away for a long time. Nevertheless, if he can send arms, they will receive them.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या यह सही है कि नागा लोगों में इसलिए असंतोष फैला हुआ है कि भारत सरकार ने नागा विद्रोहियों पर तो बम वर्षा की, लेकिन चीनी हमलावरों पर नहीं की ? यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार कब तक अपने नागा नागरिकों के खिलाफ आक्रमणकारियों की तुलना में बुरा बरताव करती रहेगी ? क्या सरकार अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करेगी ?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why did we bomb the Nagas and why did we not bomb the Chinese?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब नागा विद्रोहियों को यह पता चला कि भारत सरकार ने चीनी हमलावरों पर बम वर्षा नहीं की, जबकि नागाओं पर की, तब उन में असंतोष फैला ? यदि हां, तो क्या इस असंतोष को दूर करने का कोई उपाय सरकार कर रही ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह सवाल तो चीनी हमले की निस्बत है। यही न माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है कि हम ने चीनियों पर बमबारी क्यों नहीं की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीनी हमला होने से उन को ज्यादा जुरत मिली और यह...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं थोड़े में बतला दूँ। भारत सरकार की तरफ से नागा विद्रोहियों को दबाने के लिये जो कार्रवाई हुई उस में बमबारी भी शामिल थी। उस के बाद जब चीनी आक्रमण की घटना हुई तो उन पर बमबारी नहीं की गयी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह

सही है कि नागा लोगों में इसलिए असंतोष है कि उन के खिलाफ तो सरकार ने बमबारी की, लेकिन चीनियों के खिलाफ बमबारी नहीं की ? क्या इस असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कोई उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं जानता कि नागा लोगों के खिलाफ कब कब बम गिराए गए। एक आध बार शायद ऐसा किया गया हालांकि कोशिश यह थी कि ऐसा बिल्कुल न करना पड़े। चीन के बारे में जो उन्होंने ने कहा, उस में वहाँ पर जो फौजी अफसर थे उन को पूरा अख्तियार था कि क्या करें और क्या न करें। उस वक्त उन्होंने ने जो मुनासिब समझा किया। इस से ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): An emissary of Mr. Phizo met me some time back and asked me whether I was prepared to meet the leaders of the Naga hostiles, and if I was, he would be prepared to give me the addresses. This shows that there is active connection between Mr. Phizo and the Naga hostiles. If so, may I know whether Government have tried to inquire into this connection between Mr. Phizo and the leaders of the Naga hostiles and then snap it.

An Hon. Member: Did he accept it?

Shri Hem Barua: I refused.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for us to disrupt that connection. It is either by post or persons may go occasionally via Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: He was an emissary of Mr. Phizo. He had a very wide ring.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Was it in London or in India?

Shri Hem Barua: The emissary met me here in Delhi. I refused.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We try to stop these things. But sometimes they happen in spite of that.

Shri Hem Barua: I was taken aback when this offer was made to me.

Mr. Speaker: He ought to have conveyed it to the Prime Minister.

Shri Swell: Is he in league with them?

Shri Hem Barua: No, I refused.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सही है कि अखबारों में पढ़ने के बाद और हमारे कार्लिंग अटेंशन नोटिस देने के बाद ही सरकार को इस घटना का पता चला ? अगर उन को पहले पता चला था तो सरकार ने उस के बारे में इस हाउस में स्टेटमेंट देने की तकलीफ गवारा क्यों नहीं की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने ने कहा कि इन लोगों के दो हिस्से थे जिन का पीछा किया गया और एक हिस्से को तो रोक दिया गया, दूसरा हिस्सा निकल गया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने इस बारे में हाउस में स्टेटमेंट क्यों नहीं दिया ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं इसका क्या जवाब दूँ । हर बात के लिए हाउस में आकर बयान देने की जरूरत नहीं है । जैसा आपने कहा, हमने उनका पीछा किया और एक को तो मुन्तशिर कर दिया लेकिन दूसरा बर्मा की सरहद के पास निकल गया ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is now clear from the press statement and the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister that these Naga hostiles have crossed over to Pakistan to collect arms and to prepare for a struggle during the elections. Has it been ascertained which country has supplied them arms, whether it is

only Pakistan or some foreign, western, powers who have smuggled arms through Mr. Phizo to Pakistan for transmission to the Naga hostiles for use against us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as we know, from Pakistan they have got them. Where Pakistan got them from, I cannot say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Pakistan is supplying arms—is that confirmed? The latest information was that Mr. Kaito, one of the Naga hostile leaders, collected some arms which he could not pass on to the Naga hostiles, and just to bring them 300 or 400 have crossed over to Pakistan.

I want to know whether Pakistan is supplying arms given to them by foreign powers.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what was asked and it has been answered. Pakistan is supplying. Where from Pakistan is getting is not known.

Shri Nambiar: The make of the arms will show.

Mr. Speaker: The Nagas do not show the Government that these are the arms they have got.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They have not got them themselves yet.

Shri Kapur Singh: Since extraordinary measures are known to have been taken by Government in the Manipur areas bordering Cachar Hills to control the situation arising out of the movement of the hostile Nagas, how was it that the egress routes to Burma were not properly blocked in time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just mentioned to the House that it is a very mountainous and forest area. It is easy for these hostile Nagas to go through it in dribbles, to go in any direction they like. It is not easily possible to check them. They are checked sometimes. One party was checked, the other escaped.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): Just now the Prime Minister said the terrain there is very difficult. Does it mean that our security forces posted there are not familiar with that terrain, if so, will they take the help of the local people there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They may know that terrain. The terrain still remains difficult, and a person wanting to escape can escape through it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): May I know whether in this matter Government is also taking some assistance from our Defence forces and if not, what are the reasons for not utilizing them? If we are utilizing the defence forces, may I know whether we have not developed even an equipment and an organisation to have reconnaissance of such movements, because it gives rise to grave apprehension regarding the vulnerable position of the place?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These people do not move in a solid block. They move in small groups and meet together at a specified spot on the other side. The answer to the first question is, so far as I know, that the army is concerned with this, is dealing with this matter, and sometimes in spite of their efforts, these people escape.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : नागा विद्रोही जब तब पाकिस्तान और बर्मा हमारी सीमा पार कर के जाते हैं। इन दोनों मुल्कों से हमारा दौत्य सम्बन्ध है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने बर्मा और पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर और उन का सहयोग ले कर नागाओं की सीमा पार करने को रोकने की कोशिश की है? क्या उन से भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में सहयोग मांगा है, यदि हाँ, तो उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : पाकिस्तान से तो इस बात के लिए हम ने सहयोग मांगा

नहीं क्योंकि उन का तर्ज ऐसा है कि वह उसे देंगे नहीं। बर्मा को हम ने जरूर उस बारे में लिखा है। अखिर उन को इस बारे में इत्तिला की है और उन्होंने हमारी कुछ मदद करने की कोशिश भी की।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In view of the clear pronouncements by the Government of India that Mr. Phizo or any intermediary on his behalf, such as Rev. Michael Scott, might negotiate directly with the Nagaland authorities how far have they moved in the matter and also persuaded the hostile Nagas not to take to inter-country movements to have recourse to arms?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what I am supposed to say in answer to this—that I am to ask some people to persuade the Nagas not to behave as they do behave?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How far have they moved directly with the Nagaland authorities? I do not get a reply.

Mr. Speaker: There was nothing further to tell him.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I want to know how far Mr. Phizo has moved in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Phizo is not in contact with us.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: But the Government of India must know the things, how far he or any associate of his has contacted the Nagaland authorities.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Since the Naga hostiles have crossed over into Pakistan to get some arms in order that they may be able to disrupt the elections in the middle of January, 1964, may I know what effective steps have been taken by our

Government in the matter of the increase of security forces and in the matter of vigilance to see to it that they are not able to have a blood bath by disrupting these elections?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants to know what effective steps have been taken. It is difficult for me to specify all the steps that have been taken. They are aware that such things might happen. They are taking steps. Of course, elections take place not at one place but all over Nagaland.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): In view of the fact that Government is well aware of the fact that these hostiles are headed for Pakistan in order to procure arms and then return, I want to know why Government has not sent some sort of note to the Pakistan Government making it clear that if these hostiles are permitted to arm and come back into Indian territories again, we will consider it as an act of hostility on the part of Pakistan? Has any such note been sent or do we propose to send one?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think any note has been sent recently. Possibly some time back, some months back, some note was sent and the Pakistan Government did not accept it. They denied doing this. I am not sure, I speak from memory.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Therefore, we should not send any more? This thing will go on being repeated.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may go on but by our sending a note it will not stop.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is not the point.

Mr. Speaker: Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before you proceed to the next item may I say that today Shrimati Renu Chakravarty raised the question of Calling Attention Notices? It is something strange that the Prime Minister should speak to the Press people, and it is not admitted for answer here.

Mr. Speaker: It has been admitted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can the House be treated in this way?

Mr. Speaker: When it is taken up, he can raise that point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will not be here.

17.09 hrs.

LAND PRICES IN DELHI*

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The question of land prices in Delhi has been agitating the minds not only of Members here but also people outside. When we talk to the people outside and when we get replies here, we get two entirely different pictures. The hon. Minister has been asserting that the prices of land in Delhi are coming down. His contention seems to be that on a former occasion land was sold at Rs. 50 per sq. yd. and more, and in some of the actions thereafter land was sold at Rs. 40 per sq. yd. The point is that in Delhi the increase in the land prices is not uniform. If you go towards Mathura side, even as far as Faridabad, you will find that land prices have increased enormously. The land prices have increased not only seven times or ten times but far more than that. Recently they had sold certain plots behind the Safdarjung Hospital. What is the price being quoted? Those people who had purchased the lands at about Rs. 80 per square yard are selling the very same plots at Rs. 200

*Half-an-hour Discussion.