

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number and names of the firms concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government and it would not be proper to give the names of the firms or the reasons for which the Special Police Establishment have recommended the blacklisting of the firms.

Agricultural Bias in School Education

2898. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give an agricultural bias to school education in order to boost the agricultural production;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) whether the views of the State Governments have been obtained on it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) There is no such proposal with the Education Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 2384, DATED 22-4-1964, REG. AMMONIUM CHLORIDE FERTILISERS.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): In the reply given to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 2384 regarding ammonium chloride fertilisers in the House on the 22nd April, 1964, I had stated that the Sahu Chemicals Soda Ash Factory at Varanasi is producing ammonium chloride in crystal form. This was based on the information supplied by the local representative of the concern.

The Company subsequently has intimated that ammonium chloride is produced at present in the powder form till their granulation plant is commissioned. However according to technical opinion, there can be no injurious effect on plants by the application of ammonium chloride in powder form, provided it is applied properly.

I, therefore, request that the answer to part (b) of the question may kindly be corrected to read as follows:—

(b) Production is in Powder form: but this is not injurious to plants if applied properly.

12.20 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (QUERY)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before we proceed to this Calling Attention Notice, I submit that about the movement of 200 Naga hostiles towards East Pakistan, I had given a Calling Attention Notice about 10 or 12 days before. When the Naga hostiles were moving forward towards East Pakistan, we gave the Calling Attention Notice. Now, the Nagas have gone to Pakistan and have come back with arms and ammunition and this Calling Attention Notice is being taken up now. I only beg to submit that the Minister should not convert the news into a story when he comes to the House.

Mr. Speaker: They had answered probably the earlier one saying that they were keeping a watch over them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): They have gone over and they have come back.

Mr. Speaker: I know that. I am only referring to the answer that they gave at that time. This contains both, the movement of about 200 Naga hostiles towards East Pakistan and the entry of about 400 Naga hostiles into Nagaland from East Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is only this. We get the information from the newspaper reports whereas the agency available to them is much better. The Nagas have gone over to Pakistan and they have come back with arms and ammunition and we ask question only now whether they will bring the arms here or not.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) MOVEMENT OF ABOUT 200 NAGA HOSTILES TOWARDS EAST PAKISTAN AND ENTRY OF ABOUT 400 NAGA HOSTILES INTO NAGALAND

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported movement of about 200 Naga hostiles towards East Pakistan and entry of about 400 Naga hostiles into Nagaland from East Pakistan.”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker Sir, the gang of Naga Hostiles moving towards East Pakistan is led by self-styled “Major General” Yeveto Sema, and began moving towards East Pakistan sometime in October, 1963. At that time, it had a strength of approximately 150. Between October and December, 1963, it remained dispersed in the general areas to the east of Kohima, and again started moving in early January, 1964.

2. Meanwhile, yet another gang had also begun moving towards East Pakistan. In late December, 1963 and early January, 1964 further advancement of this gang was foiled, owing to effective action taken by the security forces, and the gang dispersed

into dense forests around Ralang, in the extreme south of Kohima district. In January, however, the gang started its movement southwards again.

3. After crossing into Manipur, the two gangs met and resumed their journey towards the south-west. This movement was hampered by intensive patrolling by security forces, and during the middle of March there was an encounter after which the gang dispersed again. At that time it was 8 miles from the Burma border, but a few days later about 150 members of the gang finally escaped into Burmese territory. Since then the gang has been moving towards East Pakistan skirting the Indian border.

4. On the other hand, the gang of Naga Hostiles returning to India is reported to be 400 strong led by self-styled “General” Dusoi Chakesang. It presumably left for East Pakistan during October, 1963 to procure some arms and ammunition. They moved along the India-Burma border, through the Burmese territory and entered Chittagong Hill Tracts of East Pakistan on 30th December, 1963. The gang was reported to have resumed its return journey during early February, 1964 and followed the route which it took on its way to East Pakistan. The hostiles are reported to be carrying 21 Light Machine guns, 10 Sten guns, 268 rifles, three Medium Machine guns, two 3 inch mortars and two 2 inch mortars.

5. A portion of this group (200) of Naga hostiles entered Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur through Burma. The gang of Dusoi Chakesang, after reaching Tonghlang (in Burma) on April 8, 1964 divided itself into two parts at Heirnkut (in Burma); one portion of the gang (200) entered Manipur and passed through POI (in Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur) on April 17, Phaibumkhunou (in Mao Maram sub-division) on April 18, and reached Zhamai (in Kohima district) on April 20. This splinter