

(d) (i) Family quarters—4170

(ii) Non-family accommodation for 1352 persons.

(e) The construction of residential accommodation for police personnel has been given the highest priority and all land available with the Delhi Police has been pressed into use for this purpose. Three plots of land in Wazir Nagar, Shakur Basti, and Andrews Ganj have recently been allotted to the Delhi Police. Further, a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been earmarked in the Third Plan, for Police Housing.

Government Servants

333. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Minister addressed a meeting of Government servants held in Vigyan Bhavan last year, under the presidentship of Mrs. Rajen Nehru;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of resolutions were passed in this meeting; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No resolution have been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise. However certain points had been raised in a memorandum received before the meeting and certain additional requests were also made to the Home Minister. All these were considered and appropriate action has been taken.

Oil Refinery at Koyali

334. { **Shri F. R. Patel:**
Shri Oza:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land are proposed to be acquired at Koyali and near about for oil refinery in Gujarat;

(b) what will be the estimated compensation price of the lands proposed to be acquired; and

(c) what will be the yearly loss of agricultural produce and the loss of excise duty etc. to Government?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) About 2,065 acres.

(b) and (c). Not yet available.

Central and State Taxes on Tea

335. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Tea Planters, Association at its 31st Annual meeting held recently in Calcutta demanded consolidation of Central and State taxes on Tea; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No report on the proceedings of the 31st annual meeting has been received from the Indian Tea Planters' Association and the Government of India is not aware whether they demanded consolidation of Central and State taxes on tea.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

INCIDENT AT NORTH CACHAR HILLS

Mr. Speaker: Four notices of adjournment motions by Shri S. M. Banerjee and others relating to activities of Naga hostiles were held over on 23rd March to be disposed of today. The hon. Prime Minister may make a factual statement.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): Regarding the tragic incident that took place in the North Cachar Hills on the 15th March, I have received some further information on this subject, which more or less confirms the account which has appeared in some of the newspapers. I am sorry I was unable to give a fuller account on the last occasion, because this was a matter directly concerning the Assam Government. If it had concerned the Nagaland, it would have been referred to us immediately. Therefore, we had to get the facts from the Assam Government. The facts as we understand them are as follows.

On the evening of the 15th March, gangs of Naga hostiles armed with rifles, raided some villages of North Cachar Hills and set fire to some 174 houses. Nearly 700 persons were rendered homeless and took shelter in Hajadisa village and in surrounding jungles. One person was shot dead during the raid and a Government PWD Camp and a Lower Primary School in one of the villages were also burnt down. The area where the raid took place has very difficult, hilly and jungle terrain and is inaccessible except by foot. It has been intensively patrolled by Army and Police before the elections.

Immediately on receipt of the news, the local Sub-Divisional Officer with armed patrols left for the area. Police patrols which were operating in the neighbourhood also moved into the area. Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Mikir Hills, also left for the area on receipt of the news. Additional reinforcements of Assam Armed Police have been moved into the area.

The State Government immediately sanctioned Rs. 50,000 and would be sanctioning further relief as may be necessary. The Assam Minister for Tribal Areas was to have left for the spot yesterday to personally assess and supervise relief and other arrangements. Further outposts in the area are being set up immediately

and intensive patrolling is being undertaken to reassure the people.

These are the bare facts, but there can be no doubt that such an incident is very distressing and it points to a certain change in the attitude of the Naga hostiles. That is to say, this is essentially no part of the movement in Nagaland. It is an outflow from that, when they act just as dacoits. They have acted like that in Nagaland. But now they have come into Assam territory, which has nothing to do with Nagaland and attacked a different tribe. I think this is an attack on a different tribe; there was some conflict between the two tribes—the Naga hostiles and these tribes, I forget what they are called. But anyhow, it is purely a criminal matter. These Naga hostiles are now engaged in criminal activities, which should be dealt with as we deal with dacoits and the rest. It cannot even remotely be connected with any political aspect of the Nagaland. Therefore, it is serious and although it has happened in Assam, that does not in any sense lessen the responsibility of the forces dealing with the hostile Nagas in Nagaland itself. The House will appreciate that dealing with armed men, call them dacoits if you like, whether it is in Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan or places like that where they have a good place to secure themselves—in Madhya Pradesh they have these ravines and other places—is a difficult problem, because they are armed, they can hide and they can escape. And this terrain is even worse than that terrain. So, nobody can guarantee absolutely that a number of armed men cannot commit such atrocities. But it is a bit shocking that this kind of thing should occur to innocent people. All I can say is, as part of the larger scheme of things of meeting this menace of the Naga hostiles, steps should be taken as effective as they can well be in the circumstances.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The statement made by the hon. Prime Minister perhaps indicates that

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

there may be some change in the policy of the Government of India in dealing with the Naga hostiles. So far our policy has been that our jawans have been asked not to shoot at the Naga rebels. In view of the statement of the Prime Minister, may we know whether the House can expect some change in the policy of the Government of India in dealing with the Naga hostiles, either in Nagaland or in the neighbouring areas of Assam or Manipur?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think there has been any policy of the Government preventing people from shooting the hostiles. Perhaps, what the hon. Member refers to is....

Mr. Speaker: Shoot at sight.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, shoot at sight. Certainly, they can shoot at sight any person who is committing any depredation, but it is often difficult to distinguish between a hostile and a friend. We do not want our friends to get shot—that was the idea—because they dress alike; in fact, they wear the military dress so as to be mistaken for a friend. So, it is very difficult and one has to take risks sometimes. Normally, one does not want to take the risk of shooting a friend. The instructions undoubtedly are that people who commit dacoity, burning and killing can certainly be shot at sight.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say that this attack on a tribal village in North Cachar-Mikir Hills is not part of the political movement of the Naga hostiles. It is not so. There have been instances of such attacks committed in the border areas of Assam district, and the hostile Nagas carry on these depredations in order to supplement their movement. They carry away arms and ammunition, if available, or they carry away money from the villagers so as to gear up

their movement. Therefore, to say that this is not part of the political movement of the Nagas is not correct. I would say these border areas of Assam are left undefended inspite of the fact that there have been depredations there on several occasions. I will just ask the Prime Minister to say whether these border areas are sufficiently defended and the Assam Government is instructed to that purpose. At the same time, I ask: what is the agency through which the Government of India gets the information. We were told that the Government of India has its own agency there. Now the statement of the Prime Minister reveals that the agency on which the Government of India depends is the Government of Assam and, in spite of this incident, the Government of Assam did not supply the information to the Union Government in time. What is this?

Mr. Speaker: The other day the hon. Prime Minister read out some statement about the incident. It did not contain any reference to the 15th March at all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I forget the statement which I read out. All I pointed out was that in this matter if such a thing occurs in Nagaland, information about it comes directly to us immediately. If this happens in the Assam territory, the information goes to the Assam Government and then comes to us. So, there is some slight delay, unless we may get some direct information through our intelligence or something else. As a matter of fact, the statement that I read out that day was the preliminary report we got from our intelligence; not a full report. Subsequently, we got this fuller report from the Assam Government.

Shri Hem Barua: There was no report at all of anything connected with this.

Mr. Speaker: Subsequently there was.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is nothing odd about it. Whatever may occur, if it occurs in a State Government territory, we get the information from the State Government. That is the right course. Unless we have an army outpost or some intelligence, we normally get it from the State Government. As for what the hon. Member says, what I ventured to say was that this is not part of the Nagaland. It is, of course, true that the Naga hostiles occasionally go outside and attack various villages round about, chiefly in the hope of getting some money or supply. The Nagas in this case too, I understand, demanded money and supplies and on the villagers not acceding to their wishes they attacked them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that this is not a case of pure dacoity?

Mr. Speaker: As the hon. Prime Minister pointed out, this attack is only for the purpose of furnishing themselves with sufficient resources to fight later on. All that can be done is being done by that Government and this Government. Enough has been said and sufficient factual information has been given to this House. So, I do not think it is necessary or worthwhile to allow these adjournment motions.

KARNAFULI DAM IN PAKISTAN AND ITS EFFECTS ON INDIAN TERRITORY

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from Shri Hem Barua which reads:

"The situation arising out of the reported decision of Pakistan to inaugurate the Karnafuli Dam project on Saturday next, which after it is constructed would result in considerable portions of Indian territory in the adjoining areas being submerged and damaged."

This appears on the front page of *Statesman* of today. What is the position?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit...

Mr. Speaker: I will call him after hearing the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This question of the Karnafuli Dam was raised several years ago. Two and a half years ago it was formally considered at a ministerial level conference. Subsequently, there had been, I believe, four conferences between the representatives of Pakistan and India. We told Pakistan that we have no objection to their having that dam at Karnafuli even though as a result of it flooding might take place over a small part, a few miles, of Indian territory, but we must know exactly what part is going to be flooded; that is to say, there should be a survey as to where exactly the dam will be, how much it will affect our side and the question of compensation etc. would naturally arise. It was more or less agreed that this will take place. Subsequently, it was decided that the dam would be a little higher than previously thought of. Therefore, the flooding would be greater, over a wider area. That involved even more proper survey to know exactly what area would be flooded. This has been repeated several times. Now, in the last few weeks, we have learnt from the public press that they are going to start this scheme and that the President of Pakistan is supposed to visit the place to inaugurate the scheme. I do not know what inauguration means, whether it will mean that flooding will start then and how far it will go, but I understand that the dam is fairly ready.

As I said, we have no objection and if that scheme is to the advantage of Pakistan, we do not want to come in the way of the scheme. But we take strong exception to their taking any steps without reference to us, without the survey, without a decision about compensation etc. And among other things, we wanted some electric power for our use. All these things have not been decided, and they talk about starting the scheme. It is that to which we take strong exception,