

Ministry of Foreign Trade. But my second point is very relevant. The question is, after Mr. Kissinger's secret visit to the Soviet Union, and after he came back, what is the amount of glass bangles that we are exporting to the USA from India during the last three years.

Mr. SPEAKER : That needs prior notice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : There has been a huge quantity being exported to the USA.

Mr. SPEAKER : But how does Mr. Kissinger come into the picture ?

श्री चार० बी० बच्चे : रेसने इज्जन के आगे जो रिफॉर्मटर लगता है वह जो हमारे यहाँ बनता है, उसको नहीं लिया जाता है, बल्कि विदेशों से उसको मंगाकर लगाया जाता है, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने बताया है कि वो तरह का शीशा हमारे यहाँ नहीं बनता जिस को हम विदेशों से मंगते हैं। उसमें से एक प्लेट ग्लास है जो विदेशों से मंगते हैं जिसका यहाँ इस्तेमाल होता है।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : One of the new varieties of glass that is now being produced is the optical glass. What is the present demand of optical glass in our country? What is the rate of production in Durgapur optical glass factory and is that production enough to meet our demand?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It does not meet our entire demand and we still import optical glass. Durgapur factory is not producing up to the rated capacity and we are taking steps to see that its production reaches the rated capacity.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary dispute

*369. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any reduction in tension at the Assam-Nagaland Border;

(b) when the Sundaram Commission is likely to submit its report; and

(c) the progress made so far in settling the dispute between these two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In consequence of the interim agreement brought about by the Adviser on Assam-Nagaland boundary relating to withdrawal of armed police personnel by the two States, the tension along the border has eased.

(b) and (c) . Shri K. V. K. Sundaram, who was appointed as Adviser by the Government of India, is currently examining the boundary problem between the two States. He has been and is at present holding discussions with the State Governments to find out the possibility of an agreed solution to this problem. He expects to submit his report to the Government soon thereafter.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It is disturbing to find our own people fighting each other because of border disputes. Is it not a fact that the Assam-Nagaland boundary is clearly defined under the 1925 notification and if so, where is the question of any border dispute? There may be a little adjustments or alignments of areas here and there, will the Government come forth with a definite stand in this regard? New States are coming up in our areas; Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal etc. If you do not take a definite stand on this matter, people may not recognise the existing borders and there will be trouble. What is Government's stand on this matter?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Government accepts the borders as been obtain at present. But there have been certain disputes in the border areas regarding the alignment of roads, some reserved forests and things like that which have resulted in a sort of a confrontation between two State Governments. It was to study the situation with respect to these disputes that the Adviser was appointed and in consultation with the State Governments he has visited the areas a number of times and he is trying to bring about an agreement between the two sides so that the tension existing there may be removed.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : The 1925 notification gives the border between Assam and Nagaland. In a statement made in the Nagaland Assembly, the Nagaland Chief Minister says that there is not merely the question of adjustment of the border between Assam and Nagaland but also the restoration of the territory belonging to Nagaland, several squarekilometres of territory given by the Britishers for administrative purposes. What is the stand of the Central Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The House is aware that many State Governments claim territories on one basis or another maybe linguistic basis or geographical situation or consolidation of certain tribes and such other things. The statement of the Chief Minister of Nagaland quoted by the hon. Member mentions changes which they want to effect. That is why the Adviser has been appointed. Instead of the dispute taking a violent and ugly turn the adviser would consult both the States and try to smooth out things. Whether the State Governments should, or should not, make such claims is not the point at issue here. Claims are made by the State Governments and this is one such instance.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : What was the principle laid down to the commissioner to solve the dispute between Nagaland and Assam? Just now the hon. Member said that the 1925 agreement defines the boundary. Do they claim something beyond the 1925 agreement?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The terms of reference given to the adviser are on the following lines. The adviser will ascertain facts regarding Assam-Nagaland boundary and the need for any adjustment having regard to all the facts of the situation including the provision of section 3 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962. He will consult the Chief Ministers of the two States and such other persons as he considers necessary and try to arrive at a solution likely to promote the welfare and interest of the people of the two States and create faith and goodwill between them. He will also put forward suggestions, if necessary, to maintain peace and tranquillity in the border areas pending his final advice.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : After la-

dependence in the States of India boundary readjustments had been made according to the SRC report on the basis of language. Since Nagaland came into existence after that, I want to know whether the Government would consider readjustment of boundary of these regions according to language, instead of maintaining the boundary drawn up by the British?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that some States claim some changes in the boundaries with respect to language or tribes as in the present instance. But the Government have no intention of undertaking wholesale reexamination of the boundaries of the States.

SHRI TARUN GOGAI : Is it a fact that the Adviser of the Government of India suggested joint survey by the Government of Nagaland and Assam in order to settle this dispute but the Nagaland Government refused to co-operate?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that either of those governments is not co-operating. No doubt, there is some tension between the two States. Their armed police force were on the border and some untoward incidents also took place. But we should hope that the adviser would succeed in bringing some sort of agreed arrangement between the two States through his good offices.

SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will appoint the same Commission, or any other Commission, to make an enquiry into the long-standing serious boundary dispute between Assam and NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh? If so, when will the commission start its enquiry? If not, why it is not appointed? Is it not a fact that an area of 1,320.6 sq. miles from Arunachal Pradesh has been transferred to Assam by a simple order of Assam Governor's notification of 1951 at the time when the NEFA people were ignorant of their legitimate rights? If so, what is the reaction of the government to this? Finally, will these boundary disputes between Assam and Nagaland and Assam and Arunachal Pradesh be settled according to the Survey of India map of 1925?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This question refers to Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute. The hon. Member is asking about the boundary dispute with Arunachal Pradesh, which does not arise out of this.

Pension to Freedom fighters of Indian National Army

*570. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether freedom fighters of the India National Army of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have been recognised as political sufferers by Government;

(b) whether a large number of these Indian National Army freedom fighters are now passing miserable days for want of means of livelihood;

(c) whether Government propose to give to the Indian National Army personnel, full benefits of the Scheme prepared by Government for grant of pension to freedom fighters; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) . Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no authentic information.

(c) All freedom fighters including ex-I. N. A. personnel, who are eligible under the scheme, are covered by the scheme.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government of India will implement from 15th of August, 1972, a scheme for the grant of pension to those freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the mainland jails for a period of not less than six months before independence, and also to their families where the freedom fighters are no longer alive. The families of martyrs who gave their lives for the freedom of the country will also be eligible for grant of pension. The pension, which will normally

be for the life time of the recipient, will be sanctioned after taking into consideration the financial condition of the freedom fighter/martyrs and/on their families and the pensions/monthly allowances being received by them from and State Government/Union Territory Administration. The total amount of pension sanctioned to a freedom fighter will not be less than Rs. 200/- per. month and in the case of families it will vary from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per month. Only one member of the family of a freedom fighter/martyr will be eligible for pension 'Family' includes widow, unmarried daughters and mother of the freedom fighter, and sons in exceptional cases where they were unable to establish themselves in life on account of the imprisonment/martyrdom of their father. Applications received after August 15, 1972, will be considered only for pension from the date of sanction. Freedom fighters. Who can not be granted pension on the ground of their financial status, will be considered for the award of certificates commending their services in the attainment of the freedom of the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The contribution, suffering, sacrifice and martyrdom of INA personnel towards the cause of the freedom struggle is known to all. In a letter from the Home Ministry dated 3. 5.61. No. 42-61/C, it stated that ex-INA personnel should be treated as political sufferers. Just now the hon. Minister says that the ex-INA personnel will also be entitled to pension provided they are eligible. The eligibility condition has been laid down in the circular which states that people "who have suffered imprisonment in the mainland jail for a period of not less than six months before independence." It is known to all that the INA personnel, under the great leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, fought not in the mainland of India but mainly outside India, though they fought in some areas of the Indian border also. Therefore, if the condition about "mainland" is strictly followed, they will not be eligible for freedom fighter's pension. Secondly, it is also known that after the fall of Japan most of these people, about 20,000 or so, were in concentration camps in Burma and Thailand. They were in concentration camps and not in jail before and after they were repatriated. Therefore, I want to know from the government whether the ex INA personnel will be treated as freedom fighters and whether