

Now, Mr. Nawal Kishore Sinha may put his Short Notice Question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why president?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the first time that a Member has followed the right procedure and you are asking him to sit down. The normal procedure is that the Short Notice Question is read in the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Never.
(*interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him follow the procedure. He is an old Member coming from a State Legislature where it is always read.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

(SHORT NOTICE QUESTION)

NAGA AND MIZO HOSTILES WHO SURRENDERED SINCE MARCH, 1973.

6. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga and Mizo hostiles who have surrendered since March, 1973; and

(b) the arms and ammunition which were either captured or surrendered by Nagas or other Hostiles since March, 1973 as also its make, type and the names of manufacturing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). According to information available between March and August, 1973, 1446 Naga and 43 Mizo hostiles have surrendered. These include 1155 persons of the Naga underground belonging to the self-styled 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland', who renounced their underground activities at an impressive ceremony attended by about 7000 people held at Zuhneboto in Mokockchung District of Nagaland on 16th August, 1973. They will now take their due place as law abiding citizens of India.

844 armed personnel and 311 others of the so-called 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland' have come over-ground. They surrendered 230 weapons and 12139 ammunition of different types.

The weapons surrendered by the so-called 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland' include MMGs, Mortars, Rocket Launchers, Rifles, LMGs, Stenguns etc. The weapons and ammunition are being further examined by Ordnance experts.

Amongst the prominent figures who came overground were Scato Swu, the self-styled Prime Minister and Zubeto Sema, the self-styled C-in-C of the so-called 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland'. In the course of the ceremony, Scato Swu condemned the activities of the self-styled underground 'Naga Federal Government' and their dependence on foreign countries. It is expected that more followers of the so-called 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland' will renounce their underground ways and surrender more arms.

The Government of Nagaland have drawn up suitable schemes for rehabilitation of those who have renounced the underground.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: From the type of weapons that have been surrendered or captured from the hostile Nagas it appears that there are some foreign powers behind their military organisation. MMGs, mortars, rocket launchers, rifles, etc. cannot be had from a normal market; these have got to be from foreign manufacturing firms; some persons in some foreign countries are assisting them in these matters. According to Press reports there are six elements which are combining to create the present situation in war-like the Eastern region, Nagaland and Mizoland. They are: a retired general of the Burmese army Bo Lath Ba; the other is supposed to be Arrakan Independence Army led by Mao Sang of Burma; these are anti-Burma Government people. The third are the renegades of the Pakistan Army; the fourth are the volunteers of

Lai Dunga, members of the freedom front; the fifth are supposed to be the members of the Cochin freedom Army and the six is supposed to be the revolutionary council of T. P. Banu, colleague of A. Z. Phizo. These are the six elements behind this activity in the eastern region. Besides, because of the elections in Nagaland and Manipur those belonging to the UDF led by the former Chief Minister Angami and former Deputy Minister in the Government of India who used to sit here, Shri S. C. Jamir, are assisting the kind of activities... (Interruptions). It is generally believed that because of the achievements of the BSF in the eastern border, we heard about some of this from the hon. Minister, a sense of complacency has crept in the attitude of the Government of Nagaland. I hope that the same sense will not prevail in the Government of India. What specific steps do Government propose to take in the near future to see that these six elements and the other elements which are combining to thwart our efforts for peace do not work against us?

SHRI K. C. PANT: On the first question. I should like my hon. friend to keep the matter in perspective, when he talk of some foreign manufacturers supplying arms, etc. Only 280 weapons had been surrendered by the so-called revolutionary council of Nagaland and the total number of weapons surrendered in this period was 397. They are of different makes, including Chinese, different countries not only Chinese. He named various elements, some against the Burma Government, some against the lawfully constituted Government in the North-eastern region or the Government of India. I think it would be too much to say that there is any collaboration between various elements; they are dispersed and distributed. There may be occasions on which they come close to each other and help each other but I do not want to give the impression that there is any co-ordinated action on the part of these diverse elements.

Then, he referred to the UDF, a party in Nagaland which sits in the opposition. He referred to Mr. T. N. Angami. He is not the president of the UDF. The

President of the UDF is Mrs. Rano Shalza, although Mr. Angami is a member of the UDF. Mr. Jamir is also a member of the UDF. He is an M.L.A. The only thing I can say is, the UDF professes adherence to peaceful methods and we have an eye on the total situation in Nagaland. We hope that the UDF will adhere to its peaceful approach and democratic approach for the solution of the problems in Nagaland.

There is no complacency in the Government of Nagaland or the Government of India. The very fact that one thousand men who till now had not seen the wisdom of participating fully in the development of Nagaland as law-abiding citizens have now seen the wisdom of doing so shows the situation there is improving. This is a very welcome step. If you permit me, Sir, I would like to read out two small extracts from the address by Shri Scato Swu on the occasion of dissolving the self-styled Revolutionary Government of Nagaland. He said:

"We have assured the Prime Minister that in order to ensure peace, prosperity and good Government of Nagaland, we shall take the oath of loyalty to the Constitution of India so that we, like others in Nagaland, can fully participate in the affairs of the nation and the State and enjoy the rights of the Nagas safeguarded in the Constitution."

At another place, he said:

"Finally, I would like to emphasise that any imposition on the common man by some elements should not continue under the pretext of achieving something which is impossible. We unequivocally declare that we would give our unflinching loyalty, co-operation and support to the State Government of Nagaland and Government of India to put an end to Lawlessness in the State. This is the avowed wish and desire of all peace-loving people of Nagaland and anyone

who would turn against the popular and collective will and wisdom of our people will have to pay a heavy penalty."

Apart from this, a very important development is, the Government of Nagaland has taken upon itself the task of keeping law and order in Nagaland and if I may say so, they are discharging that responsibility with great firmness and success. There are occasional clashes. This perhaps cannot be avoided for various reasons. But the firmness and determination and the will of the Government of Nagaland should not be questioned in the matter. That is all I would like to say.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know whether the Chauhan Pass, through which the Naga rebels who are trained in China come, create trouble on the border and run away to Yunnan Province of China, has been closed?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is not as though anybody likes to go out of India, come back and indulge in various unlawful activities. It is sometimes true that crooks come and go back. But considering the terrain and the diversionary tactics of some underground rebels inside Nagaland, they do come in trickles. But the security forces are very alert and sometimes small groups have to wait for months, according to our information, on the other side of the border to get a chance to come in. The exit and entry of very small groups is very difficult to avoid. But even in those cases we get information and as the House knows, there have been instances where immediately following receipt of information, persons who have belonged to the small groups have also been captured. Every information that has come to us we have always placed before the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Out of the 397 weapons which have been captured, may I know how many are made in USA and how many in other countries? How many of them are of Indian make?

SHRI K. C. PANT: According to the information with me, none of these weapons

is manufactured in the USA. It has not shown so in any case. I have already said there are some weapons which are manufactured in China and some other countries. It is for you to consider whether we need name them. It is possible they have acquired some of the weapons which have been left over from the last war in that area. Do we need mention the names of other countries? If you insist, I will give you the names. It is up to the House to decide it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: How many of them were Indian made weapons?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I presume most of these are Indian make. Where the makes are not given I presume they are of Indian make. The only word of caution I would utter is that these weapons are still being examined and till the final report comes nothing can be said positively. I would like to clarify that the makings are not very clear in those weapons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether it is a fact that there is still regular contact between Mr. Phizo, the Naga rebel leader, who is still outside our country in London, and the Naga rebels who have been trained in East Pakistan when it was in existence, which has now been stopped with the emergence of Bangladesh? What steps have been taken to see that the regular contacts between Mr. Phizo and the Naga rebels is completely broken and Mr. Phizo is brought to India for trial?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Mr. Phizo is in the United Kingdom. According to our information, he does have contacts with some persons in Nagaland and he does give them advice from time to time. While he is anxious that he is putting constant pressures on followers to step up violent activities, over the years, the situation has improved so much that one can say that, on all appearances, the underground Nagas are losing ground in Nagaland. So, one should not, I think, exaggerate the importance of any individual.

SHRI TAKUN GOGOI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether even after the surrender of hostile Nagas and Mizos, the law and order situation in the Nagaland and Mizo Hills has not improved and whether the unlawful activities, murders of officials and the bomb explosions are being intensified by the underground Nagas and Mizos?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There has been an increase of incidents in Mizoram and in Nagaland. But in respect of Mizoram—we have discussed a little about Nagaland—I would like to point out that the nature of incidents has changed. Previously, on the pattern of insurgency, there were clashes between the security forces and the Mizo underground. But now, they are resorting to individual cases of terrorism. Some of them are directed against their old comrades who have since surrendered and have settled down in Mizoram. They are trying to attack them. There have been a few cases. So, there is a distinction between an old type of cases and a new type of cases. After the emergences of Bangladesh, they have lost a base. Today, they are somewhat scattered. To make their presence felt, they seem to be indulging in the acts of terrorism. We should see it in that perspective.

श्री कृष्ण चंद कछवाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल प्रश्न के अन्त में यह बात साफ पृच्छी गई है कि उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जो हथियार बना कर भेजते हैं, या जहाँ से नागा लोग हथियार लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने समर्पण किया है उन में से कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो बाहर ट्रेनिंग ले कर आये हैं, और क्या आप को यह भी जानकारी है कि कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिये बाहर गये हैं, उन की संख्या कितनी है? आपने अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि सुरक्षा सेना की टुकड़ियों से नागा विद्रोहियों की मूठबेड़ होती रहती है तो क्या आप सेना को इस प्रकार के आदेश देंगे कि जो छुपे हुए बिद्रोही नागा हैं उन को मूठबेड़ होते समय किसी को जिन्दा न छोड़ा जाय,

सीधे गोली मार दी जाय। क्या छुपे हुए नागा लोगों की यह प्लानिंग नहीं है कि समर्पण करने के बाद वह नागालैंड सरकार में अन्दर घुसकर विद्रोह पदा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : तो कोल्ड रिबो-ल्यूशनरी गवर्नमेंट आफ नागालैंड जो है वह तो 1968 से है। दूसरा जो अन्दर घाउन्ड निग है जो फिजो माहब की ओर देखता है उस से भ्रम हो गया था और 1968 के बाद हम में विश्वास करता था कि बातचीत कर के अपने मामले का हल निकाले। इसलिये 1968 के बाद बाहर ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजने की बात नहीं आती है।

जहाँ तक आदेश देने का प्रश्न है कि सीधे गोली चलायी जाय, तो वहाँ की हालत यह है कि अगर कोई गोली चलाता है सेक्योरिटी फ़ोर्स पर तो गोली चला कर कोई रुका नहीं रहता है। गोली चला कर भाग जाते हैं। लेकिन अक्सर यह होता है कि गोली चलायी गई जिस में कुछ लोग मारे जाते हैं, उन में अन्दर घाउन्ड लोग भी होते हैं। यह बात रोज होती है। इसलिये कोई आदेश देने की बात नहीं है।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: The Minister, in his earlier reply has not clearly mentioned how many, among those 1,000 surrendered, were civilians and how many were underground Nagas. In view of the increasing aversion to subversion activities of rebel Nagas, why not the Government of India take some special steps to bring about some sort of negotiations with underground Nagas?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The first question I had answered in my main statement. The break-up of the 1,155 persons who have surrendered is 844 armed personnel and 311 others, of the so-called Revolutionary Government of Nagaland, and

more are expected to surrender. Because the surrender took place at a short notice, in a way, every one could not collect from far-off places. That process will probably continue. This is what the Chief Minister of Nagaland told me when I met him recently.

On the second question, we are always ready to talk to the citizens of India with regard to the administration of any province or with regard to any developmental project, etc., etc. But, so far as the basic position of the Government in regard to talks with Nagaland is concerned, resumption of talks, it is that the 1960 settlement which was accepted by the Naga leaders and which was ratified by the people of Nagaland in the last elections in 1969 is the final settlement of the Nagaland problem. This is our position and within the framework of this position, if any one wants to make any suggestion, certainly we will listen.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In view of the fact that the official publication of the Government of Nagaland states—I quote only one sentence:

"In order to solve a political problem and a problem which is basically human, the military is not the answer."

I want to know from the Minister whether the Government of Nagaland do not see eye to eye with the Government of India in dealing with the problem of underground Nagas.

(b) In view of the fact that the Minister has stated that 1,400 persons surrendered this year only—we have been hearing about this surrender, capture and killing year after year—I want to know from the Minister what is the strength of the underground Nagas. Originally we were told that it was only 5,000. Now the figure of Nagas so far captured and surrendered runs to more than 10,000. I want to know what exactly, in the estimate of the Government, is the present strength of the underground Nagas.

(c) I want to know from the Government whether in the Naga Peace Obser-

vers' Team where both the underground Naga Government as well as the over-ground Naga Government are represented, any dialogue was carried on and what is the progress made.

(d) I want to know from the Minister whether the Mizos have offered a political settlement. Mr. Jamir, the former Union Deputy Minister has said: 'when they can carry on a dialogue with Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, what is wrong in having a dialogue with the underground Nagas?' What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Government of Nagaland and the Government of India are working in very close understanding and co-operation. There is no question of not seeing eye to eye. In fact, the Government of Nagaland wanted to take over the law and order responsibilities and we agreed to that and to-day, the law and order responsibilities are largely taken over by the Government of Nagaland. The army is there. It is used whenever the Government of Nagaland feels the necessity of it. They are not used in the villages as much as they used to be; very little I think. The Nagaland Government maintains law and order in and around villages and this is a very desirable development.

As I said earlier, this has led to good results. The firmness which the Nagaland Government has shown is to be commended and this is something which the House, I think, should take note of.

Regarding the strength of the underground Nagas, the assessed strength of the extremist Naga army is about 1300 to 1400. The hon. Member talked about peace observers consisting of underground and overground Nagas and whether a dialogue was held and whether Mr. Phizo has offered to have a dialogue. I have already explained in reply to various questions that the 1960 settlement was accepted by Naga leaders after which elections took place in Nagaland and so it was ratified by the Naga people also. This is the final settlement of the Naga problem. It is neither desirable nor realistic to entertain any hope of amending the Constitution to give any greater auto-

onomy to Nagaland. Under the 1960 agreement, if anything else is required to be done by the Government of India, when peace is restored fully and when the underground is liquidated or has surrendered, I think that is the time when thought can be given to those other matters. In the meantime, as I said, if any citizen wants to make any suggestion either in respect of the governance of Nagaland or any other matter, he is quite welcome. But those who have taken to arms and seek to destroy the peace in Nagaland—we will not entertain them at these discussions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As it is known to everybody, Mr. Phizo and Mr. Lal Denga were the leaders of Nagas and Mizo rebels respectively and China and Pakistan were the two countries giving them arms and training. I want to know from the Government whether after the interrogation of the people who have surrendered the Government has come to any conclusion regarding the attitude of China and Pakistan towards the problems of Nagas and the Mizo rebels and whether there is also any change in the attitude of Mr. Phizo and Mr. Lal Denga about their activities which so long they have indulged in regard to the Nagas and the Mizo rebels respectively.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The House knows that both the underground Nagas and the Mizos, particularly, the Mizos had a base in the erstwhile East Pakistan, that is, Bangla Desh now and also groups have been going to China for getting training and arms. So, it is obvious that Pakistan and China have had links with these underground elements.

I am not aware of any change in the attitude of Mr. Phizo or Mr. Lal Denga. . . (Interruptions) But, obviously, the capacity of Pakistan to create trouble now there is greatly reduced. . . (Interruptions) In spite of that, my friend would readily appreciate that with the emergence of Bangla Desh, their capacity is very much reduced.

11.45 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri I. K. Gujral to make a statement. .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): What about the adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the decision of the Business Advisory Committee and the House. I have not entertained any motion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): The House has got the right. How does the Business Advisory Committee come into the picture so far as the admissibility or otherwise of an adjournment motion is concerned?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to mention a rule regarding Adjournment Motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What can the Business Advisory Committee say in cases like this where the Central Government has reduced the wheat quota of UP from 45,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes?

MR. SPEAKER: I request all of you to sit down. When this matter came up it was agreed that these extra three days will be taken up on specific matters. You could very well have provided that we could take up many things. You decided that no routine motions and no questions will be taken up. If you wanted that many things may come in, you could have said it

श्री ईश्वर जीवरी (गया) : खास मंत्री
का बिहार का दौरा हुआ। उस के बाद बिहार
को कोटा मिलना चाहिये था। बिहार में
हमारा हाहाकार मचा हुआ है (स्वभाविक)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We are concerned with the dignity of the House and you have got the authority as you represent the House.