

quoting series of cases from all parts of the country where you set up public enterprises and you let them go to ruins because of mismanagement and other factors, and then at a certain point you say that this company is not viable, it is sick, and, therefore, let us go around for possible buyers. Meanwhile, what happens to the employees? What happens to their families? There is a contractual arrangement in your society that when you engage somebody, you have to pay his wages at the end of the month. This is something which this Government and the previous Governments have regularly been in breach of. Now, here is an instance of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, a respectable Government undertaking, which has been in operation in the country for almost four decades. It has seen good days but it has now fallen on evil days because nobody in the Government seems to have made up his mind about what to do with our rich Inland Water Transport Corporation. Schemes are drafted and schemes are dropped. A new Minister, a new Government, comes in. Fresh schemes are drafted and fresh schemes are dropped. At least you make up your mind whenever you want to make up your mind. And after the day-before-yesterday's Budget, perhaps the Government will adopt a moral stance that public undertakings are not a sin that we are not going to touch them.

But the law of the land does not does not say so and, therefore, you are duty-bound. Legally you are under compulsion to pay them their salaries which you have not paid till the end of May. And I want somebody, on behalf of the Government, the Leader of the House or somebody, to give an undertaking that within the next three days, these wages that have been held up will be paid. If they are not in a position to honour that commitment, then I would be happy if the Ministers themselves withhold acceptance their salaries from Parliament. I am sorry but I have to make this point.

Need to Curb Activities of Extremist Groups in North-Eastern States

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura): Sir, I think you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue before this august House, namely, with regard to the efforts of the

extremist groups in the North-East to destabilise their region. The different extremist groups in the North-East, in general, have stepped up their activities with a view to destabilise with a view to destabilise the region. There is an understanding amongst these extremist groups and there are confirmed reports that they have been receiving assistance from foreign agencies like the ISI. The Government of India also has got reports confirming this. The Central Government is also well aware of the nefarious designs of these extremist groups and the foreign agencies behind them.

The extremist groups in Tripura have an understanding with those operating in other parts of the North-East. and their activities sometimes have resulted in an ethnic war like situation. There are two main extremist groups operating in Tripura, namely, the ATTF and the NLFT, who possess sophisticated arms like AK-47 and AK-56. Different extremist groups, like the NSCN, ULFA and PLA, of the other North-Eastern States are directly helping the extremist groups of Tripura. The main extremist groups have got bases and hideouts on the other side of the border. They get training, sophisticated arms and money from foreign agencies. What is their slogan? Their slogan is that those who have come to Tripura after 1956 are foreigners and that they have to go back.

Secondly, they are raising slogans like 'Independent Tripura' and 'North-East Christian State'. So the urgent need of the hour is to effectively control the activities of the extremist groups for the sake of the unity and integrity of the country as well as for maintaining communal harmony between tribals and non-tribals. The Government of Tripura had convened an all-India meeting recently to discuss their problems. From the meeting, the Chief Minister of Tripura in tune with the hon. Prime Minister appealed to the extremist groups to come to the negotiating table without any pre-condition. The said meeting also urged upon the State Government to deal with the extremists firmly. The Government of Tripura has been repeatedly requesting the Central Government for deployment of adequate Central forces so that the problems of insurgency could be tackled effectively. While

there is no improvement in the situation, some forces are unilaterally withdrawn after the Assembly elections. While the CRPF which had been withdrawn were sent back, one battalion of Assam Rifles that was withdrawn has not yet been sent back to the State. In addition to that one battalion of Assam Rifles, the State Government has been repeatedly making requests for deployment of five additional forces of Assam Rifles and Army. It may be mentioned here that some more fresh areas have been brought under the "Disturbed Areas Act" very recently. It has been felt during the State level meeting of the Coordination Committee in relation to the security forces in which officers of armed forces and the Central police organisations have participated and that the present force level is mostly inadequate to effectively man the entire areas which are under the Disturbed Areas Act. In addition to deployment of these forces, a helicopter of MI-8 size should be made available to the State for use by the forces to counter insurgency operations, free of charge and this will be a force multiplier in Tripura conditions for counter insurgency operations. So I urge upon the Central Government, through you, Mr. Chairman, for return of one A.R. battalion taken out of the State and deployment of additional five battalions of Army and Rifles and also to make provision for a helicopter at the earliest for effective counter insurgency operations. I also request the Defence Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to post a senior military officer to the State for command over the troops deployed in Tripura.

Thank you.

प्रो विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हमारे सामने उठाया है। कल तीन बड़े पुलों को रिमोट कंट्रोल से उड़ाया गया और आज सारे नार्थ-ईस्ट का संबंध शेष भारत से टूट गया है। कोई रेलवे-ट्रेन वहां पर नहीं जा रही है। सारी प्रमुख रेल रास्ते में रोक दी गयी है। उनका वहां पर जाना बंद है। रोड ट्रैफिक भी बंद है। ऐसी हालत में जबकि उत्तर-पूर्व का संबंध शेष भारत से टूट गया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सारे देश के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्व की बात है और इस पर बहुत शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है।

मुझे इस बात से खुशी हुई कि हमारे सदस्य ने यह बात आई.एस.आई. वाली उठायी है। अभी उससे पहले भी

आई.एस.आई. की बात की गयी। सारा देश जानता है। सारा विश्व जानता है कि आई.एस.आई. का, पाकिस्तान का एजेंडा या उसकी खुफिया साजिश क्या है और यह हिंदुस्तान को कैसे टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहता है। इसके सारे आतंकवादी गुप चाहे वे तामिलनाडु में हों, चाहे केरल में हों, चाहे दिल्ली के आस-पास बैठें हों या पंजाब में हों या काश्मीर में हों या उत्तर प्रदेश में हों-सभी की सहायता देकर और सबको इकट्ठा करके इस सारी कार्यवाही के अंदर हिंदुस्तान को खंड-खंड करने की उनकी साजिश है।

इस साजिश को इस रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए। देश में उधर से पैसा भी आ रहा है, न केवल पाकिस्तान से पैसा आ रहा है बल्कि बहुत सी और विदेशी ताकतें भी इस काम के लिए पैसा भेज रही हैं, जो समझती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को मजबूत नहीं होना चाहिए, हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर रहे, उसके लिए पैसा आ रहा है। यह जो पैसा आ रहा है, जो वहां से बहुत से वैपन्ज आ रहे हैं और वे मोस्ट मॉडर्न वैपन्ज हैं जिस प्रकार के हमारी सेना के पास भी नहीं है ऐसे वैपन्ज उनके हाथ में आ रहे हैं। यह भी बात सही है कि वहां की ये सारी चीजें जो चल रही हैं उसमें हमारे कुछ पड़ोसी देश भी शामिल हैं। अपने पास लगने वाला चाहे वह बंगला देश हो या बर्मा हो, वहां पर उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, वहां पर उनको सुलियतें दी जाती हैं, वहां पर उनको प्रश्रय दिया जाता है। तो हमारी सरकार को इन सब से भी बात-चीत करने की जरूरत है। इन विदेशी ताकतों से भी बात-चीत करने की जरूरत है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी सरकार की ओर से पाकिस्तान को इस बारे में कुछ चेतावनी दी जाती है और यह कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान आने हाथ रोकें तो हमारे कई माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस के जो हैं वे कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को आप इस तरह की चेतावनी क्यों दे रहे हैं, क्यों पाकिस्तान के साथ आप इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं। जब पाकिस्तान की आई.एस.आई. एजेंसी देश भर में ऐसा कर रही हो तो सारे देश को उसके पीछे खड़ा होना चाहिए और जब श्री आडवाणी जी ने उस दिन इसका बिक्र किचा तो बहुत सदस्यों को बड़ी आपत्ति हुई कि पाकिस्तान को चेतावनी क्यों दी जा रही है। पाकिस्तान को खुले तौर पर बताना चाहिए और सारी दुनिया भर में पाकिस्तान को एक आतंकवादी देश घोषित कराने के लिए और(व्यवधान)

SHRI MD. SALIM (West Bengal) : Sir, yesterday you had kindly permitted the Railway Minister to make a statement on the blast that had taken place on the bridge...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am not yielding.

SHRI MD. SALIM: Yesterday while seeking clarifications, I and other Members had demanded that it was not the question of the Railway Minister, the Home Minister should come and apprise the House, apprise the nation, because it is part of a major plan and conspiracy....(Interruptions)...

प्रो विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी खत्म नहीं किया है, आपने बीच में ही कैसे एलठ कर दिया।(व्यवधान)

I have not finished.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि कल हमने डिमांड की थी, चेयर पर जो बैठे थे....(व्यवधान)

[[[अशरी محمد سلیم: میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ کل ہم نے ڈیمانڈ کی تھی۔ چیئر پر جو بیٹھے تھے ۰۰۰]]]

प्रो विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: वह बात अभी आप मत करिए। (व्यवधान)

I am not yielding. (Interruptions) I am not yielding.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ(व्यवधान)

[[[अशरी محمد سلیم: میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں ۰۰۰ "مداخلت" ۰۰۰]]]

Sir, this should not go on record.

वह अभी कहे कि जब पाकिस्तान के विरोध में कुछ कहते हैं तो यहां पर कुछ माननीय सदस्य पाकिस्तान की तरफदारी करते हैं। वह बताएं कि वह किसकी बात कह रहे हैं?(व्यवधान)

[[[وہ ابھی کہہ رہے تھے کہ ہم جب پاکستان کے ورورہ میں کچھ کہتے ہیں تو یہاں پر کچھ مانتیہ مسد تسلیم پاکستان کی طرفداری کرتے ہیں۔ وہ بتائیں کہ وہ کیسی بات کہہ رہے ہیں ۰۰۰]]]

You should name them.

पार्लियामेंट के किस मੈबर की बात कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) वे कौन से मੈबर्स हैं ... (व्यवधान) जब पाकिस्तान हमारे यहां (व्यवधान) कुछ कहता है तो क्या कहता है (व्यवधान)

[[[پارلیمنٹ کے کس ممبر کی بات کر رہے ہیں ۰۰۰ "مداخلت" ۰۰۰ وہ کون سے ممبر ہیں ۰۰۰ جب پاکستان ہمارے یہاں ۰۰۰ "مداخلت" ۰۰۰ کچھ کہتا ہے تو کیا کہتا ہے ۰۰۰ "مداخلت" ۰۰۰]]]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak first.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: महोदय, यह सदन है और इस सदन की एक मर्यादा है।(व्यवधान)

[[[अशरी محمد سلیم: یہ سदन ہے اور اس سदन کی ایک مریاد ہے۔ ۰۰۰ "مداخلت" ۰۰۰]]]

He cannot brand some Members like this. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak first. Then you should clarify.

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: सभापति महोदय, इन्हें बताइये, मैं क्या करूँ(व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: आपको जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना चाहिए।

[[[अशरी محمد سلیم: آپ کو ذمہ داری کے ساتھ بولنا چاہیے۔]]]

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: हां, मैं बोल रहा हूँ, बोलने तो दो।(व्यवधान)

SHRI MD. SALIM: You name the Members. (Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Yes, I will name the Members.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: यह हाउस है।(व्यवधान) यह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की तरफदारी करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

...مرد اخلاقی... یہ جتنے ہیں کہ پاکستان
...مرد اخلاقی... یہ جتنے ہیں کہ پاکستان

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Let him say. (Interruptions)

प्रो विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो बात अभी कही थी कि जब लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी ने पाकिस्तान को इस बात के लिए चेतावनी दी और पाकिस्तान से कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवाद को ज़ड़वा मत दो और यह कहा कि देश भर में जो भी हो रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है तो कुछ मैंबर्स ने हाउस के अंदर और हाउस के (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish, then you speak. (Interruptions) Hon. Member, let him speak first and clarify himself.

प्रो विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि पाकिस्तान की तरफदारी करते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने इस बात पर आपत्ति की कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे संबंध सुधार रहे हैं, सुधरने चाहिए, हमें मैच्योरड नेशन के तौर पर अपने को रखना चाहिए और इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए जिससे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के संबंध बिगड़ें और उन्होंने इस बात पर भी आपत्ति प्रकट की थी कि पाकिस्तान को इन शब्दों में चेतावनी क्यों दी गई। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि पाकिस्तान की तरफदारी की या नहीं की, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आई.एस.आई. के बारे में इनके अपने सदस्य यह कह रहे हैं कि आई.एस.आई. का हाथ है। सारा देश कह रहा है कि आई.एस.आई. का हाथ है। अमरीका की जो वहां की कमेटी है, उसने भी यह कहा है कि पाकिस्तान आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में हिस्सा ले रहा है.... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. (Interruptions) Let him complete.

प्रो विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: हिन्दुस्तान में पाकिस्तान आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में हिस्सा ले रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) सारे देश को मिल करके इस आई.एस.आई. के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज बुलंद करनी चाहिए और पाकिस्तान को एक आतंकवादी देश घोषित करवाना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान को चेतावनी देनी चाहिए कि यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान में वह अपनी आई.एस.आई. की गतिविधियों को बंद करे। हिन्दुस्तान में उत्तर-पूर्व शेष भारत से कटा

हुआ है। क्या यह स्थिति गंभीर नहीं है? क्या यह स्थिति इस बात को नहीं कहती कि इस संबंध में कोई बड़े कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। सभापति जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री जी इस सारे मामले को देखें क्योंकि चाहे बोडो वाले हों, उल्फा वाले हों या तमिलनाडु के लिस्टेड विले हों-पाकिस्तान की आई.एस.आई. इन सब को मिलकर पूरे बहुत बड़ी साजिश के तहत काम कर रही है। मैं इस ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सारे सदन को और सरकार को इन गतिविधियों को समाप्त करने के लिए पूरा-पूरा समर्थन देना चाहिए।

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, Mr. Narendra Mohan. (Interruptions) I have already called his name. (Interruptions)

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Please allow us also, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): You have diluted the issue. (Interruptions) Each and every issue is being used to create a hysteria. (Interruptions)

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): I don't understand why you should be agitated.

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): Because you have diluted the issue. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have three names here. But let him finish first.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: वह हाउस के अंदर खड़े होकर यह नहीं कह सकते कि आउस के कुछ सदस्य ऐसे हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान को चेतावनी देते हैं, वह पाकिस्तान की तरफदारी करते हैं। यह वह कैसे कह सकते हैं? (व्यवधान)....

...مرد اخلاقی... یہ جتنے ہیں کہ پاکستان
...مرد اخلاقی... یہ جتنے ہیں کہ پاکستان
...مرد اخلاقی... یہ جتنے ہیں کہ پاکستان
...مرد اخلاقی... یہ جتنے ہیں کہ پاکستان

کی طرف سے خوداری کرتے ہیں۔ یہ وہ
 کیسے کہہ سکتے ہیں۔۔۔ ”مداخلت“۔۔۔

SHRI ASHOK MITRA (West Bengal): Sir, I think you should check the records and review this. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that he has not named anybody and he also said that he did not say that some people are favouring Pakistan.

...(Interruptions)...

Let me say. (Interruptions) Let me say.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: वह नाम बोलकर कहें, डायरेक्ट कहें तो हमारा कोई ऑब्जेक्शन नहीं है, अगर इनडायरेक्ट रिफ्रेंस देते हैं तो हमें गंभीर आपत्ति है... (व्यवधान)... हो सकता है वह पाकिस्तान से जैसे लेते हैं, लेकिन इनडायरेक्ट रिफ्रेंस नहीं हो सकता।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Sir, would you allow us to say. There are several Members here who want to speak. (Interruptions)

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: The Defence Minister of the country is conniving with LTTE. (Interruptions) This is on record. (Interruptions) Let anybody challenge this information. (Interruptions) He is sympathising with LTTE. (Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: हम सब गद्दार हैं क्या? ... (व्यवधान)... आर.एस.एस. के होने से देशप्रेमी नहीं हो जाएंगे।... (व्यवधान)...

|| شری محمد سلیم : ہم سب غدار ہیں کیا
 ”مداخلت“۔۔۔ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔
 کے ہونے سے دیش پریمی نہیں ہو جائیں
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श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी: नाराजगी का चेहरा दिखाने से हम डरनेवाले नहीं हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: *
 SHRI MD. SALIM: *

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions) Mr. Ashok Mitra, I will call you. First everybody should sit down. (Interruptions) I will call you, Mr. Mitra. Let him finish first, then I will call you.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that an opportunity has been given to me on a very important question which I think the whole House wants to discuss. I think if proper opportunity comes, perhaps the Home Minister would also like to join but this is not the proper opportunity.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: You don't decide that. That is for the Home Minister to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu, let him speak. Why don't you allow him to speak? Everybody doesn't have the right to speak any time.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: The North Eastern States in general, and Assam in particular, are today again in an insurgency wave. This is not for the first time that we have been insurgency there. It is there since 1953 when it was started in Nagaland. In 1966 it was in Mizoram. Then immediately after 1966, insurgency was started in Assam by ULFA activists. Now, it has taken a very new dimension. Every year we have been discussing this issue. I believe that during the last Session when Shri Indrajit Gupta was the Home Minister, we discussed this whole thing in this House for two to three hours. At that point of time, the then Home Minister categorically stated that there was foreign hand in this insurgency.

When he was referring to the foreign hands, he was definitely having in mind ISI. The ISI has got hands in the insurgency which is prevailing in Nagaland, Assam, Tripura, Bodoland, Manipur and other places of the North-Eastern States. This point has been discussed when Shri I.K. Gujral was the Prime Minister. Earlier to him, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda went to the North-Eastern States and offered them a big package. But the situation has not improved. The situation is not improving because there are direct interventions of ISI.

*Not recorded.

[T] Transliteration in Arabic Script

Sir, as per my information, at present, there are about 70 highly motivated insurgent organisations in the North-Eastern States. They are operating there. They are getting money; they are getting arms; they are getting support from outside as well as inside. There are training camps in Bhutan; there are training camps in Myanmar. We know even there are training camps in Thailand. We have been told in this House that there are insurgency camps in Thailand. How is that happening? Our Government has taken a lot of initiatives. Even our Prime Minister went there and unveiled a new plan for development. We have revamped and enlarged the Council by inducting Sikkim as a full-fledged member of it. But, even that has not paid. We have said now that the Council for the North-Eastern States will have the Chief Ministers as its members and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission will be its Chairman. There was a demand that perhaps the Home Minister should be the Chairman of that Council. But all that is not working. Why I am saying that it is not working is we have seen explosions which have taken place recently. It is not for the first time that these explosions have taken place. We know, Sir, that in December, 1977 the Brahmaputra Mail was exploded. After that, again there were explosions in which roads and bridges were exploded. This is happening. Earlier to it, we know that in November the oil pipeline was exploded. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to stop it. How is it happening and why is it happening? It must now be analysed very coolly. We know that there are ISI hands in it. Not only ISI hands, there is also a band of all those drug traffickers, those international mafias who deal in drugs. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government that this is a very important point and it should not be overlooked. The narcotics is a major industry there. There is the golden triangle which deals in narcotics. I would say that more than 2,000 tonnes of narcotics is coming to India and being distributed to other parts of the world from there. It is that money which is also financing these insurgents. Sir, it is on record—I can give you the details—that about two years back it was stated in Lok Sabha that this insurgency is also having support from some missionaries, not the whole. Nothing has

yet been done to counter them. Whatever initiatives had been taken by the past Governments have not given results. We are yet to see the results of the new initiatives which our Government has taken. But the situation is urgent; the situation is very grim and grave. Keeping that in view, I hope that the hon. Home Minister will soon call a meeting of the Council of the North-Eastern States to discuss this matter. I suggest that something more has to be done. There is a genuine apprehension that the administration there is in league with the insurgents. We know that in Nagland, in several places there is absolutely no administration as such. Administration is genuinely in the hands of insurgents. Even in Assam it is ULFA groups which are practically running the administration in several far off places. Guwahati is not Assam. Beyond Guwahati, you go to Nalbari and other areas. Who is functioning there? Without the support of ULFA extremists, it is very difficult to live in those areas. They are extorting money. One has to give protection money to run an industry there. Even Tatas were compelled to pay protection money and only then they could run industry in Assam. The situation is so grave that now there is migration from North-Eastern States, migration of north Indians, Bengalis, Biharis and Rajasthanis. Two to three thousand people have migrated.

Since the situation there is so grave, I request that proper action must be taken and the House should be taken into confidence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted yesterday that the Home Minister should come here. This is the situation arising out of continuous extremist action in the North-Eastern region. We can have either a half-an-hour discussion or short-duration discussion. Otherwise, we will be speaking and he would not respond. What do you say? The first thing we have to do is, while speaking in this House all hon. Members should not try to impute motives, directly or indirectly, to anybody in this House. That would be unparliamentary. Everybody sitting here has taken an oath under the Constitution. Nobody can do anything against the spirit of the Constitution. So, I would suggest that we can have a half-an-hour discussion where the Home Minister can come. We can ask him to fix up a date before the

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adjournment of the House. All these things you can do by giving a notice for the motion and then we can take it up. The Minister will be there and the questions can be put. While discussing this thing, we should not tamper with the problem. We want to solve the problem. We want to create a feeling in the North-East that we are with them and that we understand the difficulties they are facing. Even if you want to have two hours for the discussion, I do not mind. Let it be done. It should be done so that they feel that we are with them, and we are understanding them. Whatever may it be, you give notice and we will fix it up in the BAC. I think, tomorrow we are meeting, we can fix up the discussion and then you can give your names.

SHRI M.D. SALIM: We go by your direction, Sir. In any case, it should be a discussion showing sympathy. It is a critical question there. We should not make efforts to score political points over one another. I demanded that instead of a half-an-hour discussion or a short-duration discussion, the Government of the day should think this as its duty and apprise the House.

क्या हुआ वहां पर, इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिए था और हमारे यहां राज्य सभा में यह सुविधा है कि हम उसके ऊपर क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछ सकते हैं, उससे एक गाइडिड डिस्कशन भी हो सकता है और सबाल पूछकर सरकार के साथ सहमत भी हो सकते हैं कि क्या करने जा रहे हैं, क्या करेंगे, क्या होगा।

अगर स्टेटमेंट देते तो अच्छा रहता।

اگر اسٹیمینٹ دیتے تو اچھا رہتا۔
اسٹیمینٹ آنا چاہیے تھا اور ہمارے
یہاں راجیہ سبھا میں یہ سہولت ہے کہ
ہم اس کے اوپر کھلے فیڈبیکشن پوچھ سکتے
ہیں اس سے ایک گائیڈڈ ڈسکشن
بھی ہو سکتا ہے اور سوال پوچھ کر
سرکار کے ساتھ سمجھت بھی ہو سکتے
ہیں کہ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ کیا کر سکتے

کیا ہوگا۔ اگر اسٹیمینٹ دیتے تو اچھا
ہوتا۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, we shall discuss in tomorrow's BAC meeting and we shall see whether we can have a short-duration discussion or whatever possible. We will discuss and decide about it.

Next person, Mr. Surjewala.

Resentment among Farmers due to Import of Wheat from Australia

श्री शमरोर सिंह सुरजेवाला (हरियाणा): चैयारमैन साहब, मैं इस हाउस का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। महोदय, पिछली सरकार ने, जो इससे पहली सरकार थी, उस सरकार ने 16 फरवरी को चुनाव का पहला चरण खत्म होने के बाद 20 फरवरी को एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का गेहूँ आस्ट्रेलिया से मंगाने का फैसला किया और जो चैन आफ इवेंट्स है, अगर बहुत ही संक्षिप्त शब्दों में इसका वर्णन करें तो सब बात यह है कि पिछली सरकार द्वारा सफेद चादर ओढ़कर इस देश के किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर के पेट के ऊपर लत मारने के लिए उस वक़्त गेहूँ मंगाया जब अप्रैल के महीने में हिन्दुस्तान के खेत-खलिहान से गेहूँ इस देश की मंडियों में आने के लिए तैयार था। यह पूरा देश जानता है। फरवरी के महीने में 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ मंगवाने के लिए सरकार ने चिट्ठी लिखी एस.टी.सी. को। एस.टी.सी. ने ग्लेबल टैंडर फ्लोट किया 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ मंगवाने के लिए। अब जात इवेंट्स देखिए, 20 तारीख को टैंडर भांगे, उस दिन छुट्टी थी, 25 तारीख को टैंडर खोले गए, उस दिन भी छुट्टी थी। टैंडर 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ मंगाने के लिए था लेकिन 15 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ आस्ट्रेलिया से मंगाने का ऑर्डर दे दिया गया। एफ.सी.आई. जो हमारे देश में अनाज की हैंडलिंग और स्टोरेज करता है, उसने कहा कि हमारे भंडार भरे हैं और हमारे स्टोर्स में एक बोरी गेहूँ रखने के लिए भी जगह नहीं है। इसके बावजूद गवर्नमेंट नहीं मानी। कृषि मंत्रालय ने भी कहा कि हमारी अगली फसल में कोई कमी नहीं होगी और हमारे पास पिछले साल के भंडार भी मौजूद हैं। इसके बावजूद सरकार ने कहा कि गेहूँ जरूर खरीदना है और हुआ यह कि 15 लाख टन गेहूँ का ऑर्डर उन्होंने 27 फरवरी को दे दिया। इस पर बड़ा विवाद हुआ क्योंकि एफ.सी.आई. के पास स्टोरेज की गुंजाइश नहीं थी और यह पाया गया कि उस गेहूँ में मंडूसी