

Rifles were also withdrawn earlier. But it was promised to be restored. There is an 839-kilometre border along the international frontier which needs to be fenced. The Central Government has not given any amount for this purpose. I would like to request the Home Minister to kindly consider this matter in the national interest and in the interest of the unity of tribal and non-tribal people. Thank you.

SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUM-DAR (Tripura): Madam, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Worst has happened in Tripura. Twenty-five people including women and children were massacred at Kalyanpur under Khowai subdivision of West Tripura district on the 11th December. The tribal insurgents who had perpetrated this ethnocide can only be compared with the Gestapo soldiers of Hitler. Ultras armed with sophisticated.....Madam, I would request the Prime Minister to study the problems of the State and save the life and property of the people *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SMT. KAMLA SINHA): Kindly take your seat. I have heard you. You are only to associate yourself *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUM-DAR: The hon..Member has mentioned about the CRPF. Everytime an accident occurs, they blame the Government of India or the police machinery *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JIBON ROY: He is politicising it *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SMT. KAMLA SINHA): Please take your seat. I am going to call the next person *...(Interruptions)...* You have already associated yourself. You have made a long speech, Please sit down *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I want to raise a point of order *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SMT. KAMLA SINHA): There is no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUM-DAR: A CBI inquiry should be instituted *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: It is a national security issue *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SMT. KAMLA SINHA): Mr. Majumdar, you have made your point. Please sit down. I have called the next speaker *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing is going on record *...(Interruptions)...*

RE: NEED TO FREE INDIAN P.O.Ws DETAINED IN PAKISTANI JAILS

श्री सुर्यभान पाटील बह्मछणे (महाराष्ट्र):
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और संवेदनशील प्रश्न की ओर सदन का और आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। दो दिन पहले देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में और देश के सभी राज्यों में भारत सरकार के रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से विजय दिवस महोत्सव बड़े गर्व के साथ मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर युद्ध में शहीद हुए भारतीय जवानों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की गई और करनो भी चाहिये। 1971 में भारत पाकिस्तान के 14 दिन के युद्ध में भारतीय सेना ने अभूतपूर्व शौर्य दिखा कर भारत का नाम रोशन किया। युद्ध में शानदार विजय तो मिली और इसके फलस्वरूप एक नये बंगलादेश का निर्माण हुआ। इतना ही नहीं युद्ध में पाकिस्तान के 92000 सैनिक, सेनापति सहित कैदी बना कर भारत की शरण में लाए गए। लेकिन विजय दिवस मनाने के साथ-साथ युद्ध काल में अपने ही कुछ नौजवान सैनिक पाकिस्तान के कैदी बने और आज तक वह पाकिस्तानी जेलों में कैद हैं। हमारे नौजवान सैनिक वहां नरक भोग रहे हैं, सड़ रहे हैं, इसके बाद रखना चाहिये। 1972 में शिमला समझौता हुआ और उसमें पाकिस्तान के सभी युद्ध सैनिक छोड़े गये। उस वक़्त हमारे सैनिक क्यों नहीं छोड़े गये? पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल उठाया गया तब भारत सरकार की ओर से बताया गया कि पाकिस्तान की जेलों में 20600 भारतीय सैनिक कैद में हैं। बाद में पूछे जाने पर कहा गया कि 54 सैनिक हैं। मेरा प्रश्न है कि भारत 90 करोड़ आबादी का सर्वोच्च स्वतंत्र देश है, भारतीय सेना एक प्रथम श्रेणी की सेना मानी जाती है, परराष्ट्र विभाग

की ओर से डिडिम बजाते जा रहे हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अपने सैनिकों को छुड़ाने के लिए आपकी ओर से क्या प्रयास हुए हैं और आगे कुछ ठोस प्रयास करने का इरादा क्या है? एक स्वतंत्र, सर्वभौम, स्वाभिमान प्रजातंत्रीय मूल्यों का यह एक प्रकार से अपमान है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, सदन के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की जेलों में अपने सैनिकों को छुड़ाने के लिए आप क्या ठोस प्रयास करेंगे?

RE: STRIKE BY JUTE WORKERS DEMANDING RELEASE OF GRATUITY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT FOR MANDATORY JUTE PACKAGING

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise in defence of an industry which is incidentally a private sector industry. It is about jute industry. About two lakhs of workers are on strike today. And you know, Madam, the industry was once the vehicle of industrialisation of our country. People who were owner in the industry pumped money elsewhere throughout the century. But they did not invest nothing for modernisation of this industry. Now, the industry is staggering, languishing for a few decades. They do not get raw material. Now, the demand for export is increasing. They do not have the money. The Central Government does not give the money to JCI and NJMC to procure best quality raw materials required. No kind of management is there. Now, most of the management or employers are employed by the BIFR and they go to siphon off money, provident fund, gratuity and ESI fund. There is no investment there. Managements come and managements go. This is the situation. Now a number of workers are retiring. For 40 years, for 30 years, they did work, not getting the gratuity after retirement because the money is taken away. Now, Madam, the Central Government should intervene in the matter, the State Government alone cannot save the situation. Now, the situation is that the entire world is now going back to jute packaging system. Judgements are com-

ing from Europe, from America banning synthetic packages. Our Supreme Court also has given a judgment banning synthetic packing and making jute packing mandatory. Now there is a boom of export in textile industry. Government has to decide whether it will be left to the competitors of other countries or it will be in the hands of India and if they decide that, it will be in our hands. Now, it is time to concentrate on investments in the industry. Previously there was a Government which was hostile towards the people of West Bengal. They did not do anything. Rs. 150 crores were given for West Bengal for modernisation of jute. Fifty per cent of the money has not been released for modernisation during the last one decade. Now Government has to decide two or three matters. The Labour Minister has promised to go to Bengal and discuss the matter. But it is not a matter of the Labour Ministry alone, it is a matter of the Industry Ministry, Commerce Ministry, which are linked to export. Therefore, some coordinated measure has to be taken and one more demand is, the Government should immediately implement the decision of the Supreme Court of India which made the use of jute mandatory for packaging. If it is implemented, at least some order will come. As far as raw material is concerned, now we have an agreement with Bangladesh on the question of Farakka and you know that mutual goodwill has been main concerned behind this agreement. Now, Bangladesh Government is in a problem, they cannot use the best quality jute in Bangladesh because of the problem of industry. That we can negotiate and can bring, if necessary, the highest quality jute and produce good jute packaging and other things.

Lastly, Government should see to it that the workers are paid their gratuity and other retiring benefits. Today two lakhs of workers are on strike only on that demand for reorganisation of the industry on other wage demand, no other economic demand. They want reorganisa-