

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

ment, of course. But it is not despondence. We want to encourage our players. We do not want to blame our players. We have to build up our players. We have to give morale boosters to them. They should not be upset. They should continue with their work in future also. (Interruptions). Today, Limba Ram may not have succeeded. But, tomorrow, Limba Ram may succeed. Let us work together. We need cooperation from each and everybody. The Government cannot do everything alone. That is why we want cooperation. I am grateful to every Member of this House. It may be that somebody is annoyed with me. Somebody may have some grievances. But that is different. I can tell you, to develop sports, whatever the country wants from our department, from within our limited resources, we are willing to give. The Government is willing to extend all the cooperation to sports persons. With these words, I conclude and I thank you very much.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING APPROVAL OF THE CONTINUANCE OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO NAGALAND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 2nd April, 1992, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Nagaland, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd October, 1992."

As the House is aware, President's rule was promulgated in the State of Nagaland on the 2nd April, 1992. The Proclamation... (Interruptions)... made under Article 356(1) of the Constitution was approved by the Lok Sabha on 23-4-1992 and by the Rajya Sabha on 28-4-1992. After the proclamation of President's rule in the State, the law and order situation has improved and the adminis-

tration of the State has been able to create a feeling of confidence among the people. The Public Distribution System has been overhauled and middlemen removed. The people of the State are now getting rice, sugar and other essential commodities. The hospitals have medicines available and doctors have been positioned. During the last three months of President's rule in the State, the entire State machinery has been galvanised into action and the law-enforcing agencies have been reorganised. In Nagaland, rains continue up to October. Due to heavy rains, most of the rural roads are disrupted by landslides. Intensive revision of electoral rolls is being undertaken and it is expected to be completed by January 1993. It is, therefore, not possible to hold elections before 1st October, 1992.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and the difficulties in holding elections before the expiry of the present term of President's rule, it is proposed that the President's rule in the State of Nagaland may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 2nd October, 1992. In view of this position, I solicit the approval of this august House to the Resolution moved by me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Resolution has been moved. There is one amendment by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move:

"That in the said Resolution for the words "six months", the words "three months" be substituted."

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, the Statutory Resolution and the amendment moved are open for discussion. Shri Ram Ratan Ram.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Maharashtra): Sir, are we likely to come to the voting point on this today?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Yes. One hour time has been allotted. I will strictly adhere to the time.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, Mr. Ram Ratan Ram is speaking for the first time. It is his maiden speech. Give him some more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): All right. I will give him some latitude.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am really thankful to you that you have given me the time to express my views on this important matter. Sir, we are placed in a strange situation in this House. This House is called the Council of States and we, as Members of this hon. House, represent the aspirations of the people of the States. But here, at the present moment, we are considering the denial of rights of the democratic process to the people of Nagaland by extending President's rule over there.

Sir, for proper appreciation of the problems of the State of Nagaland, it would be expedient to look into the historical background of the problems of Nagaland. Nagaland was never fully under the control of the British administration. It was always treated as an excluded area. The Nagas, with their practices and customs, did whatever they liked in their own way. Only occasionally, when there was some trouble with the British administration, the British Government sent its forces to control the situation but with drew its forces immediately leaving the Nagas to have their own way of life. The Nagas on the whole, belong to a distinct ethnic group of people and they have been nursing this feeling that they were independent. When independence for India came, they also demanded that they should be declared as a sovereign people with a sovereign State and for this assertion, they fought with the Government of India for many years. The Government of India approached the problem with a conciliatory mood and tried to win over the Nagas. The leader of the Naga movement, Mr. Phizo, went into exile in London and remained there until his death. He always maintained that Nagaland was a sovereign State and for this, he fought relentlessly. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, took deep interest in the matter and tried to win over the Naga

people. For this purpose, he included the affairs of Nagaland under the Ministry of External Affairs from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The negotiations started with the different factions of the Naga leadership that resulted ultimately in the Shillong Agreement. This was followed by the creation of Nagaland as a separate State, of course under the Indian Union. Elections were held and the Government was formed, but a certain militant group still persisted with the idea that Nagaland was a sovereign State and they started the insurgency war against the Government of India. On 5th of this month, 15 jawans of the Indian security forces were killed in an ambush by the Nagaland militants. These militants are finding refuge in Northern Burma where the writ of the Burmese Government hardly runs. Insurgents seem not to have lost anything in this fire power and they are continuing insurgency with the most modern, sophisticated, weapons and that insurgency war promises to continue for a long time to come. So in this context the high-handed behaviour of the Government of India in imposing the President's rule in Nagaland and in dismissing the Governor who did not toe the line of the Government, the Central Government, had only contributed to deepening the resentment of the people and their inclination to help the insurgency. With the result, there is an increasing number of skirmishes between the Naga militants and the security forces. But one important thing towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House is that these conflicts and confrontation are confined only to the security forces. The Naga militants have never committed any atrocities over the civilian population. This shows that the Naga militants have not alienated the civilian population. That is the fact on which the Government of India must reckon with. The wisest thing for the Government of India to do is not to continue with the President's rule in Nagaland and allow the democratic process to operate by calling fresh elections as soon as possible. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I have to make one announcement. Mr. Ashok Gehlot, Minister of Textile will make a statement on

[Shri Jagesh Desai]
turnaround strategy for the National Textile Corporation in the British India Corporation. After the Half-an-Hour Discussion is over, he will make a *suo motu* statement. Shri Kalita. Not more than seven minutes.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I will conclude within that time.

Sir, I rise to support the Government Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs and I would like to draw the attention of the House through you to that fact that the situation in Nagaland is a matter of concern for all of us. In spite of a number of initiatives taken by the different Government and the present Government also, the insurgency problem has not died down and from time to time it is coming up, although in a smaller form. In the last one year alone, about 55 people have been killed by the insurgents and it shows that it has not died down. Besides this, there are cases of extortion and compulsory collection of taxes, the so-called taxes that are being collected by the insurgents. Therefore, in this critical situation the Government in Nagaland has got a very serious and important role to play. I am happy and I want to congratulate the Government because the steep recently taken by it is being welcomed by all sections of the Naga people. Sir, I just want to mention that in private discussions some of our Naga friends, important people from Nagaland—they are not politicians, the common people—said that—they will not demand the continuance of the President's rule, rather will prefer that the democratic process be started in Nagaland—the President's rule had come as a blessing to them. What was the situation before the President's rule? It is quite known to all of us and we have discussed it in this House time and again. What sort of administration did the present Government and the present administration in Nagaland inherit? The present administration inherited a system which was highly political, callous and a sort of personal administration. The cases of massive corruption and siphoning off of Plan allocation money have come

to light after the imposition of the President's rule in Nagaland in 2nd April. The gross financial mismanagement resulted in the State having a burden of Rs. 160 crores overdraft. Besides that, supplementary demands of Rs. 190 crores passed by the last Assembly had a component amounting to more than Rs. 32 crores for clearing the pending bills of contractors for works and supplies relating to the former Chief Minister's portfolios. The previous administration, the previous Ministry, headed by Shri Vamuzo, was known for its corruption. People at all levels felt the pinch. There were hospitals but there were no doctors. There were dispensaries but there were no medicines. There were dispensaries in smaller towns but without any equipment or medicines. What was the supply position? The civil supplies position was such that the highest amount of wheat was allocated to Nagaland when the people were generally rice-eaters. Where did this wheat go? What was the position of the supply system, the public distribution system? The system was totally corrupt. Most of the things were sold in the markets outside the State and very little used to reach the villages. What did the ruling party use to say? The ruling party used to say that the Centre did not give them the supplies; so rice and other things were not reaching the villages. But the fact was that the supply had been steady, the allocation had been steady. But this allocation of supplies had not reached the State. They had been sold in the markets outside the State. Not only that, according to an estimate the misappropriation of Annual Plan fund and criminal embezzlement are closer to Rs. 40 crores. False certificates of work completion were given to contractors and money was embezzled. No work was being done. As a result, villagers were starving for food; villagers were starving for health and hygiene; villages were starving for medicines; villagers were starving for doctors and treatment. The President's rule has come as a blessing to the people of Nagaland and that is the reason why some people in private expressed that it should continue. It should continue for some time. I have expressed what my friends have informed me. I am not a supporter of continuance of the President's rule in

Nagaland I want that the democratic process should start in Nagaland and elections should be held as early as possible. You know that Nagaland is a special category State. Its per capita Central assistance is higher than that of many other States. In Nagaland we have very limited internal resources. What we need today in Nagaland is to generate its internal resources. It is not that Nagaland has dearth of natural resources and productive resources. The only thing is, we have to exploit those resources properly and generate internal resources. Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Last point.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Please give me five minutes more

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: For the integrated development of Nagaland we must take note of two basic factors which need faster development. These two factors are agriculture and human resource development. Sir, expansion of traditional crops and planned introduction of new crops are necessary in the State of Nagaland. Now the biggest hindrance in the human resource development is lack of skilled labour and expertise. The Government must start technical institutions to bring up skilled labour in the State and develop the human resources. There are very few industries in Nagaland which can be developed in smaller towns and Sub-Divisional headquarters. We can very easily set-up small and medium-scale industries in the Sub-Divisional headquarters and in smaller towns. Nagaland is very rich in forest products and has developed a wood-based industry there. Sir, handlooms and handicrafts are well known in the country and there is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Kalita, you can raise all these points when we discuss the Budget. Your time is very limited.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: So, handlooms, handicrafts and tourism should be developed in Nagaland. The most important and the biggest thing, on which I would like to congratulate the

Government, is the streamlining of the Public Distribution System and ensuring that supplies reach the villages properly and adequately. With these words I support the resolution.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH: (Manipur): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say something on the proclamation of President's rule in Nagaland. The genesis of the proclamation of President's rule is in January, 1989 when elections were held in Nagaland. The Congress party gained majority and Mr. S. C. Jamir formed a Government. Unfortunately, that Ministry could not last long. It lasted less than one year. Then Shri K. L. Chishi, with the support of a section of the Congress party formed a Ministry. That Ministry lasted only less than one month. In small north-eastern States like Nagaland the number of legislators is only 60. So winning over of legislators is very easy. That is why the Ministry of Shri K. L. Chishi fell in less than one month. Then Mr. Vamuzo formed a Ministry with the help of some Congress legislators. That Ministry lasted for some time. But somehow, defections took place in the Ministry. Therefore, Shri Vamuzo, the Chief Minister, advised the Governor of Nagaland to dissolve the Assembly. The Governor of Nagaland, Shri M. M. Thomas is non-partisan and practically a theologian. He dissolved the Assembly and Shri Vamuzo was allowed to carry on as caretaker Chief Minister for some time. Now there was a hue and cry raised in Delhi, particularly from the Central Government as to how a Governor could dismiss or dissolve the Assembly without consulting the Central Government or without taking advice from the Centre. There was a hot debate on that matter as to how the Governor of a State could dissolve the Assembly without consultations, without taking advice or guidelines from the Home Ministry or the Central Government. In the Constitution of India there is no mandatory provision or obligation to the effect that the Governor should take the advice of the Centre before he dissolves the Assembly. There is no such thing. The hon. Home Minister himself admitted about this constitutional position. But the Centre was not satisfied

[Shri W. Kulabidhu Singh]

with the manner in which the Governor of Nagaland dissolved the Assembly. So as political vendetta, after a few days, Shri Vamuzo was not allowed to carry on as a caretaker Chief Minister and the Ministry was accordingly dissolved this March, in the last week of March this year. After this the President's Proclamation was issued. Now with due respect I would like to submit that then the caretaker Ministry was dismissed, arrangements for starting the democratic process, arrangement for holding fresh elections could be made. But the ground given for not holding elections was that the law and order situation in Nagaland did not permit it. The Treasury Benches said that the law and order situation was very bad. I beg to differ from this aspect, from this appreciation of the law and order situation in Nagaland and for that matter in Manipur also. The law and order situation I cannot say is very good. I cannot say that. It is not satisfactory. But it is not as bad as Punjab. It is not as bad as Jammu and Kashmir. Now, when elections could be held in Punjab and when preparations for elections could be started in Jammu and Kashmir, why not in Nagaland? Preparations for holding elections can also be started in Nagaland instead of extending the President's rule for another six months. We could start the democratic process there from now, from tomorrow. Regarding the law and order situation I admit that it is not satisfactory, but still arrangements, for holding elections could be started by the Government. So I would like to submit that it would be better to start the democratic process instead of extending the President's rule by another six months. The law and order situation is deteriorating day by day. This is reported in the newspapers... (Interruptions)...

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): We are talking of Nagaland not Manipur.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Manipur and Nagaland are interlinked.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Article 356 has been used indiscriminately.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH: When the Congress (I)-led Government in Manipur is allowed to continue, why not the Nagaland Government also? Why not the Vamuzo Ministry be allowed to continue? That is my question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You have taken seven minutes.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH: Yes. I am concluding, Sir. In this connection I want to refer to one incident about the law and order situation in Manipur. It is terribly bad that extortion is there and Government vehicles are not allowed to ply. Any Government vehicles, whether a jeep or a car, is permitted by the AMSU only if it has a placard on it given by the All Manipur Students' Union (AMSU). Unless and until the AMSU permits, a Government vehicle is not allowed to ply. My submission is that considering the law and order situation prevailing in Nagaland, the democratic process should be prepared for holding an election there. With these few words I oppose the extension of President's rule in Nagaland. I request the Government to pursue the democratic process. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Fernandes, you have only three minutes. The Congress Party has got only 25 minutes and ten minutes have already been taken by its Members. It also includes the time to be taken by the Minister.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Proclamation seeking extension of President's rules in the State of Nagaland with effect from 2nd of October, 1992. If we look at the events that took place prior to the dissolution of the Assembly and subsequent to the dissolution of the Assembly, we know that the Governor, Mr. M. M. Thomas, dissolved the State Assembly under article 174 on the advice of the Chief Minister, Mr. Vamuzo, who had presumably lost the majority. So it was not binding on the part of the

Governor to take the advice of the Chief Minister who had no majority. The Governor made an attempt to forget the reality. And the reality was that the Chief Minister had lost the majority. This was reported. And even if he had not lost the majority on that day, the Supreme Court's decision was awaited. So the Governor had pre-empted a change of Government in that State. The President of India rightly and wisely saw to it that the caretaker Government was dissolved under article 356 on the advice of the Governor. The President could have taken a decision on his own because article 356 says that the President can act on the advice of the Governor or otherwise, that is, without the advice of the Governor also. I mentioned, when the hon. Minister moved this resolution last time, that this article 174(2) has a very wide-ranging power and it gives absolute powers to a Governor to arbitrarily dissolve his State Assembly. These Assemblies are elected by the people. These are the voice of the people. The Governor is a person appointed by the President. Unfortunately, in our country, the office of the Governor is not an elected office, like in other countries like the USA. It will be appropriate for the Minister to see that this sub-clause in the article 174—I think that this is not an original article; this article was substituted by an amendment, the First Amendment Act of 1951—and I request the Minister to see that this sub-clause in this article, is amended so that the Governor or the Lt. Governor consults the office of the President and the Home Ministry before taking any decision because if they act arbitrarily, it is an insult to the institution of democracy as Governors are not elected like the President or even the Vice-President, who are indirectly elected. So if we go back to the events...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. Only one minute is left for you.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: I am coming to the point. There was a hung Assembly in the State. There were hung Assemblies in other States also, for example, in my State, Goa. We have frequent defections and the Governors are tempted

to have 'President's Rule to usurp power to themselves. So, before amending Article 174, I would request the hon. Home Minister to see that directives are sent to the State Governors not to take any arbitrary decisions, misusing Article 174.

The Home Minister has come before this House for taking blanket permission to extend President's Rule beyond the 2nd of October. I can understand his anxiety—Parliament is going to be adjourned within one week and on the 2nd of October, the House will not be in session. I think it is only a precautionary measure. The hon. Home Minister is taking this blanket permission from Parliament to extend President's Rule beyond the period if only there is a need. The hon. Home Minister, in his introductory speech, mentioned that the situation in the State is improving, that the administration is under control. He assured if there is political stability, elections would be held. If there is no political stability, no election should be held because election is an expensive luxury in a democracy and we cannot afford it as ours is a poor country. I would want the hon. Home Minister to react and state whether there is stability in that State. It is a border State. Law and order problem is there. Insurgency is there. I would also like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether there was any dialogue or talk held with the insurgents under President's Rule and whether they are being brought into the main stream of national life and whether they have been rehabilitated.

I happened to visit that State as a political observer of my party. The then Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, started a new Ministry—Ministry of Food Processing. It was meant exclusively for this State because here the system of civil supplies is very bad. It is a hilly terrain and there is no communication, there is no transportation. In view of the new declared policy of the Government of liberalisation, I would like to know whether any initiative has been taken by the Union Home Ministry to see that industries are started in this State so that the tribals are rehabilitated. I again request the hon. Home Minister that elections

[Shri John. F. Fernandes]

should be held before the 2nd of October.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is a very important subject. When the Proclamation was made on the 2nd of April, the entire nation revolted against it. The entire press commented negatively on this because it was felt as an assault on democracy, on the Constitution and on the federal structure of the Constitution itself. It was felt like that. So, we opposed it. All the Opposition parties opposed it and even now there is no change in the attitude of the Government. They promised so many things. Elections perhaps were sought to be held at the earliest.

Mr. Vamuzo also promised elections at the earliest. That was why the Governor dissolved the Assembly and recommended elections? So, did the Government do anything to hold elections? No. They want to continue President's Rule even now. That is why it is undemocratic, unconstitutional. My friend, Mr. Fernandes was referring to Article 174 of the Constitution. It is meant to maintain the federal structure of the States. That Article was introduced by the Founding Fathers for that purpose and they explained that. The other day we passed a Resolution on the Quit India Movement wherein Quit India Resolution was mentioned which said that our future depends upon the federal structure of our country. That was the promise. Even the Congress then promised that. Now going back on all these things and resorting to all sorts of undemocratic things is very bad. I think it is an opportunistic decision taken at the beginning of April. Vamuzo did not go against the Constitution, the Governor did not go against the Constitution. On the other hand, given the right under Article 174, the Assembly dissolved and according to the Chief Minister's contention or recommendation, elections were to be held.

It is said that a Chief Minister who has lost the majority or a Government

which has lost its majority should not recommend elections. What happened here in the case of Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government and in the case of other Governments? In the case of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government, what happened? Only when they were faced with a minority, they made this recommendation. An elected body, and elected Government, in Nagaland recommended holding elections. Instead of holding the elections respecting the Constitution and respecting the Governor, they did something else. They respect the Governors only when they act as the agents of the Central Government and not when they behave otherwise. So, even without the recommendation of the Governor, they dissolved the Government and they proclaimed the President's Rule there. Now our friends say that it is a heaven there, that within these few months a heaven was established there so far it was all hell and all that. Insurgency is continuing. It is not only there, but also, even according to my friend, in other places. Even in Manipur it is continuing and it is much worse there, but also, even according to my friend, in other places. Even in Manipur it is continuing and it is much worse there where the Congress is ruling. It is said corruption was there. Corruption is flowing in the hotels of New Delhi now. Even Members of Parliament are lured and they are offered money for changing parties for changing their political colours. When such things are happening, to say simply that there was corruption there and all that and that was why President's Rule was imposed, is not correct. In that case, the whole country is to be brought under President's rule to make it a heaven.

So, Sir, this is an absurd thing. That is why we are thoroughly opposed to it and this extension should not be there. Let them not be in any complacent mood. Mr. Vice-Chairman, please allow me to quote, in this context, from yesterday's issue of "The Hindustan Times" in which Mr. Dua has written like this:

"The situation is not just merely on the boil in the North-East, but you have

to visit the North East for a few days to feel the intensity of the alienation amongst the people there."

He has further said:

"For them, Delhi is a distant place, it is far away on the map. The question is not just one of tackling the insurgency in Manipur or Nagaland. Perhaps our security forces have the confidence to live up to their vow that they will deal with any threat to the nation's territorial integrity. But does anyone in Delhi think about what breeds this insurgency in the North-East?"

My own experience is there. I went there in 1988. Again, when the Assembly was dissolved there and President's Rule was imposed, I went there. There were differences and there was difference of opinion in the Congress Party itself. The dissidents came. 14 of them, and resigned from the Congress. The Central Ministers went there to persuade them to take back their resignations, but they did not heed to that. So, President's Rule was proclaimed. When an absurd thing! They tried to persuade them, but when they could not succeed President's Rule was imposed. We went in that context to Nagaland. My friend, Malaviyaji, was also there. We went and met the Opposition leaders there including Mr. Vamuzo and others. The Congressmen, who had just then resigned from the Congress, were making speeches, referring to the people in the country as "You Indians". They were saying, "You Indians, we cannot believe you. We cannot have your Constitution. You make a different recommendation, you make a different interpretation of the Constitution when our case comes up. We cannot believe you Indians." This is the wording used by them. And how much we were alienated from the North-Eastern States, we can understand. And if anybody is under that complacent mood that with a little more supply of sugar and rice, the things can improve, I think, it is a disillusionment. So, Sir, this alienation should not be there. And we must seriously take it into consideration, and a democratic

process must be started immediately. As my friend has suggested earlier, two months' time is more than enough. And in Punjab, what was the time that you took? So, this alienation and insurgency go together. If you alienate people like that and if their feelings are wounded, they would be talking only in terms of "you, Indians", "your Constitution", "your promulgation", etc. So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I demand that this Government should immediately work out a process to go in for elections so that democracy is resorted in Nagaland. Thank you, Sir.

चौधरी हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, नागालैंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाए जाने के बिल पर सदन में विचार हो रहा है। नागालैंड हमारे देश का एक ऐसा राज्य है जिसकी सीमा दो मुल्कों—चीन और बर्मा से मिलती है। यह बाहरी मुल्क है और इसकी विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हैं। राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने से पहले का आप शासन देखें तो आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि नागालैंड के अंदर चीन और बर्मा से बड़े पैमाने पर ड्रग्स और वेपंस स्मगल होने लगे थे, और नागालैंड के अंदर इन्फ्रारेड्स, इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ला एंड ग्राइंडर खराब हो गया था कि उसकी समस्या सुलझने में नहीं आ रही थी और यही नहीं बल्कि वहाँ से हथियार देश के हिस्सों में भी जाने लगे थे। ड्रग्स का तो यह बिल्कुल गोल्डन ट्राइंगल बन गया था। तो राष्ट्रपति शासन होने से पहले स्मगलर्स के लिए नशीली दवाइयों का भण्डारण केंद्र और हैडक्वार्टर्स हो गया था, जो सारे राष्ट्र की हैल्य को और जीवन को अस्तव्यस्त किए जा रहा था। अब इस बिल में जो राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए है, यह बात बिल्कुल उचित इसलिए है कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन में कई पहलुओं पर, कई क्षेत्रों में बड़ा विकास हुआ है, वहाँ के नौजवानों का रुख और ट्रेंड चेंज हुआ है। अब वह रचनात्मक कार्य दृष्टिकोण से देखने लगे हैं। स्कूलों में पढ़ाई शुरू हो गई है। जबकि पहले बच्चे और नौजवान बिल्कुल भटक गए थे, वह सोचते भी नहीं थे। अभी हमारे बहुत साथियों ने

[चीधरी हरि सिंह]

बर्बा की कि वहां पर पहले जीवन बिल्कुल अस्तव्यस्त हो गया था। न खाने की चीजें मिलती थी, न दवा मिलती थी, और न इलाज हो पाता था और आने-जाने के रास्ते भी सब खराब हो गए थे। भारत सरकार अब करोड़ों रुपया उसमें खर्च करके उसे रास्ते पर लाई है। इससे मालूम पड़ता है कि जो सीमावर्ती एक राज्य है उसको मरसी पर छोड़ देना ठीक नहीं था। राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करना यह ठीक और टाईमली उपाय किया गया, वरना तो यह सीमा का एक राज्य होने के कारण यह हमारे मूलक के लिए भी बहुत बुरी अवस्था में ले जा सकता था। अगर पिछले शासन को आप देखें तो क्या जमीन आसमान का अब फर्क हुआ है। छोटे-छोटे पैमाने पर यहां पर इण्डस्ट्रिज का भी लगना शुरू हुआ है। जो हमारे उद्योग-धंधे हैं, हाथ से हेण्डलूम का काम करने वाले हैं, जो बांस का काम करने वाले हैं, वहां इस तरह का काम बहुत बढ़ा है और उनकी बिक्री यहां दिल्ली तक में होने लगी है। जो बेचारे हाथ से काम करने वाले थे अब उनकी आमदनी बढ़ी है। वहां के लोग चाहते हैं कि यहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन रहे। वह डेमोक्रेसी की बात बाद में सोचते हैं, पहले कहते हैं कि यहां पर जीवन सुरक्षित रहना चाहिए, यहां पर हमारा काम धंधा चलना चाहिए, हमको जीवनयापन के लिए रोजाना की चीजें मिलती रहनी चाहिए। यह ऐसी अवस्था इसी शासन में हुई है मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस सरकार की बड़ी साफ पोलिसी है कि वह कहीं पर भी राष्ट्रपति का शासन बहुत समय तक नहीं रखना चाहती है। ठीक कह रहे थे पंजाब में उन्होंने चुनाव करवाया तथा वहां भी चुनाव करवाने की उनकी भावना होगी, लेकिन परिस्थितियां ठीक तो हों। जब तक स्टेट को बिल्कुल ठीक न कर लें, तथा हम समझते हैं कि जिनता सुधार आ रहा है इतनी तेजी से आ रहा है तथा अगले 6 महीने के अंदर और सुधार आएगा। इसी तरह से नागालैंड की स्थिति सुधारने पर वहां चुनाव की स्थिति बन सकती है।

तो सरकार इससे हिचकने वाली नहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी, जो मैं स्वयं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं। कांग्रेस पार्टी का मन क्या है, माइंड क्या है, उसकी पोलिसी, प्रोग्राम क्या है? मैं बड़े विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि जैसे ही परिस्थितियां ठीक होंगी वहां पर चुनाव कराए जायेंगे और मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन की वहां अवधि बढ़ाने का जो बिल है, यह बहुत ही समय के अनुकूल है और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Goplasamy, three minutes only.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is yet another assault on the concept of federalism and democracy. Sir, Mr. Jamir stepped down and Mr. Chishj came into the picture and he had to again step down and Vamuzo occupied the throne. When the Congress Party engineered defections, when it could not capture the throne, against that Governor dismissed and dissolved the Assembly using article 174. Sir, now article 356 has been used again by the Central Government. I am very much pained to say that the Government is pursuing the policy of an ostrich burying its head under the imaginary fear and strain, because the more you launch an assault using article 356 of the Constitution on the domain of a State, the more is the danger to the federal concept. You are playing with fire in the northern States. You have failed to learn lesson from the Eastern Europe and the Soviet bloc, or Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Therefore the youth in the northern States are joining the extremists because you could use article 356 any time, and you expect the Governors to be the puppets and dance to the tune of Delhi durbar; otherwise, Congress cannot continue in their office. Therefore, Mr. Thomas had to leave. Hats off to Mr. Barnala. He stood as a brave man, a man of principle, because he did not succumb to the pressure of Delhi, like Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar in Bihar who did not budge on the pressure of Delhi.

Sir, elections should be held immediately. It is really a painful paradox that October 2nd, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, is indicated in the Order Paper as the day on which you want to extend the President's rule there. You hold the elections there. Already the youth of the country are losing faith in democracy. Therefore, we are totally against the use of article 356 of the Constitution. It always hangs as a Damocles's sword not on the States but on the unity and integrity of the country. The unity and integrity of the country is definitely facing danger. The future is bleak because if you try to launch an aggression more and more on the domain of the States, then in the long run the unity of this country will be at stake. Therefore, this sort of a tricky game of the Centre should be given up.

As far as Nagaland is concerned, what the Centre has done is totally wrong. Elections should be held there immediately and President's rule should not be extended beyond 2nd October.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Thank you very much. You kept your promise. Now Mr. Malaviya.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव है, यह संविधान के साथ घोखा है और जो नागालैंड के मतदाता हैं उनके साथ भी घोखा है क्योंकि पिछली बार जिन परिस्थितियों में वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के लिए प्रस्ताव यहां पर आया था उस समय भी राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया था। लेकिन जल्द से जल्द वहां पर चुनाव होने चाहिए। इस प्रस्ताव में स्वयं सरकार की ओर से 2 अक्टूबर की तारीख निर्धारित की गई थी कि 2 अक्टूबर तक वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू रहेगा और यह तीसरा मौका है कि नागालैंड में विधान सभा भंग की गई है और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है। पहली बार यह 1975 में हुआ था और 22 मार्च, 1975 से 24 अप्रैल,

1977 तक राष्ट्रपति शासन रहा और दोबारा नागालैंड की विधान सभा भंगस्त, 1988 को भंग की गई और यह तीसरा मौका है।

महोदय, नागालैंड हमारे देश का एक संवेदनशील प्रान्त है और इसमें बार बार वहां की विधान सभा को भंग करके वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना वहां के मतदाताओं को अपने जन प्रतिनिधियों से वंचित करना, यह संविधान की मंशा नहीं है। यह संविधान की धारा 356 का भी दुरुपयोग है और यह भी केवल राजनीतिक कारणों से किया गया है।

महोदय, आज भी जब प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में केंद्रीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी अपना भाषण पढ़ रहे थे उसमें मुझे एक भी ऐसा कारण दिखाई नहीं पड़ा जिसके कारण इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर किया जा सके। अभी 2 अक्टूबर आने में काफी देर है, अभी अगस्त का महीना है, फिर सितंबर का महीना बाकी है और 2 अक्टूबर तक वहां पर चुनाव कराए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन नागालैंड के लोगों को अपने जन प्रतिनिधियों से वंचित करना और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना, इसका मतलब यही होगा कि वहां पर सरकारी नौकरशाही का शासन होगा और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से केंद्र की सरकार वहां पर हुकूमत करेगी। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं।

श्रीमन, यह एक मौका ऐसा भी है जब कि हमको सोचना चाहिए कि बार बार आकर क्यों नागालैंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना पड़ता है? पिछली बार काफी उसका विरोध किया गया था। पहली बार शायद ऐसा हुआ है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 174 के अंतर्गत जब कि राज्यपाल ने वहां की विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया और यह कहा कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को कैप्टर-टेकर मुख्य मंत्री रहने दिया जाए, काम-चलाऊ मुख्य मंत्री रहने दिया जाए लेकिन उसके बाद भी राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां पर लगाया गया। वहां के गवर्नर को किन परिस्थितियों में हटाया गया, मैं इसकी इस समय चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूं। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि आप अपना प्रस्ताव

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

वापस लीजिए और इलेक्शन कमीशन को कहिए कि वह शीघ्र वहाँ पर चुनाव कराए और जन प्रतिनिधियों को सरकार वहाँ पर स्थापित करनी चाहिए।

इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Thank you very much, Mr. Malaviya. Now, Shri N. Giri Prasad.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Thank you very much. Today, I will not be able to give any extra time.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: That is why we have obliged you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Thank you very much.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Sir, you may be aware that I made my maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I know.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: I made my maiden speech on this very problem. Now, I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister of State for Home has brought forward this Statutory Resolution to extend President's rule in Nagaland. As there were no grounds to impose President's rule at that time, similarly, there are no grounds to extend President's rule this time. If the Government really wanted to hold elections during this period, it could have held them and democracy could have been saved. By moving the Statutory Resolution for extension of President's rule, they want to deny democratic rights to the people of Nagaland.

Sir, the conditions in the North-Eastern States, and also in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, are peculiar. The minorities are in majority in these States. Unfortunately, the Government is blind to the aspirations of these people. On the

one count, it is wrong to impose President's rule in any State. Secondly, it is more so in regard to those States where the minorities are in majority. This is because it is easy for the divisive forces to alienate these people from the mainstream of Indian politics. That is how the unity of the country is adversely affected, by any wrong action, anti-democratic action, on the part of the Government.

So, the reasons cited by the Home Minister for extension of President's rule are very lame excuses. They are not the reasons because law and order problem can never be solved by extending President's rule. We know a serious situation has developed in Kashmir. Why? I give only one example. Because of dismissal of the Farooq Abdullah Government at that time the people of Kashmir were completely alienated from our Indian polity. That is why the Government, the armed forces, security forces, political parties, National Integration council and Parliament are now struggling to bring about normalcy in Kashmir. If you adopt the same methods in other States, like Nagaland or any other North Eastern State, I think it will lead to disintegration and also our armed forces, security forces alone would not be able to protect the unity of the country.

So, my appeal to the Government is, they should not misuse this article 356 any time and there are no grounds for extension of this President's rule. If there are any technical problems to prepare electoral rolls and other things, they should have done them already. Even if they are late, they should do it at the earliest opportune time. As Shri Malaviya has moved an amendment to extend President's rule only up to 3 months, if it is done, then there may be some sense and it may give some confidence to the people of Nagaland. So, I appeal to the Government to follow democratic principles in our body politic because the Congress Party, as the longest ruling party in this country, has developed certain bad characteristics. One of them is monopolising power at all levels, in all the States and at the Centre. If they come to power by democratic methods, it is well and good; nobody can object to

it, but if they want to resort to undemocratic methods and attack the opposition, deprive the opposition parties of their right to rule any of the States, it is the end of the Constitution, it is the end of democracy. So, in this background, after the experience we have gained in the post-independence period, in the constitutional period, I hope the Government will learn at least some minimum lessons to uphold the Constitution and rule of law, especially rule of democracy.

SHRI VIZOL (Nagaland): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Statutory Resolution seeks the approval of this House for extension of President's rule in Nagaland. We all are aware that imposition of President's rule in Nagaland was a very controversial subject. It was debated in both the Houses, rather it had rocked both the Houses in April. The manner in which President's rule was imposed in Nagaland was also very unpopular, very controversial because there was no such situation to warrant imposition of President's rule in Nagaland. I am a layman, but I am given to understand that the Constitution of India is federal in character. States should be given the maximum autonomy and power to manage their own affairs. That is what I feel. I am always opposed to the imposition of President's rule in any State, leave alone the State of Nagaland, and I will continue to do that. This is none of the Centre's business. Let the States manage their own affairs. But when there is a breakdown of the constitutional machinery, when there is a breakdown of law and order, in that case, in such extreme circumstances, the Centre cannot be blamed; the Centre has to come in. But when there was no need at all, just at the whim of somebody, because the party unit in the State had put so much pressure on the central leadership, this has come about. The Centre should be more mature.

Here, for want of time I would like to read out my speech. This Statutory Resolution seeking the approval of this august House is for continuance in force of the Proclamation of 2nd April 1992 for Central rule in Nagaland. The present term

of President's Rule in Nagaland will expire on 2nd October, 1992. Hence this Resolution seeking the approval of Parliament for its extension for a further period of six months with effect from 2nd October 1992 to 2nd April 1993. If this Resolution for continuance of President's Rule is approved, Nagaland stands to lose the whole budget passed for the year 1992-93 by the Nagaland State Legislative Assembly five days before President's Rule was imposed on Nagaland.

Sir, you are aware that this infamous Proclamation of the President had rocked both the Houses of Parliament in April last. Imposition of President's Rule in a State, let alone Nagaland, is bound to be unpopular as it usurps the State of its legitimate power of the people. President's Rule in a State is the rule of bureaucracy, and bureaucracy is red-tapism. Hence it is not accessible to people. Thus a State under President's Rule cannot be expected to achieve any progress in the field of development for want of people's cooperation. President's Rule in Nagaland, therefore, is a great setback in the pace of progress because the money provided in the budget for development cannot be utilized for the purpose for which it is given.

Nagaland had missed the first three Plan periods. It started out of scraps in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and now it has built a measure of skeleton infrastructures which are prerequisites for all round development of the State. Hence this pace of progress must not be further hampered.

Sir, Nagaland is a border State with a 300—400 kilometre-long border with Burma. This so-called Indo-Burma border line leaves huge Naga-inhabited areas under the Burmese territory.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): There is not so much time for you to read out because you have already taken six minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI VIZOL: However, those trans-border Nagas do not recognize this so-called boundary and demand merger of all Naga-inhabited areas under the umbrella of a single, integrated Nagaland. Now,

[Shri Vizol]

coupled with this, Nagaland is infested by a long period of protracted insurgency since India became independent. Hence the law and order situation remains fluid and unpredictable throughout. Against this background, the former State Chief Minister, Mr. Vamuzo, has given a clarion call to the various insurgent factions to come together on a common platform to pave the way for a political dialogue with the Government of India. It is understood that this call was favourably responded to. But, even when this process was in progress, the Centre came heavily on the State with President's rule, a sabotage. Now, after the imposition of President's rule in Nagaland, the law and order situation has worsened.

I am sorry, I have to contradict the speech of the hon. Minister for Home Affairs. He has said that the law and order situation has improved, but actually it has worsened. Why? Because, after President's rule was imposed in Nagaland, a very senior police officer was shot dead in broad day-light.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now you have to conclude, please. That is all right, please.

SHRI VIZOL: This was followed by an ambush of the Gorkha Regiment convoy, in which several lives of the Gorkha Regiment were lost and a large quantity of arms and amunitions, and money were looted. And now in the most recent incident at the Assam-Nagaland border inside Assam several BSF Jawans were lured to a death-trap of insurgents were killed and all their arms seized. This incident is significant in that the Naga insurgents would not be so careless as to roam alone about inside Assam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It is all right. Now, please conclude.

SHRI VIZOL: I am concluding. This aspect of the incident of August 5, 1992 in Assam is a matter of great concern. These are but few instances which speak

that all is not well in the State of Nagaland under President's rule.

Now, last but not the least, is: when is the Central leadership contemplating to hold election in Nagaland?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): This is all right. Please, please, please. No, no, no, no.

SHRI VIZOL: I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Last sentence, please.

SHRI VIZOL: I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Conclude, please.

SHRI VIZOL: Well, Sir, everybody knows that in this Parliament, in this House of Parliament, the two Benches, whether for good or for bad, oppose each other. We have no courtesy, no conscience. Even on a point of national interest we oppose each other. It was so in the past also. It is still there.

In a democratic country, in a multi-party system, there is bound to be change of government. But when a party comes to power and forms the Government at the Centre, it assumes itself to be above the country and the party people above the nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is all right.

SHRI VIZOL: They say that that party is India and India is that party. This is going on. I hear it everyday.

You talk about corruption and defection. We have all borrowed corruption and defection from the Centre. What is Bofors kickback? Is that not corruption? Is the Securities Scam or other things not corruption? Are we not ashamed of it? This has brought down so much the image of the country ... (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is all right. Please sit down now.

Yes, Mr. Minister, please reply. ... (Interruptions). See, Mr. Vizol, you have taken eleven minutes Please.

SHRI VIZOL: I am finishing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I allowed three minutes, five minutes, seven minutes. It is eleven minutes now.

SHRI VIZOL: I have given a brief account of the State of Nagaland under President's rule for the information of our people through this House of Parliament. ... (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): How can we have a discussion for one hour? From where will we get the time? Three minutes, five minutes, I can allow him. I can allow him double the time. I cannot allow him my time.

SHRI VIZOL: With this, I thank you, Sir, for giving me the time to speak. I also thank this House for a patient hearing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please reply within five minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I shall be the happiest person if I am able to complete my reply to the points raised by the hon. Members within five minutes. I shall certainly obey your directive and attempt to do so. But, Sir, most of the hon. Members who spoke while participating in the debate, actually strengthened my hands by various arguments.

First of all, Mr. Satya Prakash Malaviya while moving an amendment, proposed that the extension of President's Rule must be reduced to three months. It should not be six months. Mr. Satya Prakash Malaviya is aware, as all of you are that this extension which we seek as per Article 356, sub-section (4), the minimum period or whatever it is, at a time is for six months. So, even if you want to hold elections now on October 3 or October 4, six months' extension is customary thing. It is a con-

stitutional provision. There is no instance in the Indian administrative system under the Constitution where we have sought a three months' extension, since the minimum is six months. That does not mean that we are going to have elections only on the expiry of the six months' period. In my statement I have mentioned also why the extension is sought. Everyone knows that this is the monsoon season in the North-East. Roads there are really bad. You cannot have a successful election in such a situation. I go to Nagaland very often. Early October and November, soon after the monsoon, is the time when harvesting starts. When the harvesting time is there, we never indulge in election processes because we give a convenient time to the people. So, for practical purposes it is not possible to hold elections within the next three months. But I am not tempted to go on extending this period of election, because we are particular to have elections in Nagaland and not to unnecessarily extend the President's Rule. It is always better that the people of the State Government ...

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Would you look for another extension?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: As far as my conviction goes, I will not try for another extension. Unless an extraordinary matter comes to the fore I will not ask this House for a second extension.

Sir, I mentioned about the law and order scenario. Many of the Members were blaming us for dissolving the previous Government. I do not know whether I will have to take time to argue out the case. You are very much aware when the President's Rule proclamation was made on 2nd April, various factors preceded, including the Chief Minister's recommendation to the Governor to dissolve the State Assembly. The Chief Minister had said that it was a fluid state of affairs. There was no stability. MLAs were running for plum posts

[Shri M. M. Jacob]

In a situation like this we cannot have a stable administration. So, I recommend the dissolution. The Governor said in his report, which was placed on the Table of the House at that time during the discussion, that out of the 60 MLAs, 59 changed sides at one time or the other and there was fluctuation of sides all the time. Therefore, stability was required. The Governor also corroborated this. From the records I find that out of the 60 Members in the Assembly, 15 were disqualified continuously for a year. Our purpose is to have democracy strengthened and that it must be useful to the people of that State. I know that every district of Nagaland is... (Interruptions) Insurgency in Nagaland is really a serious problem. I explained to you the other day when two foreign nationals from Great Britain, who had their place in British jails, came to Nagaland through clandestine methods and worked along with 13 other members of that side. They were all arrested and are kept in prison now. Proceedings against them are going on. They are part and parcel of the Nagaland Region Organisation. It is a secessionist organisation with its headquarters in London. Their bulletins and publications against India, against India's unity and against the concept of one nation are going on all over the world. So when the NSCN is having internal fighting with the various groups and also fighting against our security personnel which is going on unabated, it is not safe for us to close our eyes immediately. And we have a moral responsibility to see that peace is restored in that State and in the process elections are held.

Some of our Members were mentioning about the people who died. Sir, 35 incidents of killings have taken place in 1992 in which 42 people have died and about 12 people who died were police personnel. In 12 incidents police personnel were involved. Their target was our security personnel. Their target was our officials. That is why hon. Members have said that there were

instances of officers being killed, money being extorted. When extortions are going on we cannot close our eyes. Now, fortunately things are coming under control. Have you heard any incident of large scale killing or extortion from Dimapur which is supposed to be a place where non-locals also come and have trade and business? During the last few months or few weeks, I could notice absolute peace in the Dimapur area and nothing else. But there are other areas where you find infiltration taking place across the border. There are training camps in Mynmar. There are training camps for terrorists in Bangladesh. We have brought it to the notice of the Burmese administration. We have brought it to the notice of the Bangladesh administration that there are training camps of Nagaland militants running in their country. Burma have denied it. Recently the Government of Bangladesh have accepted it and said: "Well, we have agreed to look into it. If there are any camps working against the interest of India, we will cooperate in demolishing them." So we are progressing step by step in the right direction. So insurgency can be contained in Nagaland through peaceful and rightful approach. I am not closing the area of open dialogue. We are prepared to talk to anybody, if somebody comes forward from Nagaland. I am happy to say that I had talks with the church leaders. Some hon. Members from this side were mentioning about a dialogue between the church leaders and Mr. Vamuzo. I know these church leaders. I know them by name. I am prepared to talk to them. If that can bring peace to Nagaland, I am prepared to go to any extent. For the last 12 to 15 years I had been in touch with that State. There is no church leader whom I do not know. The ultimate point is we are prepared for a dialogue.

Sir, this State had inherited Rs. 141 crores of deficit. That was the legacy we got it. Besides that Rs. 70 crores have to be paid on account of various bills. So in such a scenario, we are correcting the administration. We are streamlining the administration. The public distribution system is almost

streamlined. Foodgrains are available in all the districts. Poor people are getting their foodstuffs. Kerosene is available. Sugar is available. It is not a small thing. If you know about Nagaland, getting food itself in the villages is a great contribution. So things are progressing. I will not want President's rule to continue for ever in Nagaland. Election is the solution. Elections have to take place. But political stability is also a factor. Some hon. Members from this side were mentioning about instability and things like that. Sir, whichever party comes into power, this Government will be able to live with any political party in this country. The only thing is there must be some kind of a principle and decorum in running a secular and democratic State. So let us have full hope and faith in the leadership of this Government and please allow me to seek extension of President's rule for six months. That does not mean that we are going to extend it for another six months. We will try our best to have elections as early as possible when the time is convenient and conducive. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Malaviya, I hope now you are satisfied with the reply of the Minister.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Can the Minister assure us that he will not come back for extension of President's rule beyond six months? Can he assure us that?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I have already said that it is not our intention to seek another extension.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will you assure the House that further extension beyond six months will not be brought here again?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Mathur Sahib, who can assure anything on the floor of the house about things which are not in our hands? Events are the masters. You are subject to events in this country. If normalcy is there, certainly elections will be held as early as possible.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Sir, I want the Minister to give a clear-cut assurance that the dawn of 1st January 1993 will have a duly elected Assembly in Nagaland. I want a clear-cut assurance from him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Minister, can you give him that assurance?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I want to share his thoughts. That is my desire too. But let us work together to see whether it is possible. Let us try to achieve that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Are you withdrawing your amendment, Mr. Malaviya?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: No, I am not withdrawing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I shall first put the amendment of Mr. Malaviya to vote.

The question is:

That in the said Resolution for the words "six months", the words "three months" be substituted.

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I shall now put the statutory resolution to vote.

The question is:

That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 2nd April, 1992, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Nagaland, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd October, 1992.

The Motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Ramchandra Jichkar.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): That is only at 6 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): We have only three minutes left for 6 o'clock. What other business can we do in three minutes? Let us take up this. Mr. Ramachandra (Interruptions). Order, please, Let the House run smoothly.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, before you take up that item, I want to draw your attention to item No. 2 of the Legislative Business listed. The English version of the order paper says, "SHRI PABAN SINGH GATOWAR to move that the Bill to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, be taken into consideration." The Hindi version also says,

श्री पवन सिंह घटोवर प्रस्ताव करेंगे कि बीड़ी तथा सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 को संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।'

"There is a mistake here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It is a printing error. It is unfortunate.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Would you please ask them to be more careful in future?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Yes, they will be more careful in future. Now, Mr. Jichkar. (Interruptions).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, what is going on in the House?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Hon. Members, if you want to talk, please go to the lobby.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF ANSWER GIVEN IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON THE 29TH JULY, 1992 TO STARRED QUESTION 304 REGARDING QUALITY OF FOOD SUPPLIED BY RAILWAYS

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to raise an half-an-hour discussion about the poor quality of food supplied in the railways.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Also in the Rajdhani Express between Bombay and Delhi?

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Yes, Sir, these are small little things but are very important. We do not want the Government to pump in more money into the system of catering. But within the resources available in the present system. If we closely monitor, I think we can improve these small little things.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa) in the Chair].

I will give you a few instances where it does not require much money to improve the quality. They give the disposable cups and the disposable 6.00 P.M. able glasses and these disposable cups and glasses are meant to be crushed and disposed of after their use. But we find that these disposable cups and glasses are washed and re-used. Now, to improve this, it does not require much money. It requires only close monitoring.

Take another instance. In one pot of tea which costs Rs. 3/-, there are two cups of tea and they provide two tea bags. When the scheme started a few years ago of providing tea bags, they used to provide two tea bags for one pot because it contains two cups of tea. Now, these days we find that they do not supply the two tea bags along with the pot which we are supposed to put in the pot ac-