

[Shri S. K. T. Ramachandran]

sector and with exemption of enforcement of certain Government measures such as the Factory Act, provisions of ESI and PF facilities, floods its goods comparatively at cheaper rates. It is also alleged that the benefits extended to the cottage sector neither reach the entrepreneurs, nor the consumers, nor the workers. The whole cottage sector has become a ground for exploitation by traders and middlemen. The common label system is a base for such exploiters. Thus the benefits extended to the cottage industry with good intentions by the Government have helped only traders resulting in hardship to the small sector. So, to rescue the small-scale industry from peril, the following suggestions are made:

1. The differences in the excise duty between mechanised and small-scale sectors should be widened in favour of the small-scale sector to the tune of Rs. 4 per 100 boxes of 50 matches.

2. Parity should be maintained between small-scale sector and cottage sector in enforcement of welfare measures, implemented by the Government for the benefit of the workers.

3. If implementation of certain Governmental measures in this regard as to the cottage industry are found impracticable and enforceable, then enforcement of such measures on the small-scale sector should be done away with.

The Labour Minister is here. He may kindly lend this ears to me.

4. Strict vigil should be made as to the implementation of child labour act and offenders of this act should not be allowed to go scot-free and be punished heavily.

Equality of justice is the noblest object of the Indian Constitution. It is the responsibility of this august House to see that it is extended to all sections in the country. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

Deteriorating Law and Order situation in Assam

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAI-

MUR (Nominated): Hon. Chairperson, I would like to make a special mention of the law and order situation in Assam.

The law and order situation in Assam is deteriorating day by day. It has gone from bad to worse. The people of Assam have no security of life and property. Security forces have proved themselves to be totally incapable of controlling the situation prevailing in the State. Killing of persons has become a daily routine. All sections of people are victims. More than 40 Congress workers have been killed. Shri Lakhon Lahon, President of North Lakhaimpur District Congress Committee, was killed last month brutally. Several attempts were made to kill him earlier also, but somehow his life was saved for some time. But at least, the security forces could not protect his life. He had to die at the bullets of the miscreants in broad day-light in the very heart of the town. Two Chairmen of chambers of Commerce were killed one after another. Last month only, two weeks back, Shri Surendrapaul, brother of Shri Swrajpaul, London-based industrialist, was killed in Tinsukia. The wife of Superintendent of Police, Dibrugarh was killed. Seven persons killed in violence as per the news appearing in "The Times of India" of 2nd May, 1990. Apart from these killings, large scale dacoities are also taking place. When killings and dacoities are taking place, it is told that the unidentified persons committed the crimes and those persons could not be arrested and sometimes when arrested, they were released immediately. The Bodos problem can be solved by negotiations. Several sittings by the Bodo militants were held with the Government. But till now, these are not successful. Apart from Bodos, the activities of other militants have gone very high. The people of Assam are passing through a very painful situation. I do not know how long this kind of situation is allowed to continue. I would like to know whether

the Government of India will remain as a silent spectator. I understand that law and order situation is a State subject, but secession of Assam from India is not a State subject. I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that the situation in Assam is alarming. Large scale arms and ammunition are openly coming from outside. The Government of India has got no control over it. A majority of people in Assam do not support the secession of Assam from India. A large number of people of Assam took part in the freedom movement and sacrificed their lives for India's independence. And also, the majority of people in Assam like to remain in the mainstream and they are nationalist in their outlook, but there is no security to the life and property of those who support this nationalism. I think only dealing with the problem of Assam politically will not do.

Assam requires special financial help from the Centre. There are heavy floods every year resulting in immense misery to the majority of people who are mainly dependent on agriculture. There are 3-1/2 lakh educated unemployed youth in Assam. They are very frustrated. At the age of their youth when they do not see any bright future and see only darkness, naturally their energy is likely to be diverted to destruction. It is quite natural. So, I would like to suggest that a permanent solution for controlling the Brahmaputra should be found out and introduction of employment oriented schemes on a large scale is very much needed for the welfare of people in Assam.

Lok Sabha elections should also be held as early as possible so that people of Assam should not feel neglected. There should be some representation in the Lok Sabha. Voters' list has been prepared and elections should be held at the earliest possible. If the situation is allowed to continue, it will go in the way of Kashmir and Punjab. It is alarming. I must repeat it. So the problem of Assam should be dealt with by the Government of India and special attention

should be given to it and immediate steps should be taken to control the painful situation prevailing in Assam.

डा० रतनाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
मान्यवर उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब और काश्मीर जो वार्डर के एरिया हैं वे चल रहे हैं और अस्साम में "उलफा" और भी जो आतंकवादी संगठन है वहां उन्होंने लोगों का जीना दूबर कर दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चन्द्रशेखरी० ठाकुर) :
आप बैठ जाइये, इतना समय नहीं है।

डा० रतनाकर पाण्डेय : मैं अपने को इनसे एसोसिएट करता हूँ और वहां सरकार प्रोकाशन ले और जरूरत हो तो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करके वहां ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन ठीक की जाए, क्योंकि वार्डर एरिया है और हमारे देश से संबंधित है। इसलिए मैं अपने को तैमूर जी से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Diseases afflicting the fish breeding in Gujarat

श्री छोटू भाई पटेल (गुजरात) :
माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान मरीन फिश प्रोडक्शन के बारे में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे समुद्र में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, इससे मैं बहुत चिंतित हूँ क्योंकि वहां फिश की स्ट्रेंज डिजीज हो रही है और इस कारण हमारा जो मरीन फिश प्रोडक्शन है, उस में भारी गिरावट आ रही है। मैं इसलिए चिंतित हूँ कि हमारे देश का जो एक्सपोर्ट का टार्गेट है वह 700 करोड़ का है। लेकिन यह इतनी स्ट्रेंज डिजीज है कि इससे हमारे समुद्र के कई भाग प्रभावित हुए हैं। खासकर हमारे गुजरात का जो सौराष्ट्र का एरिया है, इस में गुजरात का जो स्वीट वाटर का एरिया है, जहां बहुत मछली उत्पादन होता है वह अभी काफी बच गया है। मगर यह डिजीज एंटीजुमोटिक अल्सरेटिव सिंड्रोम है। यह वायरस बहुत जल्दी फैल सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि सौराष्ट्र एरिया में या गुजरात के पाम के एरिया