

and fourthly about the case of Kul-dip Kaur. I would urge the Government to make a comprehensive statement on all these four facts. In the present context, it is imperative and urgent. Thank you.

REFERENCE TO THE NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSAM ACCORD

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): Madam Deputy Chairman, it is really tragic and unfortunate that we have to raise the question of non-implementation of the Assam Accord in this august House. And the Assam Accord that was signed on 15th August, 1985 is a commitment to the people of the country, and to the people of Assam in general. But more than one year has lapsed and the Accord is not yet implemented. And in the Accord, there is a clause that the border road will be constructed and the fencing will be laid. Not to speak of the construction of the border road and the fencing, even the survey was completely stopped. When only 35 Bangladeshis showed their rifles, the survey was stopped on the Assam-Bangladesh border. Thirdly, the Central Government has completely forgotten the question of giving a border fencing in the international border area. Fourthly, the NRC is not updated as was demanded. And the Foreign Nationals (Determination by Tribunals) Act is not amended. But the Central Government has amended the Citizenship Act. By this, the foreign nationals are given the citizenship. But why is this Foreign Nationals (Determination by Tribunals) Act not amended? Is it a fact that the Central Government is encouraging the foreigners to come in. Why not amend the Foreign Nationals (Determination by Tribunals) Act?

Madam, the non-implementation of the Assam Accord creates a sense of doubt and distress in the minds of the

people. Moreover, more than 78 Central Government employees have not yet been re-instated. And this lack of political will on the part of the Central Government really creates a sense of doubt in the country. The All Assam Students Union who started the movement have not started their *dharna* and they are going to start another agitation here. I think, the Central Government will be responsible if the Assamese people again take the path as they have taken before. Madam, for six years, there is an agitation in Assam—more than thousands of innocent people lost their lives in the agitation—only to make the Central Government understand that there are foreign nationals in the country, that there is a silent invasion of the country by the foreign nationals. So, I appeal to the Government that as committed by the Prime Minister—the Prime Minister is one of the signatories to the Assam Accord—the Accord may be implemented very quickly, and any further delay will create disorder in the country. I hope that it will be implemented. Otherwise, the Central Government will be solely responsible if there is another such express in the country. With these words, I appeal that this Accord may be implemented clause by clause.

SHRI NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam): Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to associate myself with my colleague. This non-implementation of the Assam Accord has already created a sense of dissatisfaction, a sense of distress a sense of frustration, and a sense of resentment amongst the people. The All-Assam Students Union who led the six-year old agitation have now again decided to launch an agitation against the non-implementation of the Assam Accord. The Assamese people launched an agitation for the solution of the foreigners problem. And now they have been compelled to launch another agitation because of the non-implementation of the Assam Accord,

[Shri Nagen Saikia]

about the passive attitude of the Government. Madam, the All Assam Students' Union and all the executive members of the Union have come to Delhi to demonstrate here and to launch a hunger-strike to protest against the non-implementation of the Accord. The Government has been giving assurances many times but more assurances will not satisfy the people and assurances alone will not solve the problems there. We have seen that already one year has passed but not a single clause has been implemented, as it was assured at the time of the signing of the Accord.

Madam, in the month of July, I drew the attention of this House that if dissatisfaction is allowed to grow then it will create more trouble and it will create more instability in the State. We have seen that the Government is not sincere enough to implement the accord which the Government has signed itself. If frustration and dissatisfaction are allowed to grow then there will be more problems in the State and more hard times for all of us and it will not be good for anybody. *(Time bell rings)*. The State Government and the Student's Union have been trying to pacify the people. I once again repeat that if the Accord is not implemented then the evil forces will try to raise their head and create trouble in the State. Those elements which were opposed to the signing of the Accord they will also try to create troubles. We hope the Government will not give an opportunity to them to launch another agitation for the implementation of this Accord. Thank you, Madam.

REFERENCE TO THE U.S. SPY PLANES REPORTEDLY OPERATING FROM PAKISTANI BASES

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the

highly menacing development, that is the clandestine operation by the United State of flights of highly sophisticated P-3 orion spy planes out of the Pakistan air bases under a secret agreement between the two countries.

Madam, the well-known U.S. Magazine "The Nation" says that the U.S. State Department has confirmed that P-3 aircraft were using Pakistan airfields with the approval of the Pakistan Government. The magazine further discloses that highly placed military sources in Pakistan also confirmed the existence of such flights. The Pakistan air force base at Mauripur, near Karachi, is the most commonly used base of American spy flights. The growing U.S. military aid to Pakistan has also financed a large scale build up of base facilities. The P-3 planes, which have been routinely flying out of Mauripur help monitor the Soviet flotilla of nuclear submarines. The planes are capable of destroying these submarines with B-5 nuclear depth charges which they carry.

The enormous expansion in Pakistan's military expenditure estimated at more than 60 per cent since 1979 has been funded directly or indirectly out of E.N.T. C.O.M. linked aid and no other nation has received such a sudden or large scale increase at least in the past decade. Pakistan is now receiving more U.S. aid than when it was an active member of SEATO or CENTO.

Madam, all this clearly causes great concern to us. For, in essence, this is a grave security threat to India. Pakistan is now at the centre of a vast U.S. security network and is receiving colossal military aid in return. We know from our past experience that whenever Pakistan gets large quantity of arms aid it uses it against India. It is highly disconcerting that special facilities had been made available to U.S. by Pakistan or these were under construction at the air bases.