

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

1980-81 में 11 पैसे हो गयी और 1983-84 में वह लगभग 15 पैसे के आस-पास हो गयी। माल दुलाई में तो चार गुना की वृद्धि हो गई और यात्री भाड़ में 1960-61 में 1.71 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर था और 1976-77 में 3.47 पैसे हुआ। 1977-78 में 3.52 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर हुआ। और 1980-81 में 4.81 पैसे हुआ 1982-83 में 7 पैसे हो गया तथा अब 1983-84 में यह 14 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर हो गया है।

श्री उप-भाषति : श्री कुशवाहा जी, आप जरा विश्राम करें बाद में आप अपना भाषण जारी रखियेगा। अभी होम मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट होना है। श्री पी० सी० सेठी।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Incidents in Assam

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It is a brief statement about the yesterday's incidents.

It is with deep anguish that I have to state that according to the information available on the night of March 1/2, a mob of about 1,000 in Hathikuli area of Teok PS in Sib-sagar district set fire to about 30 houses and killed about 24 fishermen and injured 32 others including women and children. On receipt of the information, the S.P. and other high police officials rushed to the spot. When they were returning they were attacked by violent crowd of about 500 with lethal weapons near Dumia village. The police resorted to firing in which 2 persons were killed. A case has been registered and 13 miscreants have been arrested.

In another incident on 2nd March at Madhvapura police outpost in P.S. Kampur in Nowgong District, a mob attacked the post. One ASI was killed. Police opened fire and three persons were killed. The mob went to another village nearby and set fire to some houses. The police rushed there and opened fire to control the situation in which 3 persons were killed.

The Army has been called in and intensive patrolling is continuing. It has been learnt on telephone that certain areas in 7 districts have been declared disturbed under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act and the Army inducted in these areas. Precise details are awaited.

Government are taking all possible steps to see that peace and normalcy is restored as early as possible. Once again I would appeal that the need of the hour is to see that passions are not aroused and bitterness avoided.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Home Minister, in his brief statement, has referred to two incidents that took place yesterday. I am afraid that this kind of approach does not quite enlighten the House why an extreme measure had to be resorted to yesterday by the Government of Assam...

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa): By the Government of India.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: ...no, no...even though incidents of this kind have been happening over the past several weeks. So far as violence is concerned, so far as bloodshed is concerned, I think the past few weeks of Assam are a bloody chapter, a gory chapter, without parallel in the annals of Indian history. What I would like to be enlightened about particularly is that the Government of Assam has invoked the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, a legislation adopted by

this House whereunder it is virtual martial law that has been imposed on the whole of Brahmaputra valley. According to the reports that I read in the newspapers, almost the entire Brahmaputra valley has been handed over to the Army. And this was done at a meeting presided over by the Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Saikia. I really wonder why he should not resort to a simpler operation under article 356 and say "It is impossible to carry on the governance of this State according to the Constitution and, therefore, I recommend to the Government of India that the Assembly be dissolved and President's rule be imposed", instead of handing over the State of Assam to the Army. I think it would have been a wiser and prudent course to hand it over to the Government of India which is supervised by the Parliament of India. This would have been the right, normal course. My question specifically is, how much area of Assam has been declared "disturbed"? And what is the population that comes under this region? How many districts precisely, how many police stations? I would like to know from the Home Minister whatever particulars he is able to give because merely giving the whole development of yesterday is not enough, as if it is two more incidents that have occurred and that is all. I believe a qualitative change has come about in the situation yesterday, though it has been a continuing escalation. Sir, it is my conviction that this present Government which has been elected on the basis of an election, whose legality will be challenged in the courts—its legality may be dubious, may be still questionable, but its illegitimacy is not questionable; it is totally without any legitimacy—should go. The longer this Government lasts, the more the provocation. It is a source of perennial, perpetual provocation to the people of Assam. Therefore, in the interest of the resolution that we have adopted, in the interest of the appeal the Home Minister has just now made, that we should see to it

that peace is restored in Assam, that passion subsides, I would think that the immediate first step should be, in order to restore normalcy, that this absolutely abnormal Government should go. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is considering the possibility of imposing President's rule in Assam and dissolving the State Assembly. The last question is that the other day when we were questioning about Assam, we wanted to know the toll taken in Assam because of this violence, because of this forced election, and the Minister told us that according to his information, the approximate number of people killed was about 1,000 and 127 had been killed in the course of police firings. And he said that figures were still being collected because still more bodies were being recovered. I myself had occasion to visit Assam and be there and see what kind of absolutely unbelievable situation we are confronted with there. I believe that by now he must have been able to know what has been the price the country has had to pay in terms of lives and property because of what has happened. I would like to know the details in this regard.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the statement I have gone through it—fails to clarify how the Government is going to handle the developing situation in Assam. In the first place, the number of displaced persons who are going over to other States like West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh, that is also a problem, but the root cause of the problem is that the Government is a prisoner of its own decision. And here I would refer to a sentence in today's "Times of India" editorial.

The Prime Minister had observed at 5 P.M. served somewhere in Assam emotions are roused and so some sober thinking is required. The "Times of India" editorial advised the Prime Minister to bring her

(Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar)

own emotions under control before asking others to control their emotions. My specific clarification is: Is it the idea that this Government, which is described by my honourable colleague as illegal and illegitimate and as such it has no moral right to rule over Assam over hundreds of dead bodies, is going to insist that in future negotiations representatives of this Government also must be there, if at all negotiations are going to be there? That is the most vital and basic clarification which I would seek from the Government. Secondly, the atrocities, the ethnic clashes, that are going on, is it the idea of the Government that all these could be brought under control through army or measures like Martial Law, continuous curfew, and so on? Is not the Government aware that no amount of force is going to pacify the situation in Assam unless the Government takes a basic decision regarding the Government which you were so crazy about to instal and which has led Assam to this bloodbath?

My last and final question to the Government is: Would the Government consider asking this Government to resign and hand over the State again to the President and start negotiations with the Assamese?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): The present situation in Assam is extremely serious and I am quoting one correspondent of "Daily Telegraph", London, who was today telling me that Assam situation has turned so grave that even the newspapers in London and elsewhere are giving front-page news about this situation, about the killings there. The first consideration for the Government and Parliament in this situation should be to protect the lives of innocent people and stop arson and loss of property. I find that despite deployment of CRP and BSF, even now with Army being called into certain places, daily killings are taking place and arson and looting

continue to take place unabated. I want to know from the Government of India how this is happening despite deployment of forces there. Secondly, another problem in this situation is that thousands of people from Assam are running away from Assam, fleeing into the neighbouring States like Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal for self-preservation. Thousands of people have come there. A Parliamentary delegation visited North Bengal and they found many people there who have been ousted from their hearths and homes. I would like to know what the Government is going to do in respect of those who have been forced to run away for safety, how to rehabilitate them, who will take the responsibility for feeding them and sheltering them.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (उत्तर प्रदेश):

श्रीमन् मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे पिछली बातें ही दोहराएंगे, जैसे कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के निर्माण के लिए पंढरी श्रीरामलु अन्तर्जन करके मर गये। अन्तर्जन करते समय उनके महान देशभक्त की बात नहीं सुनी गई और जब वह मर गये, तो सड़कें जब लाशों से पट गईं, तो तत्काल आन्ध्र प्रदेश बन गया।

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र, जब गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का बंटवारा होने वाला था बम्बई राज्य का, लोगों ने बहुत अनुनय और विनय की आंदोलन चले। सरकार ने नहीं सुना और जब बम्बई की सड़कें गुजरातियों की लाशों से पट गईं तो तत्काल सरकार ने गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश बना दिये।

पंजाब में भी यह दोहराया गया। क्या असम के लोगों को भी उसी रास्ते पर जाकर सब करना होगा?

आपने धीरे धीरे उन्हें उस रास्ते पर पहुंचा दिया है। क्या संवनाश करा कर ही आप उन की बात मानेंगे और उन की समस्या का समाधान करेंगे। क्या अब भी सरकार को बुद्धि आ रही है कि आगे नाश होने वाला है उसको बचाये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी भारत के साथ खिन्नवाड़ मत करिए। सब जगह अशांति है, सब जगह गोली चल रही है इस अशांति के पीछे चाहे जिस का हाथ हो, आप का हाथ सब से बड़ा है। इस से देश को भी खराब हो सकता है, वहां तो है बी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से वह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह इस के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं जो उन के लिए भी ग्राह्य हो और देश के लिए भी ?

श्री संयुक्त अहमद हाशमी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं समझता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर ने जो आवाजें सुनाई, जो फिगर्स पेश किये हैं या इस के पहले जो इतिहास सदन में दी है वह मिचुएशन को कम कर के दिखाने की कोशिश है। आसाम में इस से उगाढा भयानक शक्ल है और हकीकत यह है कि पूरा आसाम रिएक्शनरी और कम्युनल फोर्सेज के हाथ में है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरीके से रिएक्शनरी और कम्युनल ... (व्यवस्था) ... मैं अर्ज करूं जो वहां की मिचुएशन थी हकीकत यह है कि हुकूमत सो आरपी लगाने के बावजूद वहां पर अमानो-अमान कायम करने में नाकामगार रही, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं है लेकिन जिस तरीके से हजारों की तादाद में इन्फैंट बेगूनाह लोग वहां मारे जा रहे हैं, उन का कत्ले आम किया जा रहा है, दस बीस, चौबीस की बात नहीं है, एक-एक गांव में लाशें मिल रही हैं, उन का कोई शुमार और गिनती नहीं है। मैंने पिछले दिनों कहा था कि ब्रह्मपुत्र खून से लालाजार

हो गयी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस कदम में बहुत डिले की गयी बहुत ताखीर की गयी। इस से बहुत पहले फौज लगानी चाहिए थी। जब तक हालात पूरे कंट्रोल न हो जायें फौज को रहना चाहिए। अभी हमारे भाई नें कहा कि बहुत से लोग इन्फैंट वहां से आसाम छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं, पनाह बूढ़ रहे हैं। हकीकत यह है कि बहुत से लोग शेल्टर लिये हुए कैम्पों में पड़े हुए हैं। उन के पास खाने को नहीं है। कम्युनिकेशन भी नहीं है कि दूसरे लोग उन को रिलीफ पहुंचा सकें। उन के पास हेल्थ रिस्कीफ की भी कोई शकल नहीं है इस तरह से कितने लोग भूख, प्यास और दवाओं की इमदाद न मिलने की वजह से मर रहे हैं। उस का कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत सही है, लेकिन बहुत देर में हुआ। जब तक हालात नार्मल न हों तब तक फौज को वहां रहना चाहिए।

† [شری سید احمد ہاشمی]

(अंतर प्रदेशीय) : सर - मैं समझता हूं
हों कि होम मिनिस्टर صاحب ने जो
अعداد व शुमार जो फिगर्स पेश किये
हैं - या अस के पहले जो इतिहास
सदन में दी गयी है - मिचुएशन
को कम कर के दिखाने की कोशिश है -
आसाम में इस से उगाढा भयानक शक्ल
है और हकीकत यह है कि पूरा आसाम
रिएक्शनरी और कम्युनल फोर्सेज के
हाथ में है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस
तरीके से रिएक्शनरी और कम्युनल
... (व्यवस्था) ... मैं अर्ज
करूं जो वहां की मिचुएशन थी हकीकत
यह है कि हुकूमत सो आरपी लगाने के
बावजूद वहां पर अमानो-अमान कायम
करने में नाकामगार रही, इसमें कोई दो
रायें नहीं है लेकिन जिस तरीके से
हजारों की तादाद में इन्फैंट बेगूनाह लोग
वहां मारे जा रहे हैं, उन का कत्ले आम
किया जा रहा है, दस बीस, चौबीस की
बात नहीं है, एक-एक गांव में लाशें
मिल रही हैं, उन का कोई शुमार और
गिनती नहीं है। मैंने पिछले दिनों
कहा था कि ब्रह्मपुत्र खून से लालाजार

[شری سہد (م.د. ہاشمی)]

کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہیں لیکن جس طریقہ سے ہزاروں کی تعداد میں انوسمیڈک پگلاہ لوگ وہاں مارے جا رہے ہیں - انکا قتل عام کیا جا رہا ہے - دس - بیس چوبیس کی بات نہیں ہے - ایک ایک گاؤں میں لاشوں مل رہی ہیں - انکا کوئی شمار اور کوئی گنتی نہیں ہے - میں نے پچھلے دنوں کہا تھا کہ ہر دم پتھر خون سے لالہزار ہو گئی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس قدم میں بہت قلعہ کھینٹی - بہت تاخیر کی گئی اس سے بہت پہلے فوج لگانی چاہئے تھی - جہتک حالات پورے کنٹرول نہ ہو جائیں فوج کو دھما چاہئے - ابھی ہمارے بھائی نے کہا کہ بہت سے لوگ ایڈوسمیڈک وہاں سے آسام چھوڑ کر بھاگ رہے ہیں - پگلاہ ڈھونڈ رہے ہیں - حقیقت یہ ہے کہ بہت سے لوگ شہنشاہ لئے ہوئے کھمبوں میں پڑے ہوئے ہیں - انکے پاس کھانے کو نہیں ہے کمیونیکیشن بھی نہیں ہے کہ دوسرے لوگ انکو ریلیف پہنچا سکیں - انکے پاس ہیلتھ ریلیف کی بھی کوئی شکل نہیں ہے - اسطرح سے کئی لوگ بھوک - پیاس اور دواؤں کی امداد نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے مر رہے ہیں - اسکا کوئی حساب کتاب نہیں ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہت صحیح ہے - لیکن بہت دیر میں ہوا - جہتک تک حالات نارمل نہ ہوں تب تک فوج کو وہاں رکھنا چاہئے -

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the statement made by the Home Minister will naturally seem too inadequate in the background of the total information up till now regarding the very terrifying situation in Assam. Assam is in complete shambles and faces the prospect of being totally torn as under as a result of the campaign of hatred that has been continuing in that State for the last four or five years. By pinpointing a particular election or a particular happening which is a Constitutional requirement for avoiding which there was hardly any scope in my opinion and which could not be indefinitely deferred, the issue cannot be solved. So, this statement does not provide an answer how the Government of India does propose to provide safety and security to the entire population of Assam which is facing danger. Assam is practically in the midst of a fratricidal war. It does not require any encouragement from the House or from the Home Minister of the country. Let us not take into account that the Government that is posted there. It is meet and proper that the Government of India should own the responsibility for maintaining peace and order there. What is the exact remedy that the Government of India would suggest in this situation to stop migration of people who are being rendered refugees times without number and what would be their fate? To all these questions, Sir, the answers must be forthcoming from the honourable Home Minister.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the 24th of February, if I mistake not, on the 25th February, 1983, a news item appeared on the first page, in two columns, of "The Statesman" with regard to the killings in Nellie. This report stated two things. Firstly, it said that the whole operation was pre-planned and agents provocateurs were in operation in this area for a number of days before these killings

were effected. In the second sentence, Sir, the report stated that the RSS elements had infiltrated into the AASU. The insinuation in the report, if one could read between the lines, was this that it was the RSS which, through its *agents provocateurs*, had started functioning before the elections resulting in these very terrible killings.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I wish you had been to Assam. (*Interruptions*).

यह कोई बात है हर एक चीज में और एस एस को ले आना ।

SHRI MADAN BHATIA: I have suffered this politics for 35 years.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We have also suffered these abuses for 35 years. (*Interruptions*). We have suffered these abuses for 35 years.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA: Sir, I would respectfully submit... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order, please.

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Advani, you represent the RSS only. Otherwise, are you preventing the RSS? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am representing the BJP and I was associated with the RSS and when he is referring to it, he is referring to the BJP. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order, please.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA: Sir, I would like to ask... (*Interruptions*).

श्री सदसिब बागईतकर : एक गंभीर विषय पर जब हम लोग बात कर रहे हैं तो मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ और आप के द्वारा सदस्य महोदय से अपील करना

हूँ कि किसी को बताना और गाली देना तो हमेशा की बात है लेकिन ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर आप ध्यान कर कायदे से अपनी बात करें। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order, please. Yes, Mr. Bhatia.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA: I would like to ask the Minister three questions. (*Interruptions*). You see, we have been listening to you and we did not interrupt.

Sir, I would like to ask the Minister three questions. Now, is this report correct that there were *agents provocateurs* operating throughout Assam before the elections, instigating the people to indulge in violence?

My second question is this: What is the extent of the hand of the RSS in the actions of those *agents provocateurs*?

And, Sir, my third question is this: Is the RSS the militant political arm of the BJP in this country or not? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after listening to the Home Minister's very brief statement and then listening to my honourable friend who spoke just now, I feel that I should not speak anything in this House. I say this because, coming from that State and seeing the state of affairs there and watching the developments there for the last three or four years, I am very much pained to see that the Government whether it is the Prime Minister or the Home Minister, and the members of the ruling party are still thinking on narrow political lines and are not thinking about the very humanity involved in the whole massacre in Assam. I appeal to the honourable Members of the ruling party, "Please apply your mind."

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: And commonsense also.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: I appeal to them: "Please apply your mind, and do not just go on repeating and worshipping the slogans of some of your leaders." If you lose Assam, you will lose not only Assam, but also the whole country. Do you think that this Assam crisis will not spread to the other parts of the country? I am really very much sorry to say this, but I hope that the Home Minister will—at least sense and wisdom will dawn on him—try to think and not just act like a political leader to suppress any kind of people. Please search your heart whether you are not responsible for this violence. I can tell you the entire history of the movement...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not that.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: The fact is that you have provoked violence in the State. If you have the courage to hold an inquiry by competent Judges, you will find that you will be held primarily responsible for all these things. (*Time Bell Rings*) I appeal to you. You held the election in spite of our warning you against it. You did not listen to us. We know the kind of people there, we know their reactions, we know their feelings; after all, their life is at stake. Today what has happened is that you are all saying that it is communal. It is not a communal trouble. It is purely a conflict, a war, going on between those who are Indian citizens and who are not Indian citizens. (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: (Maharashtra): Little, little children are being killed. And you say it is... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: This shouting will not solve the problem. (*Interruptions*) you go on shouting, but shouting will not help you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: I am concluding. Now, the important point is that you held the election in spite of warning by saner sections. Even senior Government officers advised against elections.... (*Interruptions*). You now encourage violence. You incite people. And the Government you have established, it is not a legitimate Government; it has been elected illegally. It is an illegitimate child of an illegal election. Are you prepared to dismiss this Government? The continuance of this Government will create further provocation, because you are challenging the very entity of the people there. Now, I want particularly to ask whether you are prepared to dismiss this Government and take the responsibility yourself, of controlling the situation there and immediately opening discussions to settle the main problem of foreigners. Another question is whether you have taken serious measures for providing relief to the affected people by not distinguishing between communities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dhabe. Please do not repeat what has already been said.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): I will only say that it is a very serious and tragic situation and requires immediate consideration. These killings in Assam happened not only during the election but also they are still continuing. Therefore, it is proved that any delay in the political solution of the problem will create similar problems not only here but in Punjab also which we are discussing tomorrow. I will, through you, Sir, appeal to the Home Minister that since his party is in power—whether Government it may be, legal or illegal—the responsibility lies on the Central Government to see that confidence and security are restored in Assam. Therefore, may I request the Minister to visit Assam immediately and see that peaceful conditions prevail in

that area? A judicial inquiry headed by a Supreme Court Judge will bring out the real facts before the public and what is the reason, why law and order situation cannot be restored in this important area of our country.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: Sir, I am not standing here to support the Government. It is for the Minister to defend the position which the Government has taken. But I do feel very strongly about what has happened in Nellie and some other places. To say that Government is responsible for it is a travesty of facts. And, Sir, what has happened in Nellie, the massacre there, is a shame and disgrace not only to us but to the civilisation as such. It has done such an irreparable damage to our reputation, to our standing in the rest of the comity of nations. One has only to see the newspapers not only in India but even outside to realise what reaction it has produced. Sir, unfortunately, instead of helping in the integration of people, Nellie will be one of the biggest factors which will help those who want to disintegrate us. And, therefore, Sir, I had no intention of speaking. But when I heard my friend from Assam saying that for everything the Government is responsible, then what will happen is that those who have committed these crimes, they will be further encouraged. Government may be responsible for certain decisions that the Government has taken. But you cannot say that what has happened at Nellie and several other places, we should not bow our heads in shame and condemn those people. And not only that. Not to say anything just in order to make political capital out of the situation and to say that the Government is responsible for all that how can it be? How can the Government be responsible? (*Interruptions*) After all, whatever be the reasons, if these brutal feelings are around by any leadership, by any agitationist, then those people deserve to be condemned in the severest terms. If, as the hon. Member says, we have the

integrity of the country in our heart, we should condemn...

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: I want the Home Minister to hold an inquiry.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: He did not have a word of condemnation. That is what has really shocked me. There was not a word of condemnation of what is happening but only blaming the Government. Maybe, you can blame the Government for having held the elections. I have my own views. I think, the Government has no choice. But that is an entirely different proposition. But you say that in the wake of all these heinous crimes that have been committed, we will not say a word of condemnation as far as that is concerned. Then, this is something which will be to our eternal shame, Mr. Deputy Chairman. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, let the record be straight. In this House, we all unanimously condemned it. I have seen Nellie personally. Anyone who has seen Nellie cannot but feel scandalised and horrified about what has happened. (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: It was nothing but a communal carnage. It was a massacre of young Muslim children. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, no one can defend violence. Insinuations are baseless. I would say that what has happened there is that all ethnic, communal and linguistic distrust has erupted into a violent conflagration. And I strongly condemn all kinds of violence, whether it is communal, whether it is ethnic or linguistic. (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: I wanted to be non-controversial. But hundreds of Muslims from Assam have told me that this situation arose because of the inflammatory speeches made by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Not at all. It is absolutely baseless. Vajpayee is a person who never makes an inflammatory speech. (Interruptions) If you want scapegoats, you have enough.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या बात करते हो, वाजपेयी जी ऐसा आरोप लगाते हो ? (व्यवधान)। आपके आदमी ने कहा कि एक के बदले चार मारो (व्यवधान)। उनकी पब्लिक स्पीच है... (व्यवधान)।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, till such time as a political solution of the problem is evolved, it is the Government's responsibility to see that law and order is maintained. And towards that end, if Military is to be posted anywhere, it is the discretion of the Government, and they must exercise this discretion. Sir, I want to ask only one question. In today's 'Times of India', there is a news item about this happening which the Minister has stated. I do not know whether there is a press censorship or not. But it is very disgraceful that a news item appeared that a Muslim had killed a Sub-Inspector. The word 'Muslim' had been written there. It has been written that a Muslim had murdered a Sub-Inspector of police. Now, how has this news come? I would like to know whether this news has passed the Censor there or the newspaper itself has reported this on its own. This is against the ethnics and moral code which has been adopted all along that when communal incidents are reported, no individual community should be mentioned.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार): उप-सभापति महोदय, इस सो काल्ड इलेक्शन के बाद ग्रामाम में सारी ब्रह्मपुत्र वाली मार्शन ला के मातहत, इस हद तक आ जाने की जो परिस्थिति हुई है तो क्या इससे आप यह महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं कि

वहाँ जो सो-काल्ड चुनी हुई सरकार है, उससे साथ जनता नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जो करफ्यू लगा, फांज बुलाई जा रही है, इससे स्पष्ट है कि चुनाव के जरिये सो-काल्ड जो सरकार बनी है जनता उसके साथ नहीं है। तो क्या आप यह महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं कि यह आपकी चुनाव नौकरी थी, इलेक्शन नौकरी थी ? यह पहला प्रश्न है।

दूसरा, ऐसी परिस्थिति जो वहाँ उत्पन्न हुई है तो और लोग भी अतम का अनुसरण न करें, दूसरी जगह ऐसा न होने लगे, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि ऐसा कहीं हो, चाहे वह पंजाब हो और जगह हो, यह बहुत दुर्भागपूर्ण होगा हम लोगों के लिये, लेकिन ऐसी हालत में वहाँ जो सरकार है और जैसा कि चुनाव के बाद कहा गया, गैर-कानूनी है और मैं इससे भी कड़ा शब्द इस्तेमाल कर सकता हूँ लेकिन आप अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे, इसलिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ, वह अंग्रेजी का शब्द है लेकिन इसके लिए समय का तकाजा है कि ब्रेकिंग प्वाइंट पर बात न आवे, इसके लिए आप इस सरकार को कब डिसमिस करने जा रहे हैं और प्रेसीडेंट रूल लागू करने के बाद आप वहाँ इलेक्टोरल लिस्ट रिवाइज्ड करायें और फिर वहाँ चुनाव करायें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सो-काल्ड चुनाव के बाद सो-काल्ड सरकार जो बनी है, वहाँ अंतर्मन्त्री हो गई है और वहाँ चीफ मिनिस्टर भी हो गया है, तो जो आन्दोलनकारी नौजवान है, उनमें से कितने अभी भी जेलों में बंद हैं ? क्या सब के सब छोड़ दिये गये हैं ? जहाँ अभी तक नहीं छोड़े हैं उन्हें कब तक छोड़ देंगे, इस संबंध में आप यहाँ बतायें ?

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Sir, there is only one point I would like to make. If the suggestion

which I am making is accepted, this problem can be solved in one day. It is the right and the privilege of the Government of India to grant citizenship. When citizenship has been conferred on millions of people, it is the duty and the moral responsibility of the Government of India to migrate these refugees, the new comers, to other areas. I suggest that immediately by special train or with the help of military, the extra population should be migrated to the mainland beyond Assam and beyond West Bengal. They should be distributed in other areas. This should be immediately done.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the calling in of the Army is concerned, I would like to say that in these areas, the Army has been deployed. In Kamrup district: Police stations Sarbhog, Nalbari, Rangiya, Kamalpur and Khetri. In Goalpara district: Police stations Bijni, Bongaigaon and Abeyapuri. In Sibsagar district: Police stations took, Jorhat, Sarupathar, Golaghat, Sonari and Borhat and in Dibrugarh district. Police stations Thinkong, Naharkatia, Jeypur, Namrup, Moran and Chabua. Army has also been deployed in one or two places in Nowgong district. Therefore, to say that the entire area has been declared as a martial law area is not correct. Army has been deployed there to assist the civil authorities to maintain law and order. Army has been working there under difficult conditions and with great restraint. The demand for the deployment of the Army was there from all sections of the population to have peace. Now, as far as the crossing over of the refugees to other parts is concerned, it is a fact that a few thousand people have crossed over to Bengal and a few thousands have crossed over to Arunachal Pradesh, but arrangements are being made to call them back by arranging refugee camps on the border areas of these States so that these States are not unduly burdened.

At present in Assam itself there are about 145 camps which are going on

and about 2,32,000 people are being kept there. It is wrong to say that they are not being provided with medicine and food. They are being given rice 400 grams per day for adults and 250 grams per day for children; pulses 70 grams, salt 20 grams and edible oil 30 grams per day. Daily ration has also been enhanced further. They will be given rice 600 grams per day for adults and 400 grams per day for children, pulses 100 grams and salt 30 grams per day. At the same time...

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: What about the Centre? I suggest, let them be brought to the mainland. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: They are in the camp. So, everything possible is being done to look after these refugees in the camps. Some of them have started returning to their respective places and they are being provided with shelter and construction material to construct their houses.

As far as the elections are concerned, I would not like to go into that debate because elections have duly taken place and constitutionally taken place. Except in three districts, in some districts the voting percentage has been 50 per cent and in some 40 to 50 per cent. It is only in three districts that the percentage of polling was 5 per cent. (Interruptions) So, it is not correct to say that it is not...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Even the CPI(M) today says that election should be held afresh.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the present Government is concerned, they are doing their best to restore peace and it would not be correct to disturb the present Government in their efforts to establish peace there. And we should rather help them to restore peace.

As far as the question of deployment of army is concerned, I have answered it. The task at the moment is that we have to condemn all types

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

of violence which is taking place. As has rightly been said, it is not only communal, but it is linguistic and at some places ethnic also. Therefore, the first task for us is to restore peace and for this purpose rousing of passions or trading accusations against each other will not help. We will have to work in harmony and for that purpose we have to work. It has also been suggested that I should visit Assam. I would certainly be doing it as soon as the Parliament adjourns for six or seven days.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
आप कितने बार गये हैं ? आपके जाने के बाद तो यह सब हो रहा है ।

SHRI SYED AHMAD HASHMI:
Why not a parliamentary delegation?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: For the persons who are going there we are trying to make arrangements. Recently, Maulana Asad Madni and some other people...

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : श्रीमान उपसभापति महोदय ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप पहले सुन लीजिए ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : इनके जाने के बाद स्थिति बिगड़ी है ।

श्री उपसभापति : पहले आप सुनिये ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : इनकी बात मैं सुन रहा हूँ ।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं सुन रहे हैं, आप बैठीए । Please take your seat.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : यह कह रहे हैं मैं हो आया हूँ । आपके जाने के बाद यह स्थिति यहाँ हो रही है । आप जाएंगे तो ज्यादा भयानक स्थिति होगी । इसके लिए आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. Member's accusation is that by my going there I would be provoking more violence. This is not correct. I had been there to see the facts myself and..

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : आप के जाने के बाद हुआ यह मैं कह रहा हूँ । आप दोबारा जाएंगे तो और होगा ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Some of the hon. Members of this House and the other House, for example Mr. Advani, wanted to visit that place and we telephoned the State Government to make arrangements. Recently, Maulana Madni and a few others have gone there. We are arranging for the people who want to go there to see the things for themselves and try to soothen the situation. As far as measures to be taken for restoring peace are concerned, I would like to state with all emphasis that we will do all that is possible to do to restore peace in Assam and at the same time we will find out a solution to the foreigners' problem in order to resolve this problem permanently.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil Nadu): I want to put on record... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as detenus are concerned, most of them have been released. Only a few who have been detained under NSA are there. Their number is hardly ten or twelve.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: How many persons have been killed in this holocaust?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This statement is about yesterday's happenings. As far as the total picture is concerned I would collect the figures and place it before the House...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Any rough idea?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: . . . at the earliest opportunity.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Sir, I want to put on record that we on this side of the House condemn violence in any form, from whatever quarter it has come, whether violence has happened because of the attitude of the police or of the Government. We from this side of the House condemn violence in unequivocal terms. While massacres, killings and violence should be condemned, at the same time we should not forget that there has been a massacre of democracy and parliamentary system of Government in Assam by this mockery of elections that has provoked this unrest there.

To restore normalcy and to restore peace in this area, the pre-condition should be that this Government should be dismissed because it does not have the popular or moral sanction to exist there. Therefore, we do not want to associate ourselves with the decision taken by the Government. We again implore, please impose President's rule to bring some confidence there and put things right there. I do think the present Government there is not only incompetent but it has no sanction of the people to take any action on their behalf to restore peace there. We demand again that the present Government which is mockery of a government and the parliamentary system should be dismissed and President's rule imposed. As a mark of protest, therefore, we walk out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Home Minister, you mentioned three districts. What about Nowgong District which is very badly affected?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the matter is over. We go to the Railway Budget discussion.

2005 RS—11

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have said, certain areas of Nowgong.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: Which are the police stations?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Army has been posted in some areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given that. We go to the Railway Budget discussion. . . . That is all right. The matter is over. Mr. Kushawaha.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1983-84 GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा: मान्यवर, मैं बता रहा था कि माल भाड़े में चार गुना वृद्धि कर दी गयी 1960-61 से लेकर आज तक यात्रा भाड़े में आठ गुना वृद्धि हो गयी और सुविधा के नाम पर 50.51 में कुल माल के डिब्बे थे दो लाख पांच हजार पांच सौ छियान्वे अब 1981-82 में कुल उनकी संख्या हो गयी है 3,03,516 । यानी कुछ ड्योढ़ा बढ़ा है किराया चार गुना और माल के डिब्बे ड्योढ़े । इंजन 1950-51 में कुल 8209 थे 1981-82 में 10,915 यानी सवाय । सवारी डिब्बे 50-51 में 16,558 थे 1981-82 में कुल 17,370 थोड़ा सा बढ़ गया । इसका कारण क्या है? 52-53 में कुल रेलवे का अपना खर्चा था 51.2 प्रतिशत 1980-81 में बढ़ कर हो गया 91.7 प्रतिशत । रेलवे सुधार समिति के अनुसार 1981-82 में रेलवे में कुल 15 हजार कर्मचारी फालतू हैं जिन पर 20 करोड़ रुपये सालाना खर्च होता है । यह हालत है इनकी रेलवे की और यह हालत है इनके काम की । जो नारा लगाया है हमारे रेल मंत्री जी ने वह एकदम उल्टा है । सुविधा बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं और सुविधा घटाई जाती है । रेलवे के डिब्बों में जब कहा जाता है कि भीड़ ज्यादा होती