

RE. COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE BY ALL INDIA RADIO

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, before you leave, I want to made a submission. One minute. I want to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, yes

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want to make one submission, Sir, in the interest of the House. It is for you only to consider. Sir, we find that the coverage of the proceedings of your House, over which you preside...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is poor in the newspapers?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: ...by All India Radio is most objectionable. It is just propaganda. Not that the Opposition is totally blacked out; I am not saying it. Sir, when the proceedings of the House are reported...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand it. Do you want a live cast?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I don't want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you know what it will do? It will ruin all the radio sets.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not want a live cast. I want your guidance. It should be objective. Otherwise only the Government version will be given and the other version will be distorted, garbled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into it.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, एक प्रिविलेज मोशन और दूसरा कनवेंशन का नोटिस दिया है . . .

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further discussion on the Assam Budget and the Assam Appropriation Bill.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : उपसभापति जी, मैंने दो नोटिस एक प्रिविलेज मोशन कृपि

मंत्री के खिलाफ और दूसरा कनवेंशन तोड़ने का नोटिस दिया हुआ है । यह तीन दिन से पड़ा हुआ है । मान्यवर, आपको सभापति जी से निवेदन करना चाहिये कि जाने से पहले बोल कर जाएं कि इस बारे में क्या होने वाला है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are under consideration. Now, Shri J. K. Jain.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT (Uttar Pradesh): What about Calling Attention?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up after this business is over.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: Why?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was agreed to by the House yesterday.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil Nadu): If there has been a decision of the House, why has the Order Paper not indicated it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sezhiyan, you see, at the end of the Order Paper it is written "To be taken up immediately after the disposal of item No. 1 under the heading 'Legislative Business'." It is written on the Order Paper.

Yes, Mr. Jain, please start.

(I) THE BUDGET (ASSAM) 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

(II) THE ASSAM APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL 1980.—Contd.

श्री जे० के० जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आज सारे देश की नजरे असम के आंदोलन के ऊपर लगी हुई हैं । एक तरफ जहाँ भारत सरकार इस मामले पर बड़ी चिंतित है और चिंतित होना स्वाभाविक भी है, इस आंदोलन का किस तरह से निपटारा हो उसके ऊपर

[श्री जे० के० जैन]

जबर्दस्त प्रयास चल रहा है और दूसरी ओर मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के कुछ सदस्य असम की समस्या का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, मुझे याद आ रहा है और मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख हो रहा है कि ये लोग यही कर रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से किसी का घर जलता हो तो कुछ लोग हाथ तापने और अपनी ठंड मिटाने के लिए पहुंच जाते हैं। हमारे विरोधी दलों का रवैया आसाम आन्दोलन के मामले में बिल्कुल उसी तरह का नजर आ रहा है और आज सारा देश इन विरोधी दलों को धिक्कार रहा है अगर इनके कारनामों पर थू-थू कर रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आसाम हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है और इन विरोधी दलों के जो मनसूबे हैं और जिस तरह से ये भारत को और हमारी सरकार को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं और आसाम में ये लोग जिस तरह से डिस्टर्बेंसेज को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, ये मनसूबे इनके कभी पूरे नहीं होंगे। यह कहते हुए मुझे जरा भी संकोच नहीं है कि इन लोगों की सांठ-गांठ चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ पूरी तरह से है। जब आसाम के लोग बातचीत के लिए यहां आते हैं, आन्दोलनकारी यहां पर बातचीत करने के लिए आते हैं तो आसाम की समस्या पर समझौता करके जाते हैं, लेकिन इसके पीछे क्या राज है कि जब ये लोग आसाम वापस पहुंचते हैं तो उनके बयान बदल जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं बिल्कुल विश्वास के साथ यह कह सकता हूं कि वहां पहुंच कर यही विरोधी दल लोग उन लोगों को भड़काते हैं। ये विरोधी दलों के लोग कौन हैं? मेरी यह मांग है कि इनको एक्सपोज किया जाये क्योंकि इन लोगों की सांठ-गांठ चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ है। ये लोग अवश्य ही चीन और पाकिस्तान के दलाल हैं

मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इन लोगों के प्रति कड़ा रवैया अपनाया जाये क्योंकि आसाम को अगर किसी प्रकार का नुकसान पहुंचता है तो उसमें इन लोगों का हाथ है। ये लोग देशद्रोही कहलायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने आज तक इस चीज को कन्डैम किया है कि आसाम से जो कूड की सप्लाई लाइन रुकी हुई है वह न रोकी जाये और वहां पर जो धरना दिया जा रहा वह न दिया जाये? इस बात से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि ये लोग देश को पैरेलाइज करना चाहते हैं, देश की एकटी-विटीज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। एक ओर जहां ईरान और इराक के अन्दर इतनी जबर्दस्त घमासान लड़ाई चल रही है कि जिसके कारण कूड की समस्या बनी हुई है, दूसरी ओर ये लोग आसाम के अन्दर इस आन्दोलन को इसलिए बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं कि वहां से जो कूड मिलता है वह न मिले। हमारे देश को ईरान और इराक से जो कूड मिलता था लड़ाई की वजह से उसके मिलने में परेशानी हो रही है। इन लोगों के अन्दर पाप की भावना है, इसीलिए ये लोग ऐसे काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे कुशल मंत्रों श्री सेठी जी ने पहले ही कूड का इंतजाम कर दिया है और कूड की सप्लाई उन्होंने दूसरे मुल्कों से मुहैया कराई है। इसीलिए आज ये लोग इस बात से चिढ़े बैठे हैं। एक ओर भारत सरकार इतनी जागरूक होकर, इतनी सजग होकर कूड की समस्या को सोल्व कर रही है, वहां दूसरी ओर विरोधी दलों के लोग आसाम में इस प्रकार की धाधलेबाजी करना चाहते हैं। आसाम का मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है। यदि आसाम की समस्या के साथ इन लोगों ने किसी प्रकार का खिलवाड़ किया तो हमारे देश के ऊपर बहुत बड़ी

आपति आ सकती है । मैं आपके माध्यम से और सदन के माध्यम से विरोधी दलों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे अपने आपको देश-भक्त कहते हैं तो असम के अन्दर ऋड की लाइनों पर जो धरना दिया जा रहा है उसके संबंध में वे सब मिल कर इस बात का बयान दें कि वहाँ इस प्रकार का धरना देना न्यायसंगत नहीं है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह विरोधी दल का कितना बड़ा से बड़ा नेता हो उसके प्रति सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये और यदि जरूरी हो तो नेशनल सुरक्षा आर्डिनेन्स के अन्दर ऐसे लोगों को जेल में ठूस दिया जाये ताकि हमारे देश की अखण्डता के साथ कोई खिलवाड़ करने का दुहस्साहस न कर सके ।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का आभार मानता हूँ कि आसाम की इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या को देखते हुए आपने बहस के लिए समय बढ़ाया और सब लोगों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया । बजट पेश किया गया है आसाम का बजट से स्पष्ट होता है कि आसाम की आज तक आर्थिक दृष्टि से अत्यन्त उपेक्षा हुई है और आज जो उसके लिए धन दिया गया है वह अत्यन्त कम है । वहाँ पर जो भी डेवलपमेंट का काम होना चाहिए था वह बहुत अपेक्षित रहा है । इतना अपेक्षित रहा है कि पिछले दो वर्ष ही पांच नई लाइन वहाँ के लिए सैंक्शन की गई और उसके पूर्व कोई लाइन वहाँ नहीं थी । पिछले दो वर्ष पूर्व ही दिल्ली से सीधी गाड़ी चालू की गई है, उससे पूर्व दिल्ली से आसाम के लिए कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं

थी । इतना ही नहीं आसाम के लोगों की भावना बन गई है कि वे अपेक्षित है । वहाँ पर ब्रह्मपुत्र और उनकी सहायक नदियाँ हैं जिनमें देश का एक तिहाई पानी आता है । इस पानी का उपयोग वहाँ पर हाईडल प्रोजेक्ट बनाने के काम में आ सकता था, मगर उसकी उपेक्षा हुई है । उसको डेवलप करने के लिए, उसको आगे लाने के लिए, बिजली पैदा करने के लिए बांध बनाने की ओर अभी तक समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सका है । तीन डैम बन जाने से वहाँ पर हजारों मेगा-वाट बिजली पैदा हो सकती है, परन्तु इस बजट में उसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । इस प्रकार से आसाम से लोगों के मन में यह धारणा बन गई है कि दिल्ली हम से बहुत दूर है और दिल्ली हमारी उपेक्षा करती है । इतना ही नहीं इसके पीछे उसका पिछला इतिहास भी है । श्रीमन्, आपको याद होगा और माननीय सदस्यों का भी याद होगा कि जब नूनमती रिफाइनरी का प्रश्न आया तो आसाम के लोगों को आन्दोलन करना पड़ा । आन्दोलन होने के बाद वहाँ पर रिफाइनरी बनी, अन्यथा, वहाँ के लोगों के मन में यह भावना है कि वह रिफाइनरी वहाँ न होती । आज भी आसाम के लोग कहते हैं तथा यह उनकी धारणा बन गई है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र पर पुल बनाने के बारे में अगर आन्दोलन न किया होता तो वहाँ ब्रह्मपुत्र पर पुल न बना होता । वहाँ के जो मेचुरल रिसर्सेज हैं, कोयला है, लाइम-स्टोन है, इसको देखते हुए वहाँ का जितना डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए था, जिसको आगे लाने के लिए जो काम होना चाहिए था वह आज तक नहीं हो पाया है और इस कारण से आज वहाँ पर यह भावना व्याप्त है वे बहुत अपेक्षित है । इस बजट से भी उन के लिए उपेक्षा की भावना स्पष्ट होती है ।

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आज जो वहां पर समस्या बन गई है उसके पीछे भी उसका एक इतिहास है। ज़िम इतिहास में मेरा अनुमान है कि सभी माननीय सदस्य परिचित होंगे। उपमहापति महोदय, आसाम में, पहले जो पूर्वी बंगाल था जो आज बंगला देश हो गया है, उससे सतत लोगो का आना बना रहा है और 1947 के बाद में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग वहां आये हैं। 1961-71 के बीच में वहां की जनसंख्या 34 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और जो मेरे गाम आंकड़े मौजूद हैं जसके अनुसार पाकिस्तान की जनसंख्या 1951-61 के बीच में 23.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ी, जब कि पूर्वी बंगाल जो उस समय पाकिस्तान का एक हिस्सा था, उसकी जनसंख्या में केवल 20.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। यह सब जानते हैं कि पूर्वी बंगाल में जनसंख्या वृद्धि का जो रेट है, वह पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से ज्यादा है। तो यह जो 3 प्रतिशत का अन्तर है ये लोग कहाँ गए। साफ है ये सब बंगाल में आये, आसाम में आये। इस समस्या के प्रति आसाम के लोग बहुत पहले से जागरूक हैं और हमेशा इसके लिए परेशान रहे हैं और इसके लिए आन्दोलन करते रहे हैं। उस आन्दोलन का परिणाम हुआ कि 1950 में इमीग्रेशन ऐक्ट बना परन्तु 1957 में उसे वापस ले लिया गया। 1961 में आन्दोलन हुआ तथा 1964 में एक ट्राइब्यूनल बनाया गया कि जो विदेशी वहां पर आ गये हैं उनको छाटा जाय। परन्तु उसके बाद उस ट्राइब्यूनल को भी समाप्त कर दिया गया। इस प्रकार में वहां जो जो प्रयास किये गये उसे सरकार हमेशा स्वीकार करती रही है। पूर्वी बंगाल से, बंगला देश से आने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती रही, इन्प्लीटेट्स

आते रहे परन्तु उनके लिए जो कदम उठाये जाने चाहिएं ये वे कदम पूरे उठे नहीं और उनको ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी उपेक्षा हो रही है। फिर 1971 में वहां पर आन्दोलन हुआ कि यह जो बाहर से आने वाले घुसपैठिये हैं उनको हटाया जाय परन्तु वह भी रोक दना पड़ा बंगला देश की लड़ाई के कारण। इसके कारण जो इन्प्लीटेट्स थे वे वहां बने रहे और इसके कारण आसाम के लोग और परेशान हो गए। मार्च, 1978 में मंगलडोई लोक सभा उप-चुनाव की घोषणा हुई, वहां मतदाता सूचियां संशोधित की गईं और उसमें देखा गया कि 70 हजार आक्षेप आए और उनमें 45,000 विदेशी नागरिक पाए गए। एक लोक सभा चुनाव क्षेत्र के अन्दर 45 हजार विदेशी नागरिक पाए गए जिसके ऊपर शकधर साहब जो उस समय हमारे चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर थे उन्होंने कहा कि समस्या गम्भीर है। कन मेरे मित्र श्री गोस्वामी जी ने भी कहा और पढ़ कर बताया। अब यही शकधर साहब सितम्बर, 1978 में एक वक्तव्य देते हैं और बाद में जब चुनाव कराने का समय आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस समय कोई संशोधन नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए यह सम्भव नहीं है। परन्तु, इसके खिलाफ आसाम के अन्दर यह भावना जागी कि इसी मात्ता में अगर विदेशी आते रहेंगे, मतदाता बनते रहेंगे तो मतदान बनने का अर्थ यह है कि विधान सभा के सदस्य बन सकते हैं, लोक सभा के सदस्य बन सकते हैं, राज्य सभा में बैठ सकते हैं। मुख्य मंत्री बन सकते हैं और सरकार के मंत्री बन सकते हैं। क्या यह सरकार इसको स्वीकार करेगी कि विदेशी नागरिक इस सदन में आएँ और इन स्थानों पर विदेशी नागरिक बैठें। इसके खिलाफ परेशान हो कर

जन आन्दोलन हुआ। इस प्रकार का आन्दोलन शायद भारत के इतिहास में अभी तक नहीं हुआ। पूरे साल भर में सारे आसाम के नागरिक गरीब से लेकर पूँजीपति तक, विद्यार्थियों से लेकर सरकारी कर्मचारियों तक, सब परेशान हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि युवकों की, जनता की परेशानी की ओर आप ध्यान दें। क्यों वे परेशान होते हैं? क्यों सारा सामाज उद्बेलित होता है। उनके मन में एक भावना बन गई कि यदि वह विदेशी नागरिक रहे नहीं, उनको मतदाता सूचियों में हटाया नहीं गया तो शायद कुछ वर्षों के बाद आसाम के नागरिक अपने ही देश के अन्दर अपने ही प्रान्त के अन्दर विदेशी बन जाएँगे। कहीं वह ऊट और अरब वाली बात न हो कि ऊंट ने थोड़ी सी जगह माँगी और धीरे धीरे उस व्यक्ति को भी कैम्प से निकलना पड़ा। आसाम इसका एक ज्वलंत उदाहरण है। आसाम की इतिहास में वीरतापूर्ण भूमिका है। आसाम ने 17 बार मुगलों के आक्रमण को हराया। तो इस सारी भावना को देखते हुए वहाँ जो इनफिल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है, बंगलादेश से हो रहा है उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो सकी। पिछले सदन के अन्दर गृह मंत्री ने वक्तव्य दिया था कि आज भी इनफिल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है 13-5-1980 को वहाँ के जो मुख्य सलाहकार है सीन साहब, उन्होंने भी स्वीकार किया, मैं आपके सामने पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूँ।

“The Special Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shri H. C. Sarin, is known for his dynamism and he looks into these complaints swiftly. He has inspired confidence by his AIR broadcast, especially his remark, “I am personally not in fav-

our of having any foreigners in Assam.” He has done well to announce that the border posts are being strengthened and six motor boats are being sent immediately to Gauhati to be deployed in the rivers there.”

6 मोटर बोट्स भेजने की बात कर रहे हैं। इतना जल्दा चौड़ा बार्डर है और उसके ऊपर केवल 6 मोटर बोट्स से क्या होगा? क्या सरकार इससे और अधिक साधन नहीं दे सकती है। क्या सरकार इनफिल्ट्रेशन के रोकने के और उपाय नहीं कर सकती है? मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आसाम के लोगों की भावना है कि आज जो केंद्र में हमारी सरकार बैठी है जिस दल की सरकार बैठी है पोलिटिकली मोटीवेट हो कर उन्होंने आज तक इनफिल्ट्रेशन की ओर से आंख बंद रखी। कभी कभी तो लगता है कि शायद उन्होंने बढ़ावा भी दिया है। इसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा। आज साल भर हो गया पूरा आसाम आन्दोलित है कि वह विदेशी नागरिक हटाये जायें। विदेशी नागरिक जो बंगलादेश में बैठे हैं आन्दोलन के बावजूद आज भी आसाम में आ रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि कौन सी ताकत है इस देश के अन्दर जो उनको बुलाने के लिए बढ़ावा दे रही हैं। अभी हमारे किसी मित्र ने कहा कि विरोधी दल का चीन और पाकिस्तान से संबंध होगा। मैं इसके ऊपर कुछ नहीं कहना परन्तु आज जो बंगलादेश से आन्दोलन के बावजूद इनफिल्ट्रेटर आ रहे हैं जबकि उनको लगना चाहिए कि सरकार कभी भी हमको बाहर कर सकती है इसके बावजूद वे आ रहे हैं। इसका स्पष्ट उदाहरण है कुछ ताकतें आसाम में बैठी हैं जो

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

कि पोलिटिकली मोटीवेशन से उनको यहां आने के लिए प्रेरित कर रही हैं। और कह रहे हैं कि कोई तुमको यहां से निकालने का सवाल नहीं है; उनको आशवासन दिया जा रहा है और इसी का यह परिणाम है कि आज यह समस्या सुलझ नहीं रही है और आंदोलन हुआ है। विद्यार्थियों का आंदोलन हुआ, जवान लोगों ने आन्दोलन किया चूँकि उनको भविष्य अन्धकारभय दिखता है कि जब वे बड़े होंगे तब शायद उनकी भी वही गति न हो जो बंगाल में रहने वालों की सन् 47 में हुई थी। इससे परेशान होकर उन्होंने आंदोलन किया। परन्तु आज भी जो सरकार उनके साथ चर्चा कर रही है, उस चर्चा में क्या सरकार ईमानदारी से चर्चा कर रही है। यह ईमानदारी की चर्चा है कि नहीं यह सरकार को स्वयं सोचना चाहिए। विद्यार्थी यहां आये गृह मंत्री से बातचीत हुई, बहुत कुछ प्वाइंट सुलझ गए, बहुत, सारी समस्याएँ समाप्त हो गयीं (Time bell rings)

मैं थोड़ा सा समय लेना चाहता हूँ, उप-सभापति महोदय आपने मुझे आज पहली बार सदन में बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : एक दो मिनट और आप बोल सकते हैं।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : इनको 10 मिनट और दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : 10 मिनट हो गए हैं आप दो मिनट और बोल सकते हैं।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : बिहार के लोग आसाम से सम्बन्धित हैं इसलिए बिहार के लोगों का अधिकार होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। वे विद्यार्थी जब यहां आये बातचीत हुई, भिन्न भिन्न वक्तव्य सरकार की ओर से आते हैं, सब तय हो गया, बातचीत के बारे में सुना गया कि कल

सब ठीक हो जाएगा, वक्तव्य दिया गया कि बातचीत समाप्त है, मान ली जायगी, बातचीत के अंदर सब मुद्दों पर जिन बातों पर सरकार जो कहती है स्टूडेंट वहां जाकर वापस हो जाते हैं इसलिए अखबार पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार दो या तीन मतों से बोल रही थी। सरकार का एक भाग बातचीत करना चाहता है और दूसरा भाग रिप्रेजेशन के लिए तैयार हो रहा है। अगर आंदोलन नहीं होगा और बारी बारी से एक व्यक्ति सामने लाया जाता है। यह व्यक्ति बातचीत करेगा और वह व्यक्ति आंदोलन का दमन करेगा और उस दमन की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो दमन से आज तक आंदोलन नहीं दबा है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी जन-आन्दोलन जिसके पीछे सारा समाज लगा हो उसे पुलिस और मिलिटरी से नहीं दबाया जा सकता है। उसका परिणाम गम्भीर होगा यह आज तक सरकार स्वयं देख चुकी है। इसके बाद जो एक बड़ा सुखद वक्तव्य कल मैंने टेलीविजन पर प्रधान मंत्री का सुना कि गुडविल से समस्या सुलझ सकती है। कहां से गुडविल की कमी है? गुडविल की कमी यदि है तो उनके गुडविल के वक्तव्य का जवाब आसाम के लोगों ने दिया कि उन्होंने जूट पर से ब्लोकेड उठा दिया। आप एक कदम बढ़ायेंगे तो वे भी एक कदम बढ़ायेंगे। बच्चे हैं, जवान लड़के हैं, आप बुजुर्ग हैं, आपको आगे बढ़ना चाहिये, आप देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, देश की सरकार चला रहे हैं। और आज जो यह देश के अंदर भावन; आ रही है कि इस बात को किया जाये, मैं सरकार से फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री एक महिला हैं, उनके अन्दर मातृ शक्ति सरकार के अंदर पितृ शक्ति होती है, दोनों मिलकर यदि आज आसाम की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये थोड़ा यहीं से बात करने के लिये आगे बढ़ेंगे तो मुझे

विश्वास है कि आंदोलन समाप्त हो सकता है। देश की अखंडता रह सकती है। उनका आंदोलन संवैधानिक है, कानून के साथ है। क्या दुर्भाग्य है देश के अंदर, दुनिया के अंदर कि हमारे जवान इसलिये लड़ रहे हैं कि विदेशियों को हटाओ और सरकार इस पर पीछे हट रही है।

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया समाप्त करिये।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : अंत में जो बजट के अंदर आसाम की उपेक्षा आज भी हुई है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं और मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA (Assam): Sir, on a point of information. The Home Minister ought to have been here. (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह उपेक्षा का उदाहरण है।

श्री उपसभापति : उपेक्षा नहीं है, अभी बैठे थे, बाहर गये हैं, फिर आ रहे हैं। The Home Minister is very much here. (*Interruptions*) He was here. Just now. (*Interruptions*) Just now he has gone.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): He has just gone. The Minister is also going to intervene in the debate. Whatever points have been made during the course of speeches here will be conveyed to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is very much coming here. Don't worry (*Interruptions*) Mr. Ramamurti.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am not concerned with what arran-

gements the Government is going to make to satisfy the requirements of the Constitution. On the 12th of December there must be a popular Government; the Presidential rule cannot go on. I am not very much concerned with it, because I know whatever Government is formed that cannot last for long. So I am not very much concerned with that. I am now concerned with this Budget, whether this Budget will give confidence and hope to the people of Assam. The present agitation and how to bring about a settlement is what I am more concerned with.

Now, Sir, I would like to tell the Finance Minister that when he makes a responsible statement—he made earlier statements through the Budget proposals in the Budget Speech—he has to be a bit careful and he should not lose his credibility. He has stated here that essential articles are available and at proper prices in Assam. Just the other day, when we had a meeting of the Opposition leaders with Mr. Zail Singh in which Mr. Venkataraman was present—I think last Monday—Mr. Zail Singh himself stated that essential articles are not available and that people are suffering. This is what Mr. Zail Singh himself stated, and Mr. Venkataraman did not utter a word against it. But here, on the floor of the Parliament, a serious statement is made that essential articles are available in plenty, and that there is no difficulty. So, what credibility will this Government have if such statements are made on the floor of the Parliament? This is what I wanted to point out.

Secondly, Sir, the provision of Rs. 190 crores as against Rs. 160 crores earlier does not mean any increase because, during this period, there has been a 20 per cent inflation. If you calculate the 20 per cent inflation on Rs. 160 crores, it comes to Rs. 32 crores. So, it is Rs. 150 crores plus Rs. 32 crores, that is Rs. 192 crores. Therefore, in physical terms, this is nothing more than what was there earlier. Therefore, this kind of approach to

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the problem of economic development of Assam and of the entire North-East is not going to help us to bring about a greater and greater national integration, and a sense of belonging which they are today losing very rapidly. And, therefore, the fissiparous tendencies and the separatist forces are existing on this fertile ground, and the fertile ground is created by the neglect of these areas for the last so many years. And this Budget does not reveal that there has been any change of approach. For example, there is oil there. Already a refinery is working. Can't the Government think in terms of having a DMT plant there? If you have a DMT plant there, say of 30 or 40 thousand tonnes, you can give employment to a number of people. And you can have plastic industries there and thousands and thousands of employment opportunities can be created. The DMT need not be imported from foreign countries, and for which we are spending a lot of foreign exchange. And why should we not have even such imaginative things? There is limestone there; there is coal there. You can exploit coal and limestone and put up cement factories. Putting up cement factories in Assam would mean that the whole of the North-East would be served, and there will be so much of less burden on the railway system. Therefore, all these imaginative things in order to see that this entire area is developed are not reflected in the Budget. Just saying that we are giving more, it is not neglected, will not solve the problem. Similarly, Sir, this entire North-East has got to go through the bottleneck of what is called the Siliguri bottleneck. The distance that the railways have to carry the commodities before reaching there is an enormous distance, nearly 1,200 KMs. And it is not their fault that the partition took place. If the partition had not been there, all these commodities could have been sent directly from Calcutta. Now, could not the Government imagine that these people should not suffer because of partition of the country, and that the railways should charge a notional tariff? Could

the Government not work out a notional tariff as if Bangladesh was not there, as if the distance was what it was before Bangladesh was separated, and on that basis the railway tariff is worked out for this area? That is why, Sir, all these people are made to suffer. So, why can't you have a DMT plant? You have got the petroleum refinery there. So, why can't you have a petro-chemical complex there? None of these things is thought of. Even for that refinery, a lot of agitation had to take place in the past. Therefore, I would ask the Government of India to think in terms of having a plan for the rapid development of communications, industries and all these things in this entire area so that a sense of belonging among these people can be developed quickly. Now I come to the agitation problem. After indicting the Government for the neglect of this whole area, I now come to the question of agitation. I am glad that yesterday Mr. Goswami was also talking in terms of finding a solution which is acceptable to all the parties, a national consensus of all the parties being evolved. I am very glad to point out that. But I would like to point out to him only one thing, namely, that when he says that the entire people of Assam are involved, it is not so. In that I would like to contradict him. I may only point out that a majority of the Assamese speaking people are involved and Assam does not consist of Assamese speaking people only. The tribals are not involved in it. The tea garden workers numbering about 24 lakhs are not involved in it. Other people are not involved in it. So many other minorities are not involved in it. Can he explain why is it that they have not been able to involve the other people? The Assamese speaking people have not been able to win their confidence, is something which they have got to seriously consider. It is only the Assamese speaking people who are involved in it. The tribal people of Mizoram and other places were feeling that they were being neglected and dominated by the Assamese speaking people when they were part of Assam. They fought

for a separate State and had a separate State. Do you want to have a similar kind of thing now? The plains tribal people having a separate State of their own and the Cachar people a separate State of their own? Then what will happen to Assam? Let Mr. Goswami also ask these people to have some heart-searching. Do not talk in terms of the entire people of Assam being in the movement. This is not a fact. I got reports day before yesterday from my own people and other people that in some of these places the people who went to work were beaten, the workers who attended the railway offices and railway workers were beaten up in the presence of the police, Assamese workers as well as non-Assamese workers. The jute mill in Gauhati was working but when the workers came out during the lunch recess they were beaten up in the presence of the police. Why is this happening? This is something one has got to reconsider.

In this context, he said that today oil was being blocked as a sort of leverage. I would like to ask him why is it that tea is not being used as a leverage? Oil belongs to the Government but the tea gardens, a majority of the tea gardens, belong to the Britishers. So the British tea planters can send their goods out, no boycott of that. But the plywood and the oil, these are the only things which are today being boycotted. There is another serious aspect of it. These are the things which give rise to suspicion that certain forces are behind it which do not want a settlement. This is my submission. Let them also think about it.

Then, I agree with him that this problem can be solved only on the basis of the Constitution, on the basis of the laws of the land and on the basis of certain international commitments. I would like to say not only on the basis of international commitments but on the basis of certain historical realities which have come into existence in this country not by our volition, it is not of our liking, but

such thing has come about. The partition has come about despite our wishes. And, you cannot talk of other countries where this kind of partition has not taken place. Today, for example, in England, there is an uproar against Indians. Let us also think about it. If you adopt the same policy here, what will happen? Today how is the Conservative Government of Mrs. Thatcher treating the Indians who have gone there? Therefore, Sir, when we talk of this problem, we have got to take into consideration all these factors.

Does he not know or does this House not know that between 1962 and 1972 four tribunals were set up by the Government of the party to which Mr. Goswami then belonged in Assam, for the purpose of detecting foreigners, who had infiltrated into Assam right from the beginning, and these tribunals have reported, after evidence was given, 3.10 lakhs, people as infiltrators. They have been deported, and after that the Government of Assam in a Gazette Notification had stated that the task of detection is over and these tribunals have got no further work and therefore we are winding up the Tribunals. This is the Report of the Government of the party to which Mr. Goswami belonged. Is that not a fact? If that is the fact, why are you today talking of 1951 1951-foreigners-foreigners? This I cannot understand unless something else is there.

Then, under the Indian Citizenship Act, if a child is born in this country, unless the parents do not want it, any child that is born in this country is an Indian citizen. This is the Indian Citizenship Act. This is the Citizenship Act in every country. So, people who came in 1951, have their children who were born here. It has been a period of 30 years now and those children and their children also are automatically Indian citizens. Are you then going to deport their parents? even if you want to do that, after all they have been here for nearly 30 years even if they have not applied formally for the Indian citizenship due

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to the fact that they did not know the Indian Citizenship law and you cannot blame them. Are you going to deport them? Then what is this exercise for? Similarly, people who came in 1961, have been staying here. So many people have been detected; maybe, some few of them may not have been detected. Even if that be so, it is now nearly 20 years and by now they are entitled to Indian citizenship. That is why, this suggestion of 1971 was there.

Now, Sir, on that basis, let us start working on the proposal that has been made. The Government of India have said that they shall also try to detect people from 1961, if necessary, but they cannot be sent out. Therefore, if there is a will, if there is a desire to find a solution, it can be found. I agree that this problem has to be solved not on the basis of repression. Repression does not solve a problem. But at the same time, I would request Mr. Goswami also to go and convince those students. This effort must be on the other side also. These are the lines on which you can discuss the whole thing and get convinced.

We had proposed the other day that there must be a tripartite meeting. It should not be only a bipartite meeting. I have no objection if Mr. Goswami is also associated. It is good if Mr. Goswami is also associated. But the problem comes if somebody takes a totally inflexible position. Today's newspaper report says—I do not know how far it is true; I hope it is not true—that the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad have said that they are willing to come if the Government of India accept 1951 as the date for detection and deportation. If that is the case where is the need for talks at all? There is no need for talks. Once you agree to it, where is then the question of talks or of having a tripartite conference? Where is the question of talks if they want everything to be on a platter? So I hope that this report is not true because I do not think the Government of India has

received any letter. These are newspaper reports and I do not want to rely upon the newspaper report. If that is the position, I would like Mr. Goswami to go and persuade them not to have such an inflexible position but to come here and discuss the whole thing. That is what I would like him to do. They need not put any condition. Without any precondition, they should come here. Because if you put any preconditions, where is the need for having a discussion at all? Where is the need for a tripartite conference or a bipartite conference? Nothing is needed. There is no need of any conference. Therefore, I would like the people who are interested in the solution of this problem to go and try to convince those people that this kind of a condition that they are putting is totally unreasonable position from the point of view of national economy, from the point of view of their getting sympathy of the people of the country even, in order to solve their problem.

I am one with Mr. Goswami and I have always pointed out that this problem has arisen because of underdevelopment there. But the slogan of the 'sons of the soil' theory is a dangerous slogan. But I would like to know who started this slogan? It was Shiv Sena which started it. And at that time it was the Congress Government that was there. And it was encouraged by no other person than a Minister at that time—I do not take his name—who now happens to be a very high dignitary, holds a high position in the congress I party to day. I do not take his name because he is not a Member of this House. And I have said that he was encouraging the Shiv Sena in 1967-68. And there was no answer to that because I have got paper cuttings of his speeches. That encouraged Shiv Sena and today, for electoral purposes, who is in league with Shiv Sena? Who started this slogan again? How many Congress Ministers have talked about the sons of the soil? Has not Mr. Gundu Rao talked about it? Have not other Chief Ministers talked about it? You talked about it. Shrimati Indira Gandhi

now finds that this is a bad slogan and it is recoiling upon them. I am glad, she has now reversed this thing; they have said that this should be stopped. We were the people who fought against it, not the Congress (I) Party or the previously united Congress Party. You did not fight against it. Hence, having encouraged it, we have let loose a Frankenstein ghost and it is today playing havoc like Hell. Hence, I would only ask the Government, so far as the economic problem is concerned, to rethink about this aspect on the question of allocation and announce concrete industries. We should tell the people of Assam that these are the industries which we are going to develop in this Region and we should be able to convince them that this will solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent. This will mollify them and along with this, we should try to reason with the students and see that a reasonable solution is found to this question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, Comrade Ramamurti has spoken. I do not wish to say very much. At the moment, we are all concerned with the solution of the most important problem, namely, the problem of this agitation and how to bring it to an end in order that a new chapter could be opened for discussion and consultation as to how the other grievances, apart from the foreign nationals issue, could be settled. Of course, the foreign nationals issue, as they call it, is a vital one. Its solution should be found. I must say, when I read the newspapers today, I was a little depressed. The news item says that the two organisations, the Sangram Parishad and the Students' Union, would be agreeable to come to Delhi for what has now come to be known as the tripartite talks, only when the Government accepts the 1951 Census and the 1952 electoral rolls, as the basis. I do not wish to say much. This is not the way to start the negotiations. The suggestion for a tripartite meeting came from the Opposition when we met the other day the Home Minister and other Ministers. I must say, the response of the

Home Minister to it was quite positive. That is to say, he accepted the suggestion. I understand from the newspapers that he has invited—I do not know; officially, nothing has been announced—the student leaders and others to come here for tripartite talks. We never discussed the conditions. We, the Opposition Parties, have different views in regard to this so-called cut-off year or other related matters. We never discussed the conditions. All we are interested in is that the agitation should end, the repressive measures should end and the whole thing should be thrashed out at the negotiating table by mutual discussions and consultations. I think, anybody who has the perspective of the unity of the country on the one hand and the well-being of the people of Assam and the removal of their legitimate grievances on the other, will agree that in the present situation, there is no other way but to explore the possibilities of the negotiating table. I do not see as to why the response should not be prompt and quick.

We too had conducted many agitations in the country. Sometimes the agitations succeed, sometimes they fail. But there comes a time when we come to the negotiating table to have discussions and to have a settlement and this is nothing extraordinary or derogatory or unbecoming for the leaders of any agitation. Therefore, we fail to understand why this is so. Even now I would only appeal and ask the leaders of the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad of Assam to come to Delhi, start tripartite discussions where all the political parties, opposition as well as the ruling parties, will be there. The Government will be there and I would certainly like the Members like Shri Dinesh Goswami and others, to be associated with it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Assam): I feel flattered when everybody is taking my name.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Because you made a point.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Those who do not belong to any party may not come as party representatives. But that should not be a bar on Shri Dinesh Goswami's coming and similar other friends from Assam coming to participate. We should not make it a condition that they must belong to one or the other political party. Mr. Dinesh Goswami; I have got regards for him. He is one of those Congressmen who have not defected. He can become a party man day after tomorrow, there is no difficulty now a days. I congratulate him that he has shown his integrity of character to some extent. Apart from their views and other things I like people who have integrity of character. He should be there when the discussions take place. Apart from what he has said, there are many other points which should be considered. Therefore, again I voice my anguish, our desire, our fervent wish that tripartite talks should start. And once we start, surely we will not fail in finding out a suitable solution. We are not coming from outside India, just as they are not coming from outside India. I am sure, all of us have a common objective in mind. When I say 'common objective in mind' I have in mind not only the question of maintaining unity of the country alone, but also the problems of Assam and the issues the agitation has brought to the forefront. Surely, ingenuity will not fail us to find a solution. Statesmanship will not debar us from working out a collective, combined and correct approach through mutual discussion, but it requires readiness for that. I would ask the Government to withdraw if any repressive measures are there. Nothing should be done; but the agitators should also withdraw the agitation. One brings in the other. We know, we have been the victims of the repressive measures and we have also been the creators of agitations. But then if we want a solution, agitation has to be called off and the repressive measures also go. Therefore, I am not using the words 'package deal', it should be an integrated approach, naturally shared by the agitators in Assam and by all of us here.

And that can be achieved through a wise decision and collective wisdom of the nation, with the Assam friends participating in it. Let the agitation become a thing of the past. Why can't it be done? I ask my friend, Shri Dinesh Goswami, to muster, his forensic ability, his eloquence, his patience, his sincerity and earnestness to persuade these people, the friends in Assam, to take to the path of reason in this matter and the path is talk, talk and talk. Well, we find even the wars are settled by talking. We find big powers with nuclear weapons piled up on either side, almost coming on the brink of war, decide to come to talks to settle the problem.

Can we not within the framework of the nation, belonging to the same nation, having fought for the same freedom battle and having striven to build up the unity and integrity of this nation, sit together as friends and brothers and settle our dispute through discussions and talks?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA (West Bengal): Yes, we can.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Certainly we can. This is a part of our culture. Yes, our culture, of course, is that we have fought when fight is necessary. But when internal matters come, for settling our internal disputes, we have seen what has happened when we take to a path which rules out discussion, talks, negotiation and dialogue. Then it leads to disruption, ruin and frustration and the advantage is taken by others. But whenever we have taken the path of talks and discussion, we have found a way out, an agreed solution for the benefit of all. That should be the approach. I still hope that they will come. We shall participate.

Why should our Assam friends think that we sitting here and many there are all lost to their just causes? Why should they think that we do not feel for them and when they ventilate their legitimate grievances, why should they think that we have not at heart the

well-being of the people of Assam, or the desire to redress their legitimate grievances? And then why should they not come to talk to us? Why evade us?

Tripartite talks now is a new venture, a new thing. It has never happened. Three parties are taking part—the agitators, the Government and the Opposition. Some support the agitation; others do not support the agitation. We shall all be sitting together because of our common resolve to find a way out and a solution of the problem. I think this is how we should approach the problem. We have done it before. Parliament is in session. Here is the time for our Assam students, youngmen and their leaders to come here and discuss because the talks will take place concurrently with the Parliament Session. Everything Parliament itself will watch. Why should they not have faith in the collective wisdom in this matter? It is not the National Security Ordinance, over which we are divided. This is a question of national unity, national integration and fulfilment of the urges and aspirations of the people of Assam and removal of their legitimate apprehensions and fears. We all share this view. Then what is the difficulty? This is what I ask. I would not go into any controversial subject. I deliberately decided not to touch on any controversial subject today because we have struck a note in the Opposition Leaders' meeting with the Ministers and the Home Minister in particular and I want to keep to it. This is a very correct approach.

As far as development is concerned, it will come. What is the use of talking of development when the house is on fire? What is the use of asking for development, for industries, for various other projects to come up there when the house is on fire? Undoubtedly they must come up and these areas—Assam, of course—must be uplifted industrially and otherwise. But before that, let us bring about an atmosphere of cooperation, an atmos-

phere of goodwill, an atmosphere of correct direction of our creative energy, our thinking. And for that, we need a solution of the problem. That is what we need. One year of agitation of this type. I never blame the people of Assam. Our friend spoke about it. Assam people are as patriotic as any other. And we come from a neighbouring States.

I have lived in a part of Assam which now belongs to Bangladesh, namely, Sylhet, for some months. Sir, I can tell, theirs is a fine culture, high sense of patriotism,—a land of majesty and beauty. This is the hall-mark of the Assamese people in many ways. Therefore, we will never say anything derogatory about these people. Certainly we shall never ignore the high achievements of the Assamese people, their traits and character. But it does happen—I have seen it—how sometimes when an agitation gets deranged somewhat, interested parties seek to exploit it. I have seen it in Calcutta how things had been exploited in the past. Have we not seen what happened in our own country, before freedom and immediately after freedom, legitimate grievances of the people being exploited by certain interested quarters for their own ends—both Indian and foreign? Have we not seen this thing? Do you think they are not interested—our external enemies apart—in exploiting the situation and our difficulties? I met recently some people from Bangladesh—I will not say abroad. They told me that in the Chittagong hill track people were being trained to go against and instigate things in places like the north-eastern region. Such things are happening. I am not going into these things and I do not want to dilate on this subject. So, let us not try to belittle the danger of such extraneous interference simply because we cherish and love the Assamese people. Good people—history has shown again and again—can be overtaken temporarily by such malevolent forces working to serve their own desires. I do not say who they are or where they are, it is not

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for me to say it. But do not try to miss them. All love for the Assamese people, all concern for them and the hand of friendship should be extended to them but, at the same time, those traducers of our unity, those malevolent forces who want to fish in troubled waters, be they internal forces or be they external forces, they must not be overlooked. This is what I would say.

Sir, all I say is, so far as the Budget is concerned, after all, they will decide. As far as we are concerned, I said at those meetings, at every meeting outside Parliament with the Prime Minister, with the Home Minister and others, that this is not an issue between the Government and the Opposition. This is an issue between the people including the Assamese people on the one hand and those who want to stand in the way of solution of the problem and of the unity and integrity of the country. If that is so, the approach should be broad, the approach should be universal, the approach should embrace everyone who has the well-being of the country including the well-being of the Assamese people at heart. That should be the approach. I would, therefore, not like anyone to take partisan advantage of it. Sir, in this connection I congratulate—of course, it is not a partisan congratulation—those seven parties in Assam who have come out and demonstrated for a peaceful solution of the problem. The parties are well known, Sir. I think I should mention them here. They are the CPI, CPI (M), Congress (U), RCPI, RSP, SUCI and Lok Dal. Others are also there but these are moving together and they held their first meeting on July 5th in Gauhati. This is rather an important development which all of us together should carry forward.

1. P.M.

Must we quarrel over formulas? Dogmas and formulas might lead to an absolute destruction of a good cause. We know it. Sometimes we have been dogmatic and we have suffered. We know that dogmas and for-

mulas are important; I am not saying that they are not relevant. Formulas are certainly important, but they should not be made inflexible, unalterable, non-negotiable. This is what I say. Bring formulas. When the tripartite meeting takes place, so many formulas for a solution would come and we shall discuss them; maybe out of these three formulas a new thing will emerge, a consensus will be arrived at, which will show the way out. Obviously no agreement worth the name should be acceptable unless the students and other agitators accept that, unless this side accepts that. Therefore, a solution implies a common agreement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am concluding. I will take just one or two minutes more. Therefore, this should be done. We have done it. As far as our party is concerned, we have our views on the question. But we also felt the pulse of the people of Assam—we are not merely interested in the formulas that we have decided upon or the cut-off year we have decided upon; we felt the most important thing is to start negotiations and find out practical ways and means of solving the problem. Therefore, in May 1980 our Party unit in Assam suggested an approach—I will say a formula—to deal with it in a particular manner. I will just read out what suggestions they gave. I am not saying that they are final but tentative for discussion. Hon. Members may be interested to hear a few lines. I will read:

“1 Post-1977 period:

All foreigners of post-1971 period should be detected and arrangement be made for their deportation. There is general agreement on this point. And, hence, work on this can be started by the Union Government immediately. There should not be any further delay.

2. Pre-1971 period:

Foreigners of pre-1971 period can be broadly divided into four categories:

- (a) Those detected and deported but re-entered illegally. All to be deported.
- (b) Those detected but not deported. All to be deported.
- (c) Those rehabilitated by the Government with land, loans and grants. All can be regularised and granted citizenship.
- (d) Those not rehabilitated by the Government but settled themselves. Detailed examination on this point is necessary and solution to be found taking into consideration all legal and humanitarian aspects.

3. The international border with Bangladesh to be strengthened and consolidated to prevent further infiltration.

While deciding on this question, the Constitution of India, the relevant laws, international agreement and national commitments, everything to be taken into account.

Now, Sir, these are some of the suggestions. Other things will come up. We can discuss those things. I would only add that the problem is not just a political one. It has serious socio-economic implications and, above all, it is a human problem. When we talk of deportation, we must remember that we just cannot take the people and throw them across border. You do not know if Bangla Desh would agree. Can you throw them across the border? You cannot do just that. The other side is there. In any case, we will be faced with the problem of finding a solution to their stay in the country if we fail to make arrangement for them to go to the country from where they have come. I am not going into the details. It is a later problem. The Prime Minister has said that other States would have to

come into the picture. I am sure, I have not the least doubt in my mind, once we arrive at an agreed settlement here, all the States of India will co-operate, whatever other things may happen. I know, for example, Bengal will co-operate, Tripura will co-operate, and I am sure, Bihar, Orissa and other States will co-operate. This is not a partisan issue. It is a Centre-State relations issue. This is the issue which concerns the whole nation, and every State worth its name will undoubtedly share the responsibility assigned to it reasonably, justly, by the nation itself. And that is how we shall look for a successful talk. And again I say: Withdraw the agitation. Withdraw the repressive measures. Start a new chapter of dialogue and negotiations that will open the door to a solution of the problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we may conclude the debate by 3-30 and then voting etc. may take place. The Home Minister may intervene at 2-00 P.M. Now before I adjourn, I have an announcement to make.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. ALLOCATION OF TIME DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today, the 27th November, 1980, allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:—	
(a) The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Amendment Bill, 1980.	2 hrs.