

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-673/80 for (i) and (ii)].

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the year 1978-79 and the Audit Report thereon, together with a Review by Government on the Audit Report, under subsection (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

(ii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the document mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-581/80 for (i) and (ii)].

The Indian Medicine Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Notification SO. No. 532(E), dated the 15th September, 1979, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 1979, under section (2) of section 35 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, together with a statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/80].

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health), under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1241, dated the 6th October, 1979, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1272, dated the 6th October, 1979, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1979.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 1243, dated the 6th October, 1979, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1979.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 1281, dated the 20th October, 1979, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. ET-58&180 for (i) to (iv)].

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, (Department of Health) Notification G.S.R. No. 19(E), dated the 28th January, 1980, publishing the Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 2s of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-591/80].

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

The Serious Situation in the North-Eastern Region of the Country due to the Reported Secessionist Movement, both Armed and Unarmed, in that Region threatening National Unity and Integrity

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA (Tribhuvan Pradeshi): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the serious situation in the North-Eastern region of the country due to the reported secessionist movement, both armed and unarmed, in that region threatening the national unity and integrity.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, for some time past, certain developments in some parts of North eastern Region have been causing concern.

From June 1979 there have been a series of violent incidents in Mizoram consequent upon the issue of a 'Quit-Mizoram' notice by the underground. Throughout 1979 there have been a series of violent incidents in the Manipur valley resulting in a number of deaths and snatching of arms. Declaration of underground organisations in Mizoram and Manipur as unlawful and operations by Security Forces brought the situation under control and elections could be held without any serious violence.

Peace has generally prevailed in Nagaland since the signing of the Shillong Agreement on November 11, 1975. However, Security Forces have been maintaining vigil along the international border to thwart the designs of a group of Underground personnel who have been staying in Burma across our border.

In the wake of agitation in Assam and Meghalaya on the foreigners issue, some lives were lost in both the States and considerable suffering caused to innocent citizens. These developments have caused us distress and concern. While apprehensions have been expressed in some quarters that the movement has secessionist tendencies, the sponsors of the agitation have denied it.

The House will agree that but for a handful of misguided elements, the people of the States and Union Territories of the North Eastern region are patriotic and nationalistic in their outlook as those of anywhere else in the rest of the country.

As the House is aware, the problems in North Eastern Region are complex. Government are keeping a close watch and are fully aware of

the sentiments of the people and of their zealous desire to preserve and develop their own way of life and culture. Their apprehensions require to be allayed with sympathy and understanding. Hence we are devoting our immediate attention to the task of finding solutions to the problems that are acceptable to all concerned in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill. At the same time, law and order will have to be maintained and secessionist elements curbed with a firm hand. We will extend our fullest support to the Government, of States and Union Territories in the region in this task as well as in the task of speedy development of the area for the betterment of the lot of the people.

Prime Minister has recently approved the setting up of a Committee of Ministers for economic development of the North Eastern Region. Setting up of an official level Committee to back up the Ministers' Committee has also been approved.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, I should doubly thank you for allowing this Calling Attention motion after a considerable persuasion because, after his reply, I am sure, if I would not have persuaded you and you would not have permitted me this Calling Attention motion, the nation would have remained in dark and the Government, as in the previous time, would have slept and a time would have come very soon when the situation would have gone out of hand and this part of the country would have gone out of India. "Sir, I am very sorry to say that I have not yet seen more stereo-typed reply and a reply which has nothing to do with the problem, specially when this new Government came on the slogan that people should vote for a Government that works. And this is the sample of the working or the sample of effectiveness in dealing with a situation which is so explosive that through this Calling Attention motion I want to warn the Government and through

Eastern Region

[Shri G. C. Bhattacharya] you, Sir, and the Member of this House, my countrymen that unless all the efforts are made on a war-footing both militarily and politically, the North-Eastern region, consisting of seven States, will go out of this country and we will not be able to hold it together.

Sir, what is the problem. The Mizo incident, and other incidents have taken place. The Home Ministry has not been able to see the danger. What is the new problem? The new problem is, Sir, that previously there were insurgent activities in the respective State* and Union Territories and now recently, Sir, a Joint Command which is known as the Broad Front under the leadership of Mr. Muviah, a Naga rebel leader has been formed. And, Sir, there is another dimension. Previously uneducated people under the rebel leaders used to participate in the insurgency activities. Now, Sir, you will be surprised to know that hundreds of educated youth from Assam, Naga-land and almost all the States and Union Territories in that region are joining the insurgency activities, and they are going for training and they are getting arms and ammunition and sufficient amount of money. This is the new dimension. And this has not at all been mentioned in the reply given by the hon. Minister.

Sir, what has happened? Sir, after the assurance by China to Mr. Vajpayee when he visited China—in spite of our repeated request not to go there, he went there and got humiliated—that they will not give training arms and ammunition and other facilities to insurgents in the North-Eastern region, and a similar assurance by the Bangladesh Government to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, that they will stop all the training camps where these insurgents are trained and being sent to the North-Eastern region for insurgency activities, there was almost a lull. The Home Ministry was almost sleeping. They became complacent.

And all these external developments and some internal developments took place. What happened internally was that the agents of the Sino-American axis were fomenting the parochial and communal elements in the entire North-Eastern region by getting protection from the Central Government and the Home Ministry. Sir, on the one hand the R.S.S. and the Anand Margis are inciting communal and parochial feelings and, on the other hand, the CIA agents are also adding fuel to the fire by fanning these activities.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the K.G.B.?

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Yes, come up and show me any document where anybody has made these allegations. Even your party has never made any allegations. If you make these allegations and if you can show that they are there, we will all condemn them, be it the CIA, or be it the KGB, who are trying to destroy this country. Such actions should be condemned by all the people indeed. *(Time Bell rings)*.

•MR. CHAIRMAN: Two minutes only.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, this is an important matter. The country is being dismembered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So many Members want to speak,

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: If the country does not remain united, what will the Rajya Sabha do with all this business?

These two things have happened and they have also aggravated what we are seeing happening in Assam now. I am not dealing with that problem at all. Apart from that, sir, I am very happy to say that the Prime Minister, Shri Indira Gandhi, has formed a committee for the development of this region. But why is it that these educated unemployed have

joined this insurgent activity in thousands and are joining everyday? It is because there is widespread corruption and unemployment. Widespread corruption and unemployment. Sir, should be tackled absolutely on a firm basis. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that the personnel policy of the Home Ministry has been to always supersede the local senior, efficient and honest officers by outside junior, ineffective and corrupt officers. As a result of this, there is dissatisfaction and resentment among the intelligentsia and the upper-middle class in the entire region. For example, the posts of the IGP and the Chief Secretaries have been filled up in these places by junior and inefficient officers by superseding the local senior and competent officers. And these outside officers are behaving as if they are not the servants of the people, but as if they are their masters, their rulers, just like the great Moghuls, and this has infuriated the local feelings. That is a very important point which the Home Ministry should take note of and see to it that such things are stopped.

Now, I am going to suggest some remedies. We are trying to improve our relations with China and Bangladesh. What assurances given by them to the previous Government? This Government should ask them firmly whether they are going to respect the promises and assurances given to the previous Government, like the case of China to Mr. Vajpayee and in the case of Bangladesh to Mr. Morarji Desai? If not, they should be told that the process of normalisation of relations will not come up and they should be prepared to pay for the hostility. Not only that they should be told that unless they stopped this activity immediately, counter measures would be taken by this Government. *(Tim Bell rings)*.

Sir, the other thing that I want to tell you is that whenever sufficient security forces have been deployed, the insurgency activities have been

curbed. What is necessary today is, immediately before this joint command becomes effective, sufficient security forces should be employed there and they should take very effective measures so that the insurgents are combed out and are captured and are separated from the loyal and peace-loving people of that region.

Apart from that, when the Minister visited Nagaland, he said that there was no political party. It infuriated the Nagas and created more problems. I would appeal to the present Government and to the Prime Minister that there should be a dialogue with the leaders of the rebel leaders and they should be persuaded to accept a solution within the framework of the Indian constitution. I say there should be a talk, a sympathetic talk-but at the same time we should be firm also. The policy of firmness and sympathy should continue which was given up. It was only firmness and not sympathy.

Some of these officers are working as saboteurs. They are in league with the insurgents and they are fomenting the trouble by their various acts of omission and commission. They should be found out and transferred from those places. Sir, a similar situation arose after the revolution in the Soviet Union. What happened was that the minorities in the various States there did not submit but, Sir, you will be surprised to know that from the Soviet Republic—there are many republics—officers and others drawn from various cadres were sent to those regions and they were asked to do only the menial work of road cleaning, working in the hotels as cleaners and all such menial jobs so that the local people should feel that they had come there as servants and that they did not want to dominate. It was only as a result of such humble hard end cost* sistent work that they could win over the hearts of the people there and they mingled with them. And now

[Shri G. C. Bhattacharya]

they have integrated with the mighty Soviet Republic. That policy should be there. We should not go there as rulers or masters. There should be a definite policy so that whoever goes there, should adopt this policy.

Lastly, Sir, I would say a word about the problem of educated unemployed. I would only, through you, appeal to the Government to allocate sufficient amount of money to be paid as unemployment allowance to all educated unemployed persons in that region. But this should not be made a permanent arrangement. Some work should be found for them. There are competent people there. We should withdraw all outsiders from those places who had been sent there and who are treating those parts as colonies. All such people should be recalled.

These are some of my suggestions which, through you, I would like to make.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I am sorry for the preliminary criticism which the hon. Member has made on my statement because it has covered almost all the North-Eastern States. But in a small statement, it can never be expected that I can give a full history of all the States and all the events.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, what does he mean by this? I am from the North-Eastern Region. He has to give a full statement. What is this?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have given a full...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your say. Let him have his.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I am appealing to you. You should control him. He cannot say things which are irrelevant, but only relevant things.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:

I am within the control of the Chair. I have simply stated that I have given a brief statement in regard to all the States of the North-Eastern Region.

Sir, I am happy that the hon. Member has made some constructive suggestions and we will certainly look into this. So far as the one question which requires an answer is concerned, this is in regard to the dialogue. So far as the dialogue with the insurgent leaders is concerned, it is not possible at present, because, they have not honoured the agreement which they have entered into with the Government of India, especially, persons like Laldenga and other Mizo leaders. But I can assure my hon. friend that the Government is keen to settle all the issues of the North-Eastern Region and, Sir, for their economic development, a Committee has been constituted by the Prime Minister and this Committee will meet in the very near future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, he made three other points. One is the question of unemployment, another is the question of replacement of officers by junior officers from here and the third is the question of the neighbouring countries. He made three points.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:

The three points are his suggestions and as I said in the beginning, I have taken note of the suggestions of the hon. Member and the Government will do their best so far as these suggestions are concerned.

श्री कलराज मिश्र उत्तर प्रदेश :
पूर्वांचल भारत में निर्माण हुई गम्भीर
स्थिति के बारे में जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव
दिया गया था उस पर बोलने का मुझे
अवसर दिया। इसके लिए मैं आभारी
हूँ। जो अभी स्थिति निर्माण हुई है
यह केवल कुछ वर्षों के अन्दर निर्माण
नहीं हुई है। अगर पहले से ही देखा

जाए, जब हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा हुआ, उसी के बाद से ही पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बन जाने के बाद से ही बड़ी तेजी के साथ लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर प्रवेश करना शुरू कर दिया। असम की जो स्थिति खड़ी हुई है उस समय से ही चल रही है और मुझे तो बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो अभी जयपुर में अपना स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि 1951 को आधार वर्ष मान कर विदेशी घुसपैठियों की समस्या को समाधान करने की जो बात की जा रही है वह भारतीय राष्ट्रियत्व की अवधारणा के खिलाफ है। यह जो उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि भारतीय संसद की मनोभावना के विरुद्ध है।

1950 में भारतीय संसद ने स्वयं इस प्रकार का एक कानून बनाया था आब्रजक अधिनियम। इसके शीर्षक के अन्दर यह बताया गया था कि पिछले कुछ दिनों के दौरान पूर्वी बंगाल निवासियों के असम में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आब्रजन के कारण गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है। ऐसा विशाल आब्रजन राज्य की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ रहा है, साथ ही कानून और व्यवस्था की गम्भीर समस्या पैदा कर रहा है। स्थिति से निपटाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को आवश्यक अधिकार यह विधेयक देना चाहता है। यह 1950 का अधिनियम है और उसमें यह कहा गया था कि जो भी घुसपैठिये आ रहे हैं उन घुसपैठियों के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान रख कर, विशेष दृष्टि रख कर उनको निश्चित रूप से बाहर-निकाला जाना चाहिए। 1950 से 1970 के बीच इस प्रकार के घुसपैठियों की संख्या बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ी। 1962 में मुख्य सचिव, श्री किदवई ने इस प्रकार की

चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से बड़ी तेजी के साथ घुसपैठियों का यहां आना प्रारम्भ हो गया है, तीन लाख से अधिक आ गये हैं। श्रीमन्, 1970 में वह संख्या बढ़कर बारह लाख हो गई। 1970 के बाद 1971 और 1980 के बीच तो घुसपैठियों की संख्या 28 लाख से भी ऊपर बढ़ी है।

मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी घुसपैठिये बड़ी तेजी के साथ जो हमारे सीमा प्रदेश हैं, उनके माध्यम से घुस कर के भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था और साथ ही साथ कानून और व्यवस्था चौपट कर रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति नागालैंड की है। नागालैंड में भी रिबैल नागा बाहर जाकर वहां से अस्त्र-शस्त्र की ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करके वहां पर आकर उपद्रव करते हैं और नागालैंड के अन्दर भी इस प्रकार की भावना निर्माण करने में उन्होंने सफलता प्राप्त की है कि नागालैंड हिन्दुस्तान का अंग नहीं है। सामान्य नागा व्यक्ति के अन्दर इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा की जा रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा देश नहीं है। इसलिए यहां से कोई जाता है तो वहां का आदमी कहता है

“You are coming from India?”

यानि इस प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग करता है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति मणिपुर की है। मैं मणिपुर खुद हो कर आया हूँ। वहां भी इस प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। वहां दो अण्डरप्राउंड आर्गनाइजेशन हैं जो मणिपुर के निवासियों के दिमाग में यह बात पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ‘मणिपुर इज एन इंडिपेंडेंट नेशन’ इस प्रकार का एक कैम्पेन चला रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अण्डरप्राउंड आर्गनाइजेशन का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ

[श्री कलराज मिश्र]

—एक पीपल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी और दूसरा है पीपल्स रेवोल्यूशनरी पार्टी आफ कंगलीपाक । यह दो अण्डर-शाउंड आग्रनाइजेशन हैं । उनके नारे हैं—माओ-त्से-तुंग जिन्दाबाद और मणिपुर एक अलग राष्ट्र है । इस प्रकार का उन्होंने नारा और पोस्टर भी उधर की तरफ चिपकाया हुआ था । वहां के नौजवान जो बेकार हैं, पढ़-लिख कर वहां जाने के बाद बेचारे बेकारी और कुण्ठ का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उनको अपने संगठन के अन्दर सम्मिलित करके ट्रेनिंग देते हैं और उन्हीं के माध्यम से मणिपुर के अन्दर, श्रीमन्, पुलिस आने तथा ऐसे स्थान जहां से कानून और व्यवस्था ठीक की जा सकती है और जहां से सामान्य जनता के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा किया जा सकता है वहां वे हमला कर रहे हैं और हमला करने के बाद आम जनता के मनोबल को गिराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, यह मणिपुर की स्थिति है । यह केवल दो वर्षों के अन्दर निर्माण नहीं हुई । वही इन लोगों के द्वारा कई हत्याएँ हुई हैं ।

अभी एक घटना प्रकाश में आई है । यह पत्रिका है 'इंडिया टुडे' इसमें नागालैंड से सम्बन्धित कुछ घटनाएं हैं । इसने एक जालसाजी पत्र लिखा गया है विदेश सचिव के नाम से—

"Record of discussion in the meeting held on 26th and 27th December, 1979, under the chairmanship of Shri R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary of India in the Conference Room (Ministry of External Affairs), South Block, New Delhi, to discuss the situation arising as a result of capture of arms and ammunition from Naga rebels".

श्रीमन्, यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इसलिए मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ । इसमें यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है कि नार्थ कोरिया, चीन और बंगलादेश से लोग नागा रिबैल्स को ले जा कर प्रशिक्षित कर रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा उपद्रव करवाया जा रहा है । यह पत्र किसने लिखा है, इसमें कुछ नहीं है और इसमें इसी पत्रिका के माध्यम से ही दिखाया गया है कि यह गलत है क्योंकि यह जो पैड है वह भारत सरकार (विदेश विभाग) का नहीं है । पैड इस प्रकार का होना चाहिए, लैफ्ट साइड में अशोक चिन्ह और दाहिनी साइड में विदेश मंत्रालय की प्रिंटिंग और इसमें उस प्रकार का नहीं है । इसलिए उन्होंने गलत सिद्ध किया है ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पत्र लिखा गया है, किस तत्व के द्वारा लिखा गया है । हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी ने भी सी० आई० ए० और यहां के कुछ आग्रनाइजेशन का नाम लिया । मुझे दुख है कि उसको पोलिटिकल शैष दी गई है । यह गम्भीर स्थिति सब के लिए विचारणीय है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि के० जी० बी० है कि सी० आई० ए० है और कहां के लोग हैं, इसका सवाल नहीं है सवाल इस बात का है कि उस इलाके में विदेशी शक्तियाँ बड़ी तेजी के साथ हावी हो रही हैं, वह चाहे बंगलादेश हो, चाइना हो, अमरीका हो । ये विदेशी ताकतें इस क्षेत्र के अंदर उपद्रव करना चाहती हैं और उपद्रव कर रहीं हैं । वहां का जो फ्रस्ट्रेटेड यूथ है उस को अपने साथ मिलाकर उन को पैसे का लालच देकर इम्प्लायमेंट के प्रलोभन में ले जा कर उन का दुष्योग करना चाहती हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने वर्षों के अंदर जो उस इलाके की उमेशा हुई, चाहे वह असम में हो या मणिपुर,

त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, अरुणाचल में हो, 31 वर्षों के अन्दर उन की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से उन्नति की गई और उन के ऊपर जिस तरीके से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया। परिणाम-स्वरूप बाह्य के लोग घुस कर यहां के लोगों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। उसी का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज एक अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो गई और वह आज भारत की एकता को खंडित करने मात्र में सहयोगी हो रही हैं। इसमें स्पष्टतः विदेशी ताकतें हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, पहले तो सरकार को यह पता करना चाहिए कि कौन सी विदेशी ताकत है जो इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति को उभार रही है। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि जो इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स उधर की तरफ जा रहे हैं जो फारेन पावर्स से संबंधित हैं। उनका जो सोर्स आफ इन्कम है उसकी जांच हो।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वक्ता महोदय सफाया से नहीं कह पा रहे हैं। फारेन मिशनरों वहां इन्स्टीगेट कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं यह कहने में क्यों भयभीत हो रहे हैं? उनके मुंह से, जुबान से साफ नहीं निकल रहा है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : भयभीत नहीं हो रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि.... (Interruptions).

श्री सभापति : अब खत्म करिए।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार इसकी जांच करे कि उस मनी का, मुद्रा का कहां उपयोग हो रहा है? अगर उस मुद्रा का उपयोग किसी प्रकार के अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति को जन्म देने के लिए हो रहा है तो निश्चित रूप से कड़ी कार्यवाही

होनी चाहिए। दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के जो युव हैं जो बेकार पड़े हुए हैं उनके इम्प्लायमेंट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : वह कहा जा चुका है। अभी भट्टाचार्य साहब ने कहा कि उनके इम्प्लायमेंट का कुछ इंतजाम होना चाहिए।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : श्रीमन्, जो यह असम की समस्या को कंप्लीकेट बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है भारत की प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा और वहां के लोगों को फिर से निराश करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, स्टेटमेंट के द्वारा, वह बंद होना चाहिए और 1951 को ही आधार वर्ष मान कर वहां की समस्या का समाधान ढूंढना चाहिए।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : सभापति महोदय, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता क्यों माननीय सदस्य बार बार असम की ओर प्रधान मंत्री की बात कर रहे हैं। असम की समस्या सेसेशनलिस्ट्स की नहीं है जैसा मैंने स्टेटमेंट में भी बताया है और बार-बार हम कह चुके हैं, फिर भी यह सवाल क्यों उठता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। कल भी उसकी काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। जहां तक नौकरियों का सवाल है, भट्टाचार्य साहब ने भी कहा है लेकिन इस हाऊस के दोनों सदस्यों से मुझे कहना है कि अपाइन्टमेंट तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है। सेंटर तो अकेले यूनियन टेरिटोरिज के लिए अपाइन्टमेंट करती है, बाकी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लोकल लोगों की बनी हुई है, वह दूसरों को लाकर कहां एंपाईन्ट करेगी। जहां तक उनके आर्थिक उधार का सवाल उठाया गया है मैंने पहले भी बताया कि प्राइम

[श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा]

मिनिस्टर ने मिनिस्टर्स की कमेटी बनायी है, वह तमाम मामलों पर देखेगी और जो कुछ करना है इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को सूचित करेगी...

(Interruptions).

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी (आंध्र प्रदेश) : फारेन मिशनरी के बारे में जो सवाल उठाया...

श्री सभापति : आप उन को कह दीजिए । वह बता देंगे जो करना है ।

श्री रबी राय (उड़ीसा) : मैं ब्रन्थवाद देता हूँ जो आपने समय दिया नार्थ ईस्टर्न फ्रंटियर के बारे में चर्चा करने का । मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा आगे चल कर भी इस सदन में बहस करने के लिए ज्यादा समय देना चाहिए । सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बीमारी क्या है....

श्री सभापति : यह 30 साल की बीमारी है, आप समझो इसके लिए वक्त लगेगा ।

श्री रबी राय : सौभाग्य से उस इलाके में बार बार जाने का हमको मौका मिला है । मकवाणा जी नये-नये मंत्री हुए हैं । मैं नहीं जानता कि वे उस इलाके में गये हैं या नहीं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : मैं भी गया हूँ ।

श्री रबी राय : उस इलाके में जो आदमी नहीं जायेगा उस को पता नहीं लगेगा कि हम लोग जो दिल्ली के वाशिन्डे हैं और उन लोगों की सोच में किम तरह का अंतर हो जाता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे जवाब दे सोच समझ कर

दें क्योंकि वह सेंसिटिव इलाका है, सीमान्त इलाका है । यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ क्योंकि हमारी सोच दिल्ली की सोच रही है । आप को याद होगा 62 में चीन के हमले के समय जब बोंमडीला का पतन हो रहा था तो जवाहरलाल जी—उन का मैं बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ—ने यह बयान दिया कि आसाम बासियों के प्रति हमारी हमदर्दी है लेकिन हम तुम्हारे लिए कुछ कर नहीं पायेंगे । यह उन का रेडियो भाषण रहा । होना यह चाहिए था कि पूरे राष्ट्र को एक मन से वहाँ की रक्षा करने का संकल्प करना चाहिए था । उस के बाद मैं वहाँ बहुत बार गया हूँ और मैंने देखा कि इस सोच का सारे इलाके में बहुत खराब असर पड़ा । बोंमडीलावासियों के प्रति सारे राष्ट्र का सम्मान होना चाहिए क्योंकि वहाँ के लोगों ने स्थानीय रूप से चीनी हमलावरों को हटाने के लिए कोशिश की ।

उस इलाके में विदेशी खुफिया सी० आई० ए० निश्चित रूप से है । मुझ से पहले वक्ता ने जो बात उठाई थी उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि सी० आई० ए० तो है ही । विदेशी मिशनरियों का भी उस में सहयोग है । दोनों की साझेदारी है । हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ प्रचार करने के लिए लगातार करोड़ों रुपया आता है । सरकार के पास इसकी जांच करने की व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिए कि कौन संस्था ऐसा कर रही है । मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो मौजूदा मुख्य मंत्री हैं मनीपुर के कांग्रेस (आई) के, दौरेन्द्र सिंह, उन का वाक्यावदा बयान है कि जो भूमिगत ग्रान्दोलन भेतई के नाम से चल रहा है उस को समर्थन देते हैं ।

मैं मकवाना जी से अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन का ध्यान मौजूदा मुख्य मंत्री, दीरेन्द्र सिंह के बयान की ओर गया है कि किस तरह से भूमिगत आन्दोलन को खुले आम समर्थन देते हैं।

मैं नागालैंड के बारे में भी सरकार की साफ राय जानना चाहता हूँ। फिजो साहब विलायत में हैं। उन के तरह-तरह के बयान देखने को मिलते हैं। भारत सरकार का फिजो साहब के प्रति प्रीर फिजो साहब के जो अनुयायी हैं नागालैंड में उनके प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण है? यह मैं सरकार से साफ तौर पर जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बारी-बारी से यह चीज उठ खड़ी होती है।

मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि उस इलाके की विशेषता क्या है। सब से प्रमुख तो आर्थिक सवाल है। इस इलाके में फल बहुत ही सकने हैं। दूसरे अरुणाचल की नदियों का बहाव इस तरह का है कि उन के पानी से इनर्जी पैदा हो सकती है, लेकिन उस के लिए प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। अभी तक नागालैंड में सिर्फ एक पेपर फैक्ट्री की बात हुई है। पता नहीं वह भी डेवेलप हुई है या नहीं। जिस तरह से वहाँ औद्योगीकरण होना चाहिए, इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। जो शैलो साहब मिजोरम के मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन का लड़का भी भूमिगत आन्दोलन में चला गया है। यह बात बहुत तकलीफ और दुख के साथ उन्होंने बतायी। शैलो साहब बहुत राष्ट्रीय हैं, अच्छे मुख्य मंत्री हैं, धार्मिक आदमी हैं। लेकिन उन को तकलीफ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन का लड़का भी भूमिगत आन्दोलन में चला गया है। क्या हम लोग

अंतरमुखी होकर, जो हम लोग दिल्ली में हैं, संसद के सदस्य हैं, सोचेंगे कि वहाँ के नौजवान क्यों भूमिगत आन्दोलन में चले जाते हैं। माननीय भट्टाचार्य जी अभी बोले हैं। मैं उन की बात से सहमत हूँ। हम सरकार में बैठे हैं, दिल्ली में रहते हैं केवल हमारी यही दृष्टि नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारी मास्टर और सर्वेन्ट की दृष्टि नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारी दृष्टि यह रहनी चाहिए कि वह दो नम्बर के नागरिक नहीं हैं। इन को समान अधिकार हैं।

तीसरा मुख्य सवाल यह है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में बौद्ध धर्मावलंबी बहुत ज्यादा हैं। जो वहाँ बौद्ध धर्म को मानने वाले हैं उन को किस तरह से सहयोग देना चाहिए इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा। अभी वहाँ एक सम्मेलन हुआ था उन का एक साल पहले सीमांत के इलाके में और उस में तमाम बौद्ध धर्म को मानने वाले एकत्र हुए थे और उस में उन्होंने कुछ प्रस्ताव पास किये थे। मैं उस मामले में पूरी तरह से तो अभी नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन थुगन साहब जो वहाँ से चुन कर आये हैं उस सम्मेलन में थे। उस सम्मेलन में बहुत से विदेशी भी आये थे और वे क्या चाहते हैं इस को हमें देखना चाहिए और उनकी मांगों पर विचार करना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सवालों पर माननीय मंत्री जी को ब्यौरे से अपना जवाब देना चाहिए।

श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य : गृह मंत्री जी यहां आये तक नहीं हैं। श्रीमन्. मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उन का अप्रौच है। I want that the Home Minister should be here. Should he depute Mr. Makwana? Mr. Makwana is a good friend of mine. But the Home Minis-

[श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य]

ter should have come here. He should have at least some respect to this House.

श्री रबी राय : मैं आप के साथ सहमत हूँ इस बात में।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are two Houses of Parliament. He is busy in the other House. The Home Minister is there.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: When such an important subject is being discussed, Giani Zail Singh should have been here.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: He is in the Lok Sabha. How can he expect him to be here?

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: I want your protection and your answer, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether you will get more satisfaction or less satisfaction. Let us hear Mr. Makwana.

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: He is more than Giani Zail Singh.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh): Even in the previous Congress Government the Minister of State was more powerful than the Cabinet Minister in the Home Ministry.

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक रबी राय साहब की बात है, मैं नहीं चाहता था कि इतने अच्छे और पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति, जिन्होंने उस इलाके का काफी दौरा भी किया है, उन सब जगहों को देखा भी है, उन्होंने कैसे नेहरू जी के स्टेटमेंट को गलत कांटेक्स्ट में इंटरप्रेट किया (Interruptions) नेहरू जी ने जो कहा था वह मेरे पास भी है। उन्होंने कहा था।

"My heart is with the people of Bom-dila."

SHRI RABI RAY: Let us differ on that point.

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : गलत तरीके से उन को इंटरप्रेट करना अच्छा नहीं है। बाद में इन्दिरा जी भी वहाँ गई थीं और उन लोगों से मिली थीं। जहाँ तक विदेशी मिशनरियों का मामला है जिस को रबी राय जी ने उठाया वह बात हमारे ध्यान में है। बीसा देने के समय भी हम उस में काफी देखते हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद भी इंटेलीजेंस एजेंसीज को कहा गया है और उस मामले में हम और जानकारी करेंगे और देखेंगे और अगर कहीं ऐसी कोई बात होगी तो उन को बाहर निकालने का अधिकार भी गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। गवर्नमेंट उस को करेगी।

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: With your permission, Sir.

हमारे मंत्री महोदय बहुत योग्य हैं और मैं कह चुका हूँ कि जैल सिंह जी से भी ज्यादा योग्य हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि अगर होंगे, क्या सरकार के पास यह सूचना नहीं है कि

foreign missionaries financed by the CIA are functioning there and they are leading this secessionist move-

ment? क्या इस की सूचना सरकार के पास नहीं है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : सब बातें तो हाउस में बताई नहीं जातीं लेकिन ... (Interruptions).

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: No. Under what rule? (Interruptions) Now, you have to give a ruling. The Member says that a foreign agency is operating there and trying to dismember this country and he asked what that

it is correct or not. Under what rule can this information, be held back from the House?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
14 ia not advisable in the public in
terest. The Government certainly _____
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: No, Sir,
you give your ruling. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhatta-
charya, you must understand that
there is a certain responsibility on
the Government and the Ministers of
the Government cannot make all the
statements about everything in a
House, especially where foreign coun-
tries are involved, and aspersions
which ____ (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:
This is a question of the integrity of the
country. (*Interrup-*

tions) यह देश को जोड़ने का सवाल है, इसको
इतना लाइट में नहीं लिया जा सकता । . . .
(*Interruptions*)

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : इन्फा-
मेशन उनके साथ होनी चाहिए । . . .
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it would be enough
for the Minister to say that he is bearing all
this in his mind.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: How the
people of this country will know, sir? Where a
foreign country.. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रबी राय : मेरा सवाल यह
था कि क्या भारत सरकार के मंत्री महोदय
इस चीज को महसूस करते हैं कि नहीं कि
बी० आई० ए० की तरफ से वहां
खुफियागिरी की जाती है और विदेशी
मिशनरियों के द्वारा वहां आकर लोगों
को उभारा जाता है । यह सवाल मैंने पूछा
।

श्री सभापति : यह तो मालूम था
उनके पास भी है, आपके पास जैसे है वह
मुस्तलिफ हैं . . .

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: I am sorry.
If the Prime Minister had been here, if the
Home Minister had been here, they would
have immediately admitted it. Mr. Makwana
is not in a position to do it. He is not doing it.
He is feeling diffident. This is not the way. A
foreign country is trying to dismember this
country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:
Our question is direct. Foreign missionaries
backed by the CIA are leading the
movement of
secessionism.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am
very specific on this issue, that foreign
agencies are working everywhere, not in this
country only. They are working everywhere.
(*Interruptions*) Let me complete. (*Interrup-*
tions)

श्री रबी राय : सभापति महोदय,
Whether he agrees with us that they are very
active, the CIA?

श्री सभापति : मिनिस्टर साहब
SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You
don't allow me to complete.

श्री रबी राय : श्रीमन्, वहां काम
करना और दिल्ली में काम करना अलग है ।
वह सीमान्त इलाका है । मकवाणा
साहब आपको इसमें फर्क करना चाहिए ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : मैंने भी वह
देखा है, मैं भी गया हूं । जो कमेटी
बनी हुई है उसमें मैं भी हूं । मैं वहां
जाने वाला हूं । . . . (*Interruptions*) मणिपुर
के बारे में . . . (*Interruptions*).

... (Interruptions).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I j was very clear. They are working everywhere. They are working here also. I was saying it. But he is not prepared to hear me. That is the difficulty.

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द (पंजाब) :
चेयरमैन साहब, स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन तो ये
टाल गये । ...

(Interruptions).

श्री सभापति : आपका भी इसमें नाम
है, आपका वक्त आयेगा बोलने का ।

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : और लोगों
का नाम नहीं है, वह भी बीच में बोल रहे
हैं इसलिए मैं बोला । ... (Interruptions)

The question is: is the CIA behind it?

(Interruptions).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
मणिपुर का जहां तक सवाल है, यह
टिकलिश प्रबलम है । उनकी आबादी
11 लाख के करीब है जिनमें
से साढ़े तीन लाख हिल्स में हैं ।
Two-third of the population, that is, 7J lakh
people, live in the valley, and the valley area
is only 700 sq. miles, whereas in the hills one-
third of the population, that is, 3J lakhs, live,
and the area is 870 sq. miles. Now the land is
less so far as the valley is concerned and the
population is more.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : इम्फाल
बैली में रेल लाइन ... (Interruptions)

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : I am replying
to Mr. Rabi Ray, not to Mr. Jha.

वहां जमीन का सवाल तो है
ही । लैंड के ऊपर इतना बर्डन है

कि सब लोग निभ नहीं सकते ।
काफी सर्विसेज चाहिये । जहां तक
सर्विसेज का ताल्लुक है वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट
की सर्विसेज में उनको लेते हैं । गवर्नमेंट
आफ इंडिया ने भी अभी उनको सर्विसेज
में लेने का प्रोविजन किया है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : इम्फाल बैली ...

(Interruptions).

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : जो ट्राइबल्स
हैं उनको ट्राइबल्स की स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन
का भी लाभ मिला है । ट्राइबल्स ज्यादा
सर्विसेज में हैं । यह भी उन लोगों का
ग्रज है । इस सब मामले को हमने देखा
है इसलिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई है ।
क्योंकि इसका इकोनॉमिक डवलपमेंट
होना है । जब डवलपमेंट होगा तब ही
उसमें लोग सम्मिलित किये जायेंगे ।

श्री रबी राय : मेरे सवाल का जवाब
नहीं आया । क्या मंत्री महोदय के
ध्यान में आया है कि मणिपुर के मुख्य
मंत्री बकायदा वहां के भूमिगत आंदोलन
में सहायता दे रहे हैं ? इसका मंत्री
महोदय ने जवाब नहीं दिया ।

श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य : यह
सब अखबारों में छपा है ।
We are now feeling that absolute injustice is
done to the subject.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The
present Chief Minister, Mr. R. K. Dorendra
Singh, comes from the valley. The Meitis who
are living in the valley are all Vaishnavs. The
people in the hill areas are Christians. Because
of this reservation, as I pointed out in the
beginning, the tribals are more in service
compared to the local population of the valley.
So, there is a grudge, and the Chief Member
might have made a statement in that
connection.

श्री रबी राय : सवाल यह है कि केन्द्र
सरकार में कांग्रेस दल है । जब वहां के

इस दल के मुख्य मंत्री सीमांत राज्य के भूमिगत आंदोलन को खुल्लमखुल्ला समर्थन देते हैं और सुब्रतो मुखर्जी जैसे कांग्रेस के नेता असम के खिलाफ आंदोलन करते हैं तो देश की इन्टेग्रिटी कहाँ जाएगी यह आप हमें बताइये । क्या आप मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से संतुष्ट हैं ?

He has not protected. He has not pulled up the Chief Minister. The Prime Minister should have pulled up the Chief Minister.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is not the Congress (I) Chief Minister who has made this statement. It is Shaiza who has said it.

श्री रबी राय : यह तो गम्भीर सवाल है । यह राष्ट्र की एकता के खिलाफ है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है वह राष्ट्र की एकता के, इन्टेग्रिटी के खिलाफ है ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is not the present Chief Minister.

श्री रबी राय : इस मामले में आपकी रुलिंग चाहिये । यह राष्ट्र की एकता के खिलाफ है । इन्टेग्रिटी का सवाल है । It is anti-national.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is the past Chief Minister, Shaiza, who has made this statement.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: The present Chief Minister has made it.

श्री रबी राय : आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहिये । आप हमारे सभापति हैं और राष्ट्र के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट हैं । आपको हमारी प्रोटेक्शन करनी चाहिये क्योंकि आप हमारे चेयरमैन भी हैं ।

श्री सभापति : आपकी इन्फॉर्मेशन किस पर बेस्ड है ।

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: The present Chief Minister has made the statement and it has been published also. It is a sorry state of affairs.

श्री रबी राय : आर्थिक मामलों से वहाँ के लोग पीड़ित हैं इसलिये शायद यह बयान दिया होगा ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: My information is what I told you. When he contradicts it, I assure the House that I will find it out.

SHRI RABI RAY: Has he gone through the statement?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No.

SHRI RABI RAY? Why not? Today we are discussing the "North-Eastern secessionist movement.

वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री खुल्लमखुल्ला भूमिगत आंदोलन का समर्थन करते हैं । अगर कोई खुद भूमिगत आंदोलन को सहायता देता है तो यह हमारी बहस के दायरे में आ जाता है । यह क्या इनको मालूम नहीं था कि इस मामले पर हम यहाँ राज्य सभा में बहस करेंगे ? यह गम्भीर सवाल है ।
Why has he not come prepared?

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: And, Sir, he does not know that the Chief Minister is supporting openly and publicly the secessionist movement.

MR. CHAIRMAN; I cannot ask him to give the reply which you want.

SHRI RABI RAY: Not what I want, but, the point is, what you want. We are discussing the secessionist movement in the North-Eastern region. (Intemptions). Please hear me, Sir, for a second. We are discussing at the moment, the subject under discussion is, the secessionist movement

[Shri Rata Ray]

in the North-Eastern region and Manipur comes within that region and the Chief Minister is on record as having said this and all the Delhi newspapers have carried his statement. I do not understand how the Home Minister can go on saying continuously that it escaped his notice. How can it escape his notice? How is it possible? How can it escape his notice?

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I want to know whether he is speaking in his personal capacity. He always replies as if he is replying in his personal capacity. What impression the whole country, the people outside, will have when a Chief Minister is openly supporting the secessionist movement and the Government is not doing anything? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Sir, people who have been given a chance are intervening again and again. (*Interruptions*).

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI LAL K. ADVANI): Sir, it is not merely on this specific question relating to the Chief Minister's statement, but even otherwise it seems that the Members are very much exercised over this secessionist movement in the North-Eastern frontier region and the Minister ought to have done his home work well. Perhaps it would be better—it is already 1 o'clock—if we continue this debate, a full-fledged debate on this particular question, later because a number of Members are interested in it. We can have it after the Home Minister has gone through it in detail and comes prepared for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it would be better if the honourable Home Minister were present here...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Yes, Sir. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...because this is a very serious matter.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious matter and it seems that the House is not satisfied with whatever has been said and, therefore, it would be fair, as Mr. Advani has said, as the Leader of the Opposition has suggested, if we have a proper discussion on a very important question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RABI RAY: Next week, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot shut our eyes to this.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Yea, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot shut our eyes to this.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): In that case, Sir, the calling-attention motion will continue?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It need not. It may end here and we can have a discussion later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can have a full-fledged debate on this.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Sir, those who have to speak have been left out then. There are two ways now. One is this: Let the Minister come here at 2 o'clock and let the calling-attention motion continue. The other is that there can be a full-fledged debate. If you are suggesting that, then the calling-attention motion today must be finished. It has happened twice before. It happened on the first day and it happened on the second day also when the calling-attention motion was managed like this after two or three people made their contribution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only two more names. One is Mr. Pant and the other is yourself.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: After that, Sir, you accept the honourable Leader of the Opposition's suggestion for a full debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think that Mr. Anand will be satisfied unless he is heard. So, I think we will continue the calling-attention motion after 2 o'clock for 15 minutes.

श्री शिव चन्द्र मा : श्रीमन्, आप टाइम लिमिट न दीजिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request my worthy colleague not to give more than 15 minutes because the Private Members' Bills are to come,

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: How is it, Sir—excuse me, Sir, kindly; you were not here that day—the other day, on a calling-attention motion two Members, who belong to no group, got one hour and ten minutes? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: But now you are saying that it should be finished in 15 minutes. Fifteen minutes for two Members? There should be some fairness in the dispensation of justice. I would abide by whatever you say, even if it is 5 minutes, provided it is for everybody. What has happened, Sir? It has happened day after day. It happened the other day and it happened yesterday when Mr. Kalyan Roy had to physically stop the proceedings of the House. Now, only two Members are left and we have to finish within fifteen minutes? (Interruptions). Members who have already spoken get a chance again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand, do you realise that the first person, Mr. Bhattacharya, will have more to say and the others who follow will only repeat some of the things? More time was given to him to draw attention in a broad way and then to others.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: I am not criticising him, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

11 RS—6.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty three minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Calling Attention. Mr. K. C. Pant".

SHRI K. C. PANT (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am very glad that the Home Minister is here. And I think I would reflect the views of the House when I say that this question which we are debating—the problems of the North-East, in particular the secessionist movements in that region, merit the attention of the Home Minister. Sir, it would be dangerous if there were any sense of complacency in the Government in regard to the developments in that region. Sir, the North-East is a sensitive area. It is a border region; it has international boundaries with Burma, China and Bangladesh, and it has had certain pockets of insurrection, ever since Independence. There is a history of years of insurrection and violence in certain areas. The numbers involved have been small. Nevertheless, because of various reasons, amongst them the interest taken by some foreign countries in adding to the destabilisation of this area, this kind of insurrection is continuing in certain pockets. Sir, a question was asked about the foreign missionaries and intelligence agencies in that area. I would not ask any details about intelligence work because I realise that the Government has limitations in furnishing information about intelligence work and agencies of other countries. With regard to foreign missionaries, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government to furnish to the House the requisite information. Sir, there is absolutely no compulsion on anybody in that region to give up his way of life. It is a region which has a rich tapestry of culture, many religions different tribes and very colourful people. In that region, Christianity is also an important religion. I think that the secular-minded people of this House would have absolutely no objection

[Shri X. C. Pant].

whether anybody is a Christian or a Hindu or a Muslim or whether he belongs to some other religion. The question of Christian missionaries is a very complicated one. Some years ago, the Government had taken a decision—I say this because I was in the Government at that time—that the number of foreign missionaries, not local or Indian, should be reduced in a phased manner. I should like to ask the Home Minister whether there are any foreign missionaries left now. If so, how many and where and whether that decision to phase them out has been followed up over the years? The region is rich in resources as has been said by some of my other friends and the people are hard working. They are brave people in many ways. They are simple people and that is why one has to be careful about two things. Firstly, we must have economic development and industrialisation. But we must also make sure that there is no exploitation of the local people. If these things must go side by side. We should be sensitive to the peculiar problems of that area. I think that one of the problems in the past has been that there have been very few contacts at various levels between the people of that region and the rest of the country. They have felt isolated and neglected. Whatever the Government may be, there should be active promotion of inter-change of visits between that region and the rest of the country. I am sorry to say that many Ministers do not visit this region. Many Ministers perhaps have not seen Mizoram, for instance. It is not something which can be tackled only at the Government level. Tourism must be developed. Communications must be improved.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS (Assam): Some of the Ministers have not visited even Assam.

SHRI K. C. PANT: For that matter, some Ministers have not seen even Chandigarh.

SHRI L. R. NAIK (Karnataka): Have you visited that area?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Certainly, I have visited it. I say all this not by way of criticism. I say this because I feel that people in this area feel isolated. I know that they feel neglected. I know that in Mizoram the word for an Indian is outsider. That is the normal way in which they refer to an Indian. It is very easy to blame them for this. But we have a responsibility to get closer to them in order to understand them. That responsibility is more of ours than theirs because they are in a cut-off region, they are in an isolated region. Therefore, Sir, without going into this aspect further, I would like to ask specifically about one question which has been raised earlier. That is, what is being done about the harnessing of the Brahmaputra as a total concept because it will change the economic face of the entire region. There was a Master Plan. I would like to know whether the Government has given any attention to this Master Plan and whether anything is being done about this. This is my specific second question.

Sir, I am glad that a Committee has been formed at Delhi, a Committee of Ministers, to look into the problems of that region. I should like to make a suggestion that the Governor of the North-Eastern Region should also be associated with this Committee. He should be called from time to time because he is a common Governor of all the States in the region. He is the Chairman of the North-Eastern Council and, therefore, his association will make this Committee of Ministers understand the problems much more clearly than otherwise.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: But not the present Governor.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not talking about personalities. I am talking

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about institutions. I do not share my friend's bad opinion about the present deteriorated,

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: But under his regime, the things have deteriorated.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So, let us agree to differ. Sir, the other point is 'his. Committees are all right. But the real issue is as to how much more money is the Government prepared to give to the Region and how is the Region able to absorb the extra money which is allotted to it, and to what extent is the infrastructure ready to absorb more resources. My own feeling is j that committees solve the problem only to a certain extent. But more | resources need to be allotted to that area.

Sir, my friends have referred to a number of questions. I would like to refer to one other general question that a number of Inter-State boundary disputes have been hanging fire for a number of years. And, I think, that in the present disturbed situation, it is necessary that the Government's attention should go to these outstanding problems lest at some point of time they should add to the general turmoil and confusion in that area. The sooner these problems are tackled, the better it is for that region. And, I think, the various Chief Ministers will help in this process if they are approached by the Government at this stage. Recently, Sir, I understand that there was an exchange of fire between Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh over a border issue. You yourself know, Sir, from your own experience that there are border issues which are outstanding. I know the complications but, I think, these problems should not be allowed to hang fire for so long that they explode into violence on either side and then engulf the entire region.

Now, on Mizoram, I would like to know whether any pockets of insurgents are left in Burma still and if so, the number of these who are still in Burma. And also I would like to

know the number of persons in different States who are still taking to arms and whtr are stm wedded to the idea of violent infutrectian against this country.

Sir, ori" the question of Assam and Meghalaya, I would not like to go into the foreigners' question here. That issue has been debated here separately. But I would like to point out that the trouble in Assam has added a totally new dimension to the problems of this region. As I said earlier, this region has faced many problems since independence. But over the years, specially after the creation of separate States, things had settled down and there was a distinct improvement in the atmosphere. But now with the turmoil in Assam, a new dimension has been added to the problem of the entire region. Assam has always been a bed-rock of nationalist sentiment in that region. Assam has been in the mainstream of the national struggle for Independence. Assam has thrown up many all-India leaders. And now with the turbulence in Assam, the problems have become more complicated. Therefore, the new wind of destabilisation which has now become evident in Assam must be checked before it becomes a whirlwind which involves the entire region. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, it would be dangerous to be complacent about the developing situation in the North-Eastern area today and it is vital, absolutely vital, that the Government must bend its total energies to sort out the problems of Assam and the entire region quickly and as there is a good amount of response from the students and others there, one must take full advantage of that to see that the situation is not allowed to go on deteriorating over a period of time. The economic blockade in Bengal is a most unfortunate development and it must be condemned because it adds an unnecessary irritant to the situation. I hope that all right-thinking people will condemn it both in Assam and Bengal and all same elements will see that this kind of a thing is not allowed to happen and

[Shri K. C. Pant J.]

that there are no repercussions in Assam. I would appeal to the people of Assam not to allow this particular incident to exacerbate the feelings in Assam at this particular delicate moment.

Sir, the other day I read that in Tripura also a movement to expel foreigners has started. This again has a dangerous potential and one must see that the Government of Tripura and the people of Tripura are helped, whatever the political complexion of the Government there at this particular moment. Time, to see that this problem also does not add to the general confusion in that area, which is growing.

So, Sir, I come to a few specific questions. The first of these is related to China. I think the Minister of State did not answer this question though Mr. Bhattacharya asked this question very specifically, and it is an important question. China had been giving training to various insurgents and had been giving arms to them. Is China continuing to do this even after they have said that they want to improve their relations with India? Are they continuing to do it or not? This is a vital question from the answer to which we can judge the general approach of China towards this country and find out whether there has been any change corresponding to the professions of friendship, which we would like to think are correct. The other question is...

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA:
Bangladesh also.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, though Bangladesh is of a different category, if I may say so. (Interruptions),

Sir, the other question is and I am sorry to say that that question has perhaps not been fully appreciated by the hon. Minister, Mr. Makwana, that for the first time perhaps the various rebel movements in the North-East are seeking a focal point in Assam, a

certain group in this movement in Assam. It is a small group and it should not be confused with the general movement at all. It would be a folly to do so and it would be twisting the whole perspective, if one did so. It is a small group and this group is trying to establish contact with other secessionist groups, however small they are, in other States. I think the Government will not only take cognisance of this thing but will do something about it because, as I said earlier, if this spreads to Assam the situation becomes far more uncontrollable. *(Time bell rings)* Sir, you have rung the bell and I do not want to exceed the time. Concretely speaking, may I ask, has the Government thought of any initiatives, plan of action or blueprint of action to approach the problems of the North East, in particular this present turmoil because from what I have heard in the replies given to the questions so far, there is no glimmer of a policy, there is no apparent appreciation of the seriousness of the situation and the need to take the House and the country into confidence, that the Government intends to approach the problem in a certain manner? There is so much anxiety in the whole country today on this question that a clear answer on this point will be a source of great satisfaction to the country. Thank you.

गृह मंत्री (जानकी जैल सिंह) :
सम्माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं दूसरे
हाऊस में रहा, वहाँ भी कुछ कार्यक्रम
जरूरी था इसलिए मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट
यहाँ रहे हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि
उन्होंने काफी मैम्बर साहबान की बातों
को सुनने के बाद उनका जवाब भी कुछ
दिया है। तो मैं चूँकि उन के साथ कोई
लम्बी बात नहीं कर पाया, मुझे मालूम
नहीं कि कौन-कौन सी बातों का वह
जवाब दे पाए हैं।

श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य : जवाब बिल्कुल
ना-माकूल है। कोई जवाब नहीं है...

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : माकूलियत और ना-माकूलियत जो है, वह समझने से समझी जाती है ।

श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य : यहां सब समझदार आदमी बैठे हैं, कोई सेटिस-फाइड नहीं है। आप यह न समझिए कि समझ में नहीं आता ।

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : मैं आप को माकूल आदमी समझता हूं ; सब को माकूल समझता हूं लेकिन किसी आदमी की बात को माकूल समझना, किसी की बात को ना-माकूल समझना यह अपने-अपने इरादे की बात होती है। जहां आपकी ज्यादा मोहब्बत होती है वहां उसको आप ज्यादा माकूल समझते हैं

श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य : हमारा पाक इरादा है, नापाक किसी का नहीं है ।

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन के सम्बन्ध में हमारे आनरेबल मैम्बर साहबान ने बहुत अनमोल विचार दिए हैं और उन विचारों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि एक बात पर हम सब इतिफाक करते हैं कि वहां की हालत को बिगड़ने न दिया जाए और उनके मन में यह भावना पैदा करने वाली शक्तियां कि वे इस रीजन से जो बाहर के लोग हैं उनको विदेशी समझना शुरू कर दें, ये ताकतें वहां काम न करें। आप जानते हैं कि वहां पर कई बार इन बातों पर आन्दोलन भी चला है और जैसा पन्त जी ने अभी-अभी फरमाया कि वहां कुछ छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स बना कर उनके सेंटिमेंट को सेटिस्फाई किया, और उससे कुछ देर काफी आराम रहा, मगर इस का जो पमनिन्ट हल है वह तभी हो सकता है कि हम वहां की ट्राइबल एरियाज और ट्राइब्स के जितने रस्म व रिवाजों हैं, जो

उन का कल्चर है, उस के लिए हम उनको गारण्टी दें कि उन को बर्बाद नहीं होने दिया जाएगा और जो मुद्दत से असम में रहते हैं, ख्वाह वे बंगाली हैं या किसी और प्रांत से गए हैं उन को वहां रहने की पूरी सुविधा मिले और वे लोग मिल जुल कर रह सकें। यह जो हमारा बांडर है यह बड़ा सेंसिटिव बांडर है, जंगलात की वजह है और पहाड़ों की वजह है, उस में दीवार बनाना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है। बांडर को स्ट्रेन्गथेन करने के लिए हम पहले से दुगुनी फोर्स लगायेंगे यह फैसला हमने लिया है, हम ने कुछ कम्पनीज को भेज भी दिया है और कुछ को हम और भेज रहे हैं ताकि इस बात के लिए बेफिक्र हो जाएं कि वहां से लोग न जाएं। इन्टर-नेशनल पोजिशन को हम ज्यादा छेड़ना नहीं चाहते। उनका बड़ा सेंसिटिव मामला है। आपको मालूम है, और जैसा कि उन्होंने चाइना का जिक्र किया तो चाइना के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकों में अच्छे हुए हैं—पन्त जी का खयाल है कि अच्छे हुए—मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि बुरे नहीं हुए। मगर कोई बहुत मित्रता की भावना भी पैदा नहीं हुई। जो शस्त्र पकड़े जाते हैं उनमें से काफी तादाद यू० एस० ए० के बने हुए की होती है और कुछ तादाद उन शस्त्रों की होती है जो चाइना के बने हुए होते हैं और अब भी चिटगांव हिल में कुछ लोग बैठे हुए हैं और बंगलादेश के इलाके में भी हैं। मगर उन को जो तरगीब देने वाले हैं वे और देश के लोग हैं। तो ऐसी बातों को हम ध्यान में जरूर रखें, लेकिन क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूं कि इन्टरनेशनल पोजीशन में कड़वापन न आये इसलिए हम इन बातों को बहुत उछालते नहीं। इतना भरोसा दिलाता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में एलर्ट है। अच्छे तरह सचेत है कि कोई भी चीज उधर से न आये। उपसभापति जी और आनरेबल मैम्बरान मेरी बात से इतिफाक करेंगे आजकल हमला करने का तरीका बदल चुका है। आज घावा करने के बजाय, हमला

[ज्ञानी जल सिंह]

करने के बजाय मित्रता कर के, कुछ लोगों को भेज कर, प्रोपेगंडा करके, लिटरेचर भेज कर अपना प्रभाव डाला जाता है। आसाम में मैं चार दिन रहा। वहाँ मुझे एक मोहमदन मिला। उसने मुझ से पूछा कि आप उदू जानते हैं मैंने कहा जानता हूँ तो उसने कहा कि मैं एक बात बताता हूँ, उसी में सब कुछ आ जायेगा। मैंने कहा क्या तो उसने कहा :—

“जुलम का मारा इन्सान तो बच सकता है,

मगर ये मुहब्बत से मिटाते हैं,
गजब करते हैं।”

मैंने कहा कि क्या मतलब है। तो उसने कहा कि हमारे ऊपर कोई फौजी हमला नहीं हो रहा है, हम को कमजोर करने के लिए कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं है जो दिखाई दे, लेकिन ऐसी सरलता से, ऐसी बारीकी से हमारे दिमागों को बदलने के लिए विदेशी ताकतें असरन्दाज हो रही हैं, कि उनसे आपको होशियार होना चाहिए। बहुत से मेम्बरान ने इसी तरह का अन्देशा बताया। मैं यह बात सरकार की तरफ से नहीं कह रहा, यह बात उन्होंने मुझे बताई और वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ।

पन्त जी ने इस बात का ब्योरा मांगा था कि मिशनरी कितने लोग हैं। पहले पन्त जी ने बहुत खूबसूरत शब्दों में कहा कि हम धर्म-निरपेक्ष हैं, कोई भी विचार अपने रखे उसको रखने की छूट देते हैं, फिर दुबारा पूछ लिया कि मिशनरी कितने हैं। इससे यह शुबहा पैदा होता है कि हमें मिशनरियों पर कोई शक है। हमें शक नहीं है कि

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उपसभापति जी, शायद भंखी जी को गलतफहमी है। मैंने खूबसूरत लफ्जों के बाद फारेन मिशनरीज का जिक्र किया।

ज्ञानी जल सिंह : आपने फारेन मिशनरीज कहा। यह स्लिप आफ टंग है कि मैं फारेन मिशनरी नहीं कह सका, भावना आपकी यही थी, हिन्दुस्तानी मिशनरी के लिए नहीं थी। मैं आप की याद के लिए बताये देता हूँ कि 1 जनवरी, 1979 को आसाम में 26, मेघालय में 90, नागालैंड में 2, मिजोरम में 1—यह तो नार्थ-ईस्टर्न इंडिया के बारे में है। हिन्दुस्तान में 2212 फारेन मिशनरी हैं, जो कामनवेल्थ कन्ट्रीज से नहीं हैं और जो कामनवेल्थ कन्ट्रीज से आते हैं वे 1244 हैं। अब आप जानते हैं कि जिन मुल्कों में ग्राज क्रिश्चियनिटी का प्रभाव है वे मुल्क बहुत अमीर हैं और अमीर मुल्क अपने मिशन की सहायता भी करते हैं, अस्पताल चलाते हैं, स्कूल चलाते हैं और बीमारी में इलाज करने के लिए शरीरों की सहायता भी करते हैं। यही बजह थी कि क्रिश्चियनिटी का प्रभाव वहाँ पर हुआ। मगर इस बात के लिए भारत सरकार को कोई शिकायत नहीं है। क्रिश्चियन्स जितने भी हैं व्वाह वे प्रोटेस्टेंट हैं या वे कैथोलिक हैं, दोनों किस्म के जो चर्च हैं इंडिया में उनमें किसी किस्म का भारत सरकार को शक नहीं है, शुबहा नहीं है, उनका प्रचार खुला होता रहता है, होता रहे लेकिन एक बात जो आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कही कि हम को इन की गिनती कम करनी चाहिए, इस के लिए मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसा करने से कुछ कांफ्लिकेशन्स पैदा हो सकते हैं। लेकिन

और आये नहीं और दूसरों के आने की जरूरत भी नहीं है ऐसा हम समझते हैं, लेकिन यहां से निकालने की जरूरत भी नहीं है। लेकिन जो सहायता उनको मिलती है उसको रेगुलराइज किया जाए ऐसे ढंग से कि वह तामीरी कामों में लगे। उनके मजहूबी इदारों के लिए या एजुकेशनल इदारों के लिये जो खर्च वह करते हैं वह होता रहे, हम उस में रुकावट न बनें, लेकिन उस की आड़ में वह कोई जहरीली बात न कर सकें इसकी जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए हम कोई रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं उनके भले ही एख्तिलाफ हों आपस में, मगर इस मामले को एक कोमी मसला समझ कर ठंडे दिलों दिमाग से उनको काम करना चाहिए। सरकार का भी फर्ज है कि हम आप का कोआपरेशन लें और अपोजीशन के नेताओं का भी फर्ज है कि वह हमको कोआपरेशन दें। अब थोड़ा बहुत जो एजीटेशन चल रहा है और उसमें काउन्टर एजीटेशन भी चल रहा है, तो हम महसूस करते हैं कि इन दोनों किस्मों के एजीटेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। भारत सरकार हर समय उनकी सहायता के लिए तैयार है। उनकी गलतफहमियों को दूर करने के लिए तैयार है। आपस में बैठ कर बात करें तो भी हम तैयार हैं और इसके लिए मैं मशकूर हूं पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का कि उन्होंने इस मामले में भारत सरकार का मुकम्मल समर्थन किया है। लेकिन जनता पार्टी से मेरी मुहब्बताना प्रार्थना है कि वह भी इस बात में हमारी सहायता करे। वह जरा रिजर्व रहे है। रिजर्व होने से दोनों दोस्त नहीं बन सकते। वह जरा खुल कर ही आये जो अच्छा है क्योंकि जब कोई कोमी काज हो तो उसमें किसी किस्म की कमजोरी नहीं रहनी चाहिए। मैं इतना कह कर आप से इजाजत लेता हूं। जय हिन्द।

1 SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Mr. I Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, the dimensions of the problem are MI decreasing but increasing and in the North East what is coming up more and more is the will to defy with greater vigour the Union Government's policies. I agree that those policies to day are those of peace and integration. But the Union Government should be well aware of what is coming. Why do I say so? I say that because evidence of it is found in the total isolation of all the national parties and the local leaders in Naga-land, Manipur, Mizoram and even in Assam now. The hon. Home Minister is well aware of it. An idea runs very deep in Assam and Manipur that they are a colony of the Indian Republic. This is being freely talked about in both the States. All this I have quoted from the *Indian Express* of only 10 days ago when their special correspondent visited those States.

The first thing I want to say is, after all somebody has to bear the responsibility for this.

For the last three decades and three years, our country has been independent. The Congress Party has been ruling; the Janata Party has been ruling; and then after that there was an interim Government. For 33 years we have ruled this area in a manner that it has got more deeply ingrained in those people that they are » colony and that India is not looking after them. If I This is something which our Government has to answer for through deeds. Then, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister, who was not here, that the problem is not so simple. Appeals will not do. The problem has been running sore. It is true that during the rule of the last but one Government, that is, the Congress

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand] Government things had been better in certain measures. But in terms of national integration, in terms of looking after the sensitive areas, that is the North-East, the record is very bad, very bleak. That record you have inherited. And after inheriting that record you have tried to make some attempt to defuse the situation, to attend seriously to these areas in order to work out some sort of consensus. But please do not be complacent. Things are not going to be rosy.

The hon. Home Minister was not here when Mr. Kalraj Mishra spoke. He spat all venom. I am saying this with all responsibility. He was stressing for 1951 as the cut-off point. At a meeting of all party leaders called by the Prime Minister recently the consensus emerged as 1971. Although this consensus has no scientific rationale, no scientific basis, for the sake of agreement, except the Janata Party—I would say except the RSS-Jana Sangh part of the Janata Party—we veered round 1971 in order to take the country forward.

Now Mr. Kalraj Mishra has said that 1951 should be the basis. Now, I ask why should 1977 not be the basis when two elections took place in 1977 on the basis of electoral lists, both Lok Sabha and the State Assembly. Now that Assam also has been drawn into the vortex of this movement over the last two months calls for serious attention. Therefore, I want the hon. Home Minister either to contradict or confirm the statement printed in the *Dainik Basumati* of West Bengal, the statement of Com. Nripen Chakraborty, the Chief Minister of Tripura. He said that while he was at Delhi recently, in his talks with the Prime Minister, the latter specifically named RSS as the force behind this agitation. I want him either to deny or confirm this. And if he keeps in mind what Mr. Kalraj Mishra has said he cannot go away from here with complacent appeals

to the goodwill of the Janata Party. You should know these people for what they are. This is my first question.

Mr. Kalraj Mishra talked of KGB and CIA in the same breath. This is the dirty trick of all those who want to hide the shameful faces of the foreign forces which are out to disrupt our country, which from the very inception of this country have been there to disrupt and to partition our country. They were not satisfied with the first partition of the country into Bangladesh, East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Why I am raising this question is because the Coupland Plan is well known because the attempts of the Americans and the Chinese to have access to the Bay of Bengal, a government near the sea, a government which will be anti-India has failed. Bangladesh did not fall into the trap. Bangladesh has not fulfilled their aspiration. Despite several reversals the pro-Mujib forces in Bangladesh, the Awami League, still continue to dominate the political situation in Bangladesh; they are favourably disposed towards India. And it is in this context that the imperialist conspiracy has gone further ahead. I want to ask the hon. Home Minister whether he is not aware of the visit of Mr. Goheen, Ambassador of America, to this region along with the CIA agents? Is he not aware that his visit has led Assam into the vortex of this trouble. Therefore, it is no use mixing up issues, the KGB and others. What is the record of the CIA in this country? What is their record in relation to Kashmir itself, in relation to Goa or other places? Sir, Russia is one country which has stood by us in defence of our sovereignty, in the defence of national integration. Now the Chinese have joined the imperialists to disintegrate our country & cause a big country if it remains as it is cannot be swallowed. "Hien, Sir" he talked of deploring the movement and the countermovement. I want to ask him: who launched the movement?

ment? Is it that the Congress (I) Party itself continues to indulge in a sort of movement which was denounced by the Prime Minister herself—obliquely denounced, I would say, not openly—two days back and the next day the Congress (I) youth wing with Subroto Mukherjee and others, organised a still bigger movement there! Now, will the Congress(I) give up this situation of hunting with the hounds and running with the hare—whatever be the phrase? Is it the Congress (I) in Assam which is trying to support these tendencies vociferously and chauvinistically and it is the Congress (I) in West Bengal which is trying to overcome . . . (Interruptions) I am saying with all responsibility and I would not like these interruptions.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: It is not true.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: It is true looking at the way you came to instal your Government for a narrow gain. I repeat that the Congress(I) is playing one game in Assam and another in West Bengal. It is trying to be chauvinistic in Assam because this State has great democratic traditions with strong left movements. This State uptill now had no counter-agitation. This is a State where despite the left government, despite the CPI and CPM forces, despite the Bengalis being the targets of the Assamese, there was no counter-movement. We did not find a counter-movement there. Now which are the force in Delhi behind this movement? Obviously it cannot be Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Which are the forces within the Congress(I) which are going to split the party into four factions on certain questions and two on the sensitive question of defusing the situation? When in all seriousness attempts have been made both by the Prime Minister and Giani Zail Singh, the Home Minister, to defuse the situation, what are the forces in Delhi—the Home Ministry must be

knowing—within the ruling party which are instigating the youth wing forces of West Bengal to change the situation worse. In this situation, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister whether he is prepared to clearly come forward—because in this House there was contradiction; whatever consensus has been reached has been, largely because the Prime Minister called the Opposition leaders and other party leaders—with concrete steps he propose to take to build up on that consensus, to carry that consensus forward, to see to it that without mincing words those who are responsible, whether they are in the Congress (I) or the RSS, who are out to disrupt are squarely denounced so that this northeastern situation which is full of dangerous propensities and possibilities is not further worsened.

Now my specific questions are: (1) Does the hon. Home Minister stand for what has appeared in *Basumati*, that the Prime Minister herself named the RSS as the organisation behind it, while talking to the Chief Minister of Tripura. (2) Is the Home Minister—he may not go into details—prepared to make a statement as to which foreign powers and which foreign agencies are actively involved in it so that the attempts of all such people who are all out to disrupt the country are foiled. Is he prepared to name them? I am not for creating bad relations or for worsening the relations. But the question involved is that there is an attempt to disintegrate the country. So name the powers and agencies who are out to disintegrate our country in a manner even the people of Assam would not like because Assam, as was correctly put by a previous speaker, gave very big leaders to the nation. Assam has never been affected by the type of secession movement which is carried out in other places. If that is so, why is it that this has caught up in Assam? Who are the people behind this in Assam? Which are the forces even trying to get the Assam youth to their training camps outside? Whence it to

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand] one country or another, we would like to know who they are.

Lastly J would say: Is the Minister prepared to name the forces in Delhi which are instigating the forces in West Bengal—within his party—with a very base motive? I must spell it out. The motive is to create a law and order situation in West Bengal and to create conditions where the West Bengal left front Government, the present forward-looking Government the pro-people Government, after the Assembly elections in nine States is over, can also be toppled. This is a dirty game. Now is he prepared to name the forces and guarantee that such dirty games which go at the very root of integration of the country will be foiled.

श्री जगजीत सिंह : श्रीमन्, सम्मानित उपसभापति जी, कामरेड जी ने यह बात कही है कि कांग्रेस-आई दो तरह का खेल खेल रही है। पहली बात तो मुझे कामरेड जी की समझ में नहीं आई कि कांग्रेस-आई दो तरह का खेल असल में और वेस्ट बंगाल में कैसे खेल रही है। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा, उसका क्या सबूत है, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। लेकिन अगर पार्टी की बात थी तो उसको पार्टी के साथ ही उठाया जाना चाहिए था। सरकार से उन्होंने जो बातें पूछी हैं मैं उनको बता सकता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात तो सी० पी० आई० वालों के साथ है कि वे दो तरह का खेल खेल सकते हैं। हमारे हिस्से में यह बात नहीं आती है।

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : हमारे हिस्से में यह बात कहां आती है. . . (Interruptions)
श्री जगजीत सिंह : मैं अभी बता देता हूँ। जब हिन्दुस्तान में इमरजेंसी थी तो सी० पी० आई० वाले हमारे साथ थे, लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी का राज आया तो उनके साथ हो गये।

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : हम जनता पार्टी के खिलाफ थे। हम इमरजेंसी की ज्यादतियों के कारण आपके खिलाफ हुए।
We attacked them always.

श्री जगजीत सिंह : कामरेड जी, अगर आप हमसे पहले ही अलग हो जाते तो हम मानते। इलेक्शन में आप हमारे साथ रहे। एसेम्बली का, पार्लियामेंट का, इलेक्शन आपने हमारे साथ लड़ा। बीस सूची कार्यक्रम में आप हमारे साथ थे।

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : जब आपने जबरदस्ती नसबन्दी करनी शुरू की और मकानों को गिराना शुरू किया तब हम आपसे दूर हो गये। आडवानी जी, चाहे जो कुछ भी कहें, आप हमारा रिकार्ड देख सकते हैं। मैं इसी हाउस में था।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवानी : हम तो ज्यादतियों के शिकार थे।

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Why is he side-tracking?

SHRI SYED SHAHEDULLAH (West Bengal): How does he absolve himself of his responsibility towards Mr. Subrata Mukherjee, so long as he is the leader of the Congress (I) there?

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: What a compliment from the RSS to the Congress (I).

श्री जगजीत सिंह : मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि मेरी बात का असर अनिरेबल मेम्बरों पर क्या पड़ता है और क्या नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन अगर आप कहें कि मैं आप से कुछ सीखा हूँ तो यह दो तरह की बात होगी और शायद आप से ही सीखा हूंगा।

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : आप सी बड़े उस्ताद हैं. . . (Interruptions)

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : कामरेड जी, अब इस बात को छाड़ दोजिए । मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहता हूँ कि हम दो तरह का खेल बिलकुल नहीं खेल रहे हैं । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल भी स्टेटमेंट दिया था और आज भी लोग सभा में स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई ऐसा एजेंटेशन हो । हम समझते हैं कि एजेंटेशन की वजह से हालात बिगड़ते हैं और दूसरी कम्प्लोकेशन्स पैदा होती हैं । मगर आपने फरमाया कि बंगालियों की तरफ से जो उनकी भावनायें हैं, आसाम के मूवमेंट के संबंध में, उन पर उसका असर पड़ रहा है, जो नेचुरल है । उसके लिए बंगालियों को ये जो कुछ बातें हैं कहनी पड़ती हैं । आप जानते हैं कि श्री ज्योति बसु ने अपनी एसेम्बली में एक रिजोल्यूशन पास करवाया । वहां पर उनकी मेजरिटी थी । वह रिजोल्यूशन प्राइवेट मेम्बर का वह पास नहीं हो सकता था । लेकिन उस रिजोल्यूशन के अक्षरों को आप पढ़ें । वहां पर श्री ज्योति बसु ने क्या स्टेटमेंट दिया है ? उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस-आई का काज तो दुरुस्त है, लेकिन उसका तरीका ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : आपकी यह बात समझ में नहीं आई कि रिजोल्यूशन उन्होंने पास करवाया है या नहीं करवाया है ?

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : पास करवाया है :

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand, please do not interrupt. We have non-official business to attend to, after all.

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : अगर किसी प्राइवेट बिल को कोई हुक्मरान पार्टी नहीं चाहती तो वह बिल पास नहीं हो सकता । वह पास

नहीं हो सकता था जब कि उनकी मेजरिटी थी । अगर उनकी इच्छा के खिलाफ हुआ होता वह नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन समझा जाता । मैं उनको बुरा नहीं समझता । उन्होंने अपनी भावना प्रकट की । ठीक है । अब वे भी इस बात को ठीक मानते हैं । काज उनका दुरुस्त है । लेकिन हर इंसान को, हर पार्टी को, हर गिरोहों को अपने खयालात, अपने विचार प्रकट करने का शांति मय ढंग से हक है । लेकिन उसमें वाइलेंस नहीं होना चाहिए, गड़बड़ नहीं होनी चाहिए, तोड़-फोड़ नहीं होनी चाहिए । यह बात हम भी मानते हैं कि तोड़-फोड़ नहीं होनी चाहिए, कोई गड़बड़ नहीं होनी चाहिए । अब यह जो आसाम ट्रिब्यून का दफ्तर था, जिस जगह पर वहां आग लगी, अखबारों में यह खबर आई है तो उसकी सब निन्दा करते हैं, हम भी निन्दा करते हैं कि ऐसा वाक्या नहीं होना चाहिए । यदि कोई सरकार एजेंटेशन करवाने का इरादा रखती हो वह बात आप तब समझ सकते हैं जब कि खुदा आपको भी कभी इसका मौका दें—लेकिन शायद उस तरफ से आपको कभी मौका तो नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : हम जहां हैं वहीं रहेंगे ।

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : तो आप समझ सकेंगे कि हम खुद एजेंटेशन कभी नहीं करवाते । उन्होंने कहा कि मि ० गोहीन सी ० आई ० ए ० एजेंटों के साथ दोरा करते रहे । तो कामरेड जी को भी मालूम है, हमको भी मालूम है और दूसरे मेम्बरों को भी मालूम है कि वह दोरा करते रहे और दोरा किस तरह से करते रहे हैं इस सिलसिले में मैं ने पहले कहा था कि अब कोई मुल्क दूसरे मुल्क पर फौजी धावा करने की हिम्मत नहीं करता । जो कुछ भी करता है वड़े प्यार मुहब्बत से, ढंग से करता है, प्रेरणा से करता है, लिटरेचर तक्सीम करता है, पैसे तक्सीम करता है, अपने एजेंट बनाता है सारा कुछ करता है । अब

[ज्ञानी जैल सिंह]

आप पृष्ठ रहे हैं कि आप क्लियर करो कि वे कौन सी ताकतें हैं जो इस जगह को बेचैन रखना चाहती हैं। यह अब क्लियर हो गया है। मैं इतना जरूर कहता हूँ कि सोवियत रूस इन ताकतों में नहीं है जो यहां पर डिस्ट्रेंस पैदा करना चाहते हैं। और ऐसे हमारे मित्र मुल्क हैं जो दखल नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

एक बात जो मुझे हैरानी से सुननी पड़ी कामरेड जी की जुबान से वह यह कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। 30 साल हो गये, सरकार ने अभी तक इस समस्या के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहता हूँ कि इस समस्या में अगर 30 सालों के दौरान सरकार सचेत होकर, मुनासिब ढंग से मद्दालखत करके उन लोगों के पास नहीं जाती, अमन और शांति के लिए सही उपाय नहीं करती तो वहां की बरबादियों का कोई अन्त नहीं रहता। यह सब कुछ अमन शांति से चल रहा है और उस वजह से चल रहा है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस की सरकार ने मुअस्सर कदम उठाये और सब लोगों को एक सा टूट किया और सब के साथ एक जैसा व्यवहार किया। इस वजह से लोग शांति से चल रहे हैं। ये जो एजीटेशन होते हैं वह अकेले आसाम में ही नहीं होते और जगह पर भी हो सकते हैं। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है कि सरकार ने गम्भीरता से इसके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला है। और तो कुछ कहा नहीं। एक बात मुझे पता चली कि मनीपुर के मुख्य मंत्री . . .

श्री जगजीत सिंह आनन्द : मैंने त्रिपुरा का रेज किया था।

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : जो है उन्होंने कोई स्टेटमेंट दिया है। तो वह 6-3-80 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में आया और उसका कन्ट्रा-डिक्शन भी उन्होंने दे दिया है कि उन्होंने

कोई ऐसा स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया है। इस बात के लिए कोई चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए।

जो बात आप त्रिपुरा की कह रहे हैं उसके लिए हम देख लेंगे। हमको वह रिकार्ड में नहीं मिला कि वह स्टेटमेंट किस वजह से आया और किस वजह से नहीं आया।

उपसभापति जी, ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के सम्बन्ध में पंत जी ने कहा था। उस वक्त मुझे याद नहीं रहा था। पंत जी इस चीज को डील करते रहे हैं, वहां जाते आते रहे हैं। उनको इस बारे में बहुत जानकारी है। तो वह जो डवलपमेंट के लिए प्रोजेक्ट बना था उस पर काम चालू नहीं हो सका क्योंकि वहां पर अशांति है। वहां पर पूरी तरह से शांति होने पर ही काम चलेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस स्कीम की रद्द नहीं किया गया। उस पर सरकार इंतजाम कर रही है।

श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य : यह तो अंडा पहले या मुर्गी पहले वाली बात हो गई। यह बात कोई समझ में नहीं आई। अंडा पहले या मुर्गी पहले, यह कोई सवाल नहीं हुआ।

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : उपसभापति जी, यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है अंडा पहले या मुर्गी पहले का सवाल बड़ी मुद्दों से चला आ रहा है। अब तक कोई प्रिंसिपल इसका जवाब नहीं दे सका। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई जवाब दे सकते हों तो हम भी उनसे सीख लेंगे। हम भी कहना शुरू कर देंगे कि अंडा पहले हुआ या मुर्गी पहले हुई।

श्री जी० सी० भट्टाचार्य : यह तो आपको सम्भालना है, आपको जवाब देना है।

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : आपकी महरबानी से हम भी सम्भाल लेंगे। लेकिन अब तक

इसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिल सका । न कोई कह सकता है कि मुर्गी पहले हुई और न कोई कह सकता है कि अंडा पहले हुआ । इंटरस्टेट बाउंडरी का सवाल पंत जी ने उठाया था । यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । जब वे सरकार में थे उनको मालूम है कि इस मामले को कई बार सुलझाने की कोशिश की गई और अब तक हम सुलझा रहे हैं । लेकिन नागालैंड का कोई झगड़ा हो गया था, उन्होंने कहा कि अरुणाचल का कोई झगड़ा हो गया था । वह बहुत मामूली था अब बात सम्भल गई है । दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों से बातचीत चल रही है । उस मामले में मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि चिंता की कोई बात नहीं है । वह मामला एमीकेबली निपट जाएगा ।

SHRi LALSAWIA (Mizoram): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this chance to speak. Our subject today is very sensitive and, therefore, I would not say many things. But I would like to make some points about Mizoram, first of all.

We all know that Mizoram is very far from Delhi. Most of us do not know the root of the trouble there. First of all I would like to mention that it was due to the negligence during the famine that took place in 1960. The people not only felt the negligence, but the negligence still continues. At that time there was no proper contact between the Centre and the State. From that time this uprising came into being. Unfortunately, the Centre took a wrong step by rendering the Army people to Mizoram. They committed all sorts of atrocities. It is unimaginable how these took place. Many villages were shifted and groping was done there. When a village was shifted, the Army people did not allow the poor village people to carry with them their paddy, clothing, etc. They were not allowed to take anything. They were shifted to other villages 30 or 20 miles away at gun

points. They lost all their belongings, which means that they had to start their lives from the beginning. This was worse than even death. I do not think this has ever been experienced in any part of India.

Here we talk of atrocities in many places. I have been keeping quiet listening to these because all these atrocities which had been mentioned here in this House are nothing in comparison with the atrocities we had in our place. Of course, to these atrocities we were used. We were used to them and whenever it happened here and there we did not do anything and we could not do anything because the Government never took care of us. Till today, there has never been any inquiry. It is always stated from the Government side that all these incidents had been caused by the MNF; but it had never been proved. Regarding the secessionist movement also, mention has been made of Mizo-ram. But, in the case of Mizoram, the leader of the underground movement, Mr. Laldenga is here now in Delhi and he is kept as a hostage waiting for talks with the Prime Minister which we feel should be held as early as possible, I understand that his cases were also to be withdrawn. I do not know how far they have been withdrawn, I was told that he is still going to the court. Regarding our present Chief Minister, my friend, Mr Rabi Ray, made a mention of his loyalty. Of course, he was a brigadier in the army and he should have been loyal. But, when he came out, when he came to Mizoram, he had a soft corner for the MNF people. He started the Human Rights Committee. He formed the Human Rights Committee of which I was also a member. Then he did very well. But, when the emergency came, he was arrested. When I asked as to why he was arrested, I was told that he was the man who encouraged Laldenga who came to India for peace talks, not to put down arms and, most probably, that was his loyalty. And, Sir, he submitted as the President of the Human Rights Com-

[Shri Lalsawia] mittee many cases of atrocities. Of course, i quite appreciate that. But, in spite of that, his son was in the MNF for a long time. Only recently h_e surrendered and, when the emergency came the brigadier was arrested and was kept in jail. When he came out of the jail, the Janata Government used him to fight against the MNF and, at the same time, his son had already surrendered. That was why he could fight against the MNF. It was in the papers also. The Government has now found a leader who would fight against the MNF. In my opinion, Sir, this MNF movement cannot be stopped or this sort of a movement cannot be stopped by a strong-arm policy.

Just one minute. There j_s a great necessity now for a talk with the Prime Minister. Yesterday also we tried to meet the Prime Minister to initiate talks w_{ith} Mr. Laldenga. But up till now we cannot meet the Prime Minister. So I would like to request the Home Minister also to meet Mr. Laldenga. If the talk is still suspended like this, s_{ome} obstruction also may come into being again, because last time there was a talk and it was sabotaged. It is Brig. T. Sailo who recommended to th_e Government to snap off the talk. So the Janata Government also stopped talking to him. And up till now there is no talk. My people at home are only waiting for thi_s talk. We want peace, and I do not think there would be any difficulty for the Government also to settle this problem, because it has to be settled within the frame work of the Constitution of India, and for that purpose, Laldenga, the leader of the underground, also came to Delhi a long time ago, and now he is still waiting. He i_s also very restless now, because the talk has not yet started. If he is still suspicious, why not prove it, why not prove it at once? The Prime Minister already committed that h_e should be sent back if there cannot be any s_{ettle}-ment. So if there cannot be an_y set-

tlement, let him be sent out or let the Government do whatever they wanted to do. But let it be proved soon, otherwise there are some elements who are trying to spoil all these talks which we are very eager j to have.

We have been having curfew also, since last June continuously in Aizawl.

It is a very long curfew—from 9.30 to 5 in the morning. Aizawl is still under curfew. It is the longest curfew in India also. We are still having that. It is up to the Government to see and find whether there can be any solution between th_e M.N.F. and the Government.

One more point I want to raise. The Home Minister stated that there is one foreign missionary in Mizoram, which I am not aware of. I do not know how far he would be able to have influence.

So I would like to request the Home Minister, to see that an early solution may be found by having a dialogue with the present leader of the MNF Mr. Laldenga.

Thank you, Sir.

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : उपसभापति जी मिजोरम के अन्दर भी जिस तरह बाकी स्टेट्स में ग्रुपबंदी, पार्टीबंदी होती है, वहां भी है। लालडेंगा के मुताल्लिक एक बार पहले भी बातचीत हो चुकी और कुछ बातें मानने के बाद फिर बात पूरी नहीं पड़ सकी। वे आजकल नजरबंद नहीं हैं। मगर बड़े आराम से उनको रखा गया है। उनकी इच्छा प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने की हो, तो प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात हो सकती है, उसमें कोई धरक नहीं है, उसमें कोई मंद-भावना नहीं है किसी के मन में, और आनरेबल मंत्री साहबान . . .

SHRI LALSAWIA: He has every desire.

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : आनरेबल मेम्बर के जो जज्बात हैं, मैं उनकी कद्र करता हूँ और चूँकि सब से बड़ी बात तो हमारे सामने यह है कि हमारे देश के साथ भारतीयता की भावना हर नागरिक के मन में हो और अगर वह कोई भी सज्जन हिन्दुस्तानियत में विश्वास रखता है—जरूरी नहीं है कि वह एक पार्टी के साथ संबंधित हो, या रूलिंग पार्टी के ही साथ चलता हो, इसके आगे भी जाने के लिए हम तैयार हैं कि हमारी पार्टी और गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ बेशक रहे—लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को खतरा कहीं नहीं पहुँचना चाहिए । छोटी-छोटी बातें जो होती हैं, लगती तो छोटी हैं, लेकिन बाद में जा कर ये बहुत बड़ी बन जाती हैं । तो मैं चाहूँगा कि आनरेबल साहबान ने जो खयालात प्रगट किए हैं वे हम से मिल भी लें और हम मिलने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री से उनकी मुलाकात कराने की सोचेंगे । हम बहुत खुश होंगे अगर वह रास्ता निकले और वे भी उसी रास्ते पर हिन्दुस्तान की खिदमत कर और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ मिल-जुल कर काम करें ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussions on Calling Attention is over, (Interruptions) Nothing more now. Shri Advani.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED LATHI-CHARGE BY POLICE ON LAWYERS AND JUDGES *in* GWALIOR

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a very shameful incident has happened in Gwalior yesterday. The Home Minister is also here. I am sure that all persons have taken notice of it. I have read the reports in the press this morning and I have inquired from Gwalior also. I have seen the report

that has been given by the Bar Association of Gwalior. They have adopted a resolution in this regard also. A small incident started the whole thing. An advocate named Mr. Garg was called by his undertrial client who was in the judicial lock-up. The client asked, "What about my bail? Has anything happened?" Just this one remark and one question. When the advocate started responding to him, he was abused by a constable there. Then a couple of constables beat him up. Then another colleague of Shri Garg intervened, whereupon both of them were beaten up. Matters had gone this far when a police posse entered the High Court building, went inside the Bar Association and beat up all the lawyers left and right.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even the Judge.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: As many as 25 have been injured, two of them supposedly seriously. I have seen a Gwalior newspaper showing pictures of the lawyers with heads broken lying in hospital. Two Judges sought to intervene. When they intervened, one of them was hit on the wrist. He was hurt. Another Judge, by name Justice Naokar, was threatened with a revolver by a police officer. All this happened in the presence of senior police officers. It is something shameful, something disgraceful and no words can be too strong to condemn this episode. Sir, I was not here yesterday. But I read the reports in the press this morning about what the Prime Minister had said yesterday in reply to a colleague of mine regarding the need for sensitivity. She extolled the virtues of sensitivity without being touchy about it. It was very rightly put. But I wonder if all the sensitivity in the Government has come to be concentrated at the summit, to such an extent that the rest of the Government has become devoid of all sensitivity, all decency and all humanity. Only four or five days back we saw the