of Labour Notification G.S.R. No. 1255, dated the 23rd November, 1974, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. [Placed *in Library. See* No. LT. 8734/74].

Annual Report on the Working of the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Scheme for the year 1972-73

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working of the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Schemes for the year 1972-73 *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8734/ 74.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE QUIT MIZORAM WARNING TO "NON-TRIBALS" BY MIZO NATIONAL FRONT

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) : श्रीमन्, मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाता हूं कि मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट ने जन-जातियों से इतर सभी लोगों को चेतावनी दे दी है कि या तो वे जनवरी, 1975 तक मिजोरम संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को छोड़कर चले जायें अथवा गम्भीर दुष्परिणाम भोगने के लिए तैयार हो जायें जिसके कारण जन-जातियों से इतर निवासियों में भय व्याप्त हो गया है ।

[Mr. Deputy-Chairman in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Sir. according to information received from the Government of Mizoram, printed notices in Mizo, English and Hindi were found In circulation in Aizawl and Lunglei towns on the 1st December, 1974 purporting to have been issued by "on Duty Mizo Army" to the effect that "all Indian nationals now in Mizoram are hereby ordered to leave Mizoram before the 1st January, 1975. The responsibility for violation of this order shall lie upon the defaulter". Some posters were also found warning non-Mizos to quit Mizoram. Chief Minister, Mizoram reviewed situation and issued a public statement on the 6th December warning the Mizo underground that this move would cause considerable harm to Mizos themselves and essential supplies to Mizoram from outside might be affected. He has appealed to the non-Mizos and the public in general to cooperate with the Government and live in peace. Wide publicity has been given to Chief Minister's statement. Police and security forces have been alerted to exercise utmost vigil. Intensive patrolling of vulnerable areas in and around Aizawl and Lunglei and other necessary precautionary arrangements have been made for maintenance of law and order. Government consider that the situation has to be met firmly with the cooperation and understanding of all persons interested in the peaceful and orderly progress of Mizoram.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उप-सभापति महोदय, मिजोरम में शांति बनाये रखना या वहां के विकास की दृष्टि से योजना बनाने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है । हमारे देश का सारा पूर्वांचल प्रदेश एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील क्षेत्र है और उसके साथ जिस प्रकार की नीतियां केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनाई हैं और विशेष रूप से मिजोरम के साथ आसाम सरकार ने जिस प्रकार की नीति अपनाई है उसके परिणामस्वरूप ही आज इस प्रकार की चेतावनी की स्थिति हमारे सामने आई है । मेरा सरकार पर आरोप है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, राजनैतिक स्तर पर और आर्थिक स्तर पर मिजोरम की समस्याओं का निदान करने की दृष्टि से कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जब तक मिजोरम आसाम का भाग था, उन 19 वर्षों के अन्दर कोई भी मंत्री मिजोरम में पैर रखने के लिए भी नहीं गया । यही नहीं कोई विधानसभा का सदस्य या कोई कमेटी भी उस क्षेत्र में नहीं गई और वहां के लोगों के बीच में विचारों का आदन-प्रदान

करने की दृष्टि भी कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया । ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि मानो वह एक अलग भाग हो और भारतवर्ष का क्षेत्र न हो, किसी दुश्मन की टेरेटरी हो । इस प्रकार का तत्कालीन आसाम सरकार का रवैया रहा है । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि 1960-61 में मिजोरम की जो परकेपिटा इनकम थी वह 206 रु० थी और शेष आसाम की परकेपिटा इनकम 315 रु० थी । जब एक ही राज्य के एक हिस्से में इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो और वहां पर इस प्रकार की आर्थिक विषमता हो तो लोगों के अन्दर रोष उत्पन्न नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा । आपको इस बात की भी जानकारी होगी कि वहां पर 54 परसेंट लोग लिट्रेड हैं और वहां की पापुलेशन का 54 परसेंट हिस्सा लिट्रेड हो और वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति इस प्रकार हो तो स्वाभाविक रूप से वहां पर इस प्रकार की भावनाएं भड़कने की गुंजायश होगी ।

मिजोरम की जो वर्तमान गवर्नमेंट है वह न राजनैतिक दृष्टि से न प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से वर्तमान स्थिति को निपटने में सक्षम है । मिजोरम के मुख्य मंत्री ने कलकत्ते में स्टेटमेंट दिया कि मैंने प्रयत्न किया कि ये जो अंडरग्राउण्ड मिज़ोज हैं उनसे किस प्रकार बातचीत करने का प्रयत्न किया जाए लेकिन बातचीत की जो पेशकश थी उसको ठुकरा दिया और उसके बाद दिल्ली में आए, दिल्ली में उनकी क्या बात हुई यह तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे लेकिन मिजोरम की वर्तमान सरकार और खास तौर से वहां के मुख्य मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री से ऊपर जो सरकार चलाने वाले हैं क्या वे इस प्रकार कीसुरक्षा की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे ? जैसा मैंने कहा, मिजोरम में आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है और नवयुवक और विद्यार्थी आज भी जब वे कालेज छोड़ते हैं तो किसी शहर में जाने के बाद उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती इसलिए कालेज छोड़ने के बाद वे जंगल में जाते हैं और स्वयं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के पुत्र भी कालेज छोड़ने के बाद जंगल में जाकर विद्रोहियों के साथ शामिल हो जाता है । आखिर इसका मूल कारण क्या है । साधारण विद्यार्थी की बात आप छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री का पुत्र ऐसे जंगल में चला जाता है । तो मिजोरम क्षेत्र को हम कहें डस्टर्बड एरिया है, ऐसा कहने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा । वहां के लोगों को कौन सी गंभीर शकायतें हैं इसको मालूम करके उनको दूर करने की दृष्टि से जब तक हम विचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । जैसा मैंने कहा, एक राजनैतिक समस्या भी है वहां पर और उसका निदान हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने ऐसे किया जैसा कहते हैं कि जलते में घी डालने वाला काम है, वह काम हमारी कांग्रेस ने किया है । वहां चुनाव हुए । कांग्रेस को केवल छः सीटें मिलीं, मजोरम यूनियन को चौबीस सीटें मिलीं और काफी प्रयास करने के बाद मीजो यूनियन के सब लोगों को कांग्रेस में मिला दिया । मिजोरम यूनियन जो उससे मिला है उसकी सदस्य संख्या 80,000 की थी। उसके बाद मिजोरम लेबर पार्टी मिल गई, फ्रीडम पार्टी मिल गई और उन सब की सदस्य संख्या 1 लाख 40 हजार होती है । अब मिजोरम की आबादी 3 लाख 20 हजार है । उसमें से कांग्रेस दल के हिस्से 1 लाख 40 हजार होता है । इससे समझना चाहिए कि सारे मिजोरम में कांग्रेस छा गई है और ऐसी स्थिति में वहां पर इस प्रकार की समस्या पैदा होने का कोई कारण नहीं ।

(Time bell rings)

इस प्रकार की राजनैतिक व्यवस्थाएं आपने पैदा की हैं और पड़ोस के अन्दर नागालैंड की सरकार है, वहां विरोधी पार्टी की सरकार है, कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है । उसके साथ कांग्रेस का समर्थन है इस कारण वहां की सरकार को देख कर दूसरे लोगों को भी लगता है कि कांग्रेस किस रूप में बढ़ रही है, कांग्रेस के क्या इरादे हैं ? तो इस दृष्टि से वहां पर राजनैतिक दृष्टि से टैकल करने

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ? आर्थिक दृष्टि से तो हमारी सरकार वहां की समस्या को टैकल करने में सर्वथा असफल रही ।

उपसभापति महोदय, जो लोग भूमिगत कार्य को छोड़ कर बाहर आते हैं , उनके लिए जिस प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं—एक तो उनको संरक्षण दिया जाए कि उन पर कोई आघात नहीं होगा, दूसरे उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था हो । ढाई हजार से ज्यादा लोग हैं जो इस प्रकार के हैं, लेकिन वे बाहर आ गए, बाहर आने के बाद हमारी सरकार ने उनके संरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की और उसके कारण से वे अपने को असुरक्षित फील करते हैं। हमारी सरकार के सामने एक समय आया था जब बंगलादेश का निर्माण हुआ, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान समाप्त हुआ और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अंदर जो विद्रोहियों के लिए ट्रेनिंग कैम्प होते थे वे समाप्त हो गए, बंगलादेश के निर्माण के कारण क्योंकि वह हमारी मित्र सरकार हो गई, इसके बाद वे शिफ्ट कर गए, आराकान के जगलों में चले गए उस समय मौका था और चीन से जिस प्रकार के हमारे संबंध थे उनको सुधारने का भी सरकार को मौका था, सरकार उस समय असफल रही और इस असफलता के कारण वहां पर इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है । मैं समझता हूं केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस समस्या को केवल राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लेना चाहिए और मीजोरम के लोग जब तक जो राष्ट्रीय धारा है, नेशनल स्ट्रीम है, उसमें शामिल नहीं होते तब तक हमारा काम अधूरा रहेगा । एक वहां पर शिकायत है कि जंगल के लोग मैदान के लोगों पर हावी हो रहे हैं और वहां के ठेकेदार लोग भी शोषण कर रहे हैं ।

वहां उन लोगों का यह आरोप है कि मैदान में रहने वाले लोग रोजगार पर हावी हैं । वहां आपने जिन अधिकारियों को भेजा है उनके मन में उन लोगों के प्रति सहानुभूति नहीं होगी, उनकी समस्याओं के प्रति उनके मन में गुंजाइश नहीं होगी, वे यह समझेंगे कि हम केन्द्रीय सरकार के अफसर हैं, यहां राज करने के लिए आए हैं . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You Will have to wind up now.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : राज करने की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर वहां के लोगों को यह अनुभव होगा कि सारे देश के लोगों की सहानुभूति उनके साथ है तो वहां इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी ।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार के सुरक्षित, सैल्यूडेड क्षेत्र आपने बना रखे हैं उससे काम नहीं चलेगा । जैसा मैंने कहा, आसाम की गवर्नमेंट का कोई मंत्री वहां 19 वर्ष से नहीं गया । संसद-सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधि-मंडल वहां जाय, सब पार्टियों के सदस्यों को मिजोरम नागालैंड ले जाइए . . .

श्री एन० आर० चौधरी (आसाम) : आसाम गवर्नमेंट का मंत्री नहीं गया, यही तो आपका चार्ज है ? Mr. Thenglu Ram was in the Cabinet itself and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission was also a Mizo.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : वहां के मंत्री थे या नहीं, यह सवाल नहीं है ; सवाल यह है कि हम लोग, दूसरे लोग जाकर उनको यह आभास कराए कि हम लोग एक हैं, कोई भेद नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि वहां के आदमी को मंत्री बना दिया, संसद-सदस्य बना दिया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि संसद-सदस्यों का शिष्टमंडल वहां जाय, वहां के लोगों से मिले और इस बात की जांच करे कि वहां की समस्याओं का किस प्रकार निदान हो सकता है । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि भारत संघ के अन्दर रहने के आधार पर ही उनके साथ बात होनी चाहिए । लेकिन उनको क्रश कर देंगे, इस प्रकार की

स्थिति नहीं हो सकती । हम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस समस्या को लें, संसदीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजें जिससे उन लोगों की समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी हो सके ।

श्री ओम मेहता : माननीय माथुर जी ने कई विषय उठाए हैं । मैं उनका एक-एक करके जवाब दूंगा । उन्होंने यह कहा कि भारत सरकार ने वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति को दुरुस्त करने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया । मैं बताऊंगा कि ऐसी बात नहीं है । 21 जनवरी 1972 को यह स्टेट बनी थी, यूनियन टेरीटरी हुई थी । उस बात से यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि जितना भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया इस पर खर्च किया जा सके खर्च किया जाय । उनको यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि मिजोरम की आबादी 3.32 लाख है । '71 के सेन्सस की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक वहां की आबादी 3 लाख 32 हजार के करीब है । वहां के लिए 1972–73 की प्लान आउट-ले 437 लाख 1 हजार थी जिसमें से 358 लाख खर्च किया गया । इसी तरह से 73–74 में प्लान आउट-ले 6 करोड़ थी और उसमें से 479 लाख 55 हजार खर्च कर दिया गया और 74–75 में जब प्लान आउटलें 679 लाख थी तो 725 लाख खर्च किया जायगा, प्लान आउटले से भी ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करने वाले हैं । इसके अलावा जैसा नृपति रंजन चौधरी ने कहा, मिस्टर थेंगलू वहां के मिनिस्टर थे । जहां की आबादी सवा 3 लाख है उनका भी एक केबिनेट मिनिस्टर था । वहां आफीसर्स आते-जाते रहते थे । यह बात नहीं है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उनको नेगलेक्ट किया गया । मुझे बताया गया है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का चेयरमैन वहीं का था । पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैन के पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा पोस्ट हो सकती हैं ; वह ज्यादा सहायता कर सकता है सर्विस में । इसलिए किसी तरह से नेगलेक्ट नहीं किया गया । जैसा इन्होंने कहा, कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो पाकिस्तान में ट्रेन किए गए थे, जो अब अराकान हिल्स में, बर्मा में चले गए हैं, वे लोग इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : किस किस्म की बातें करते हैं ?

श्री ओम मेहता : यही कि जो भारतीय नागरिक हैं वे चले जायें, जो नानमिजो हैं वे चले जाये । मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं । उनकी इन बातों के प्रति हम लोग पूरी तरह से एलर्ट हैं । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो भी वहां के रहने वाले हैं उनको हर तरह का प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय, उनका बचाव किया जाय ।

हमने सरकार की नीति को कई बार बताया है . . . . . । हम हमेशा बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं । यहां से जाने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन जब तक यह मिजो अंडरग्राऊंड हैं उस वक्त तक कोई बातचीत सही और पूरी नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि वह अपनी सेसेशनिस्ट ऐक्टिविटीज बन्द न करें और यह न कहें कि हम भारत के हिस्से हैं, यहां के नागरिक हैं, यहां रहना चाहते हैं । जब कुछ लोग चीन में जाकर ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं वह लेते रहेंगे या जैसे पहले वे पाकिस्तान में जाकर ट्रेनिंग लेते थे अब बंगला देश बन जाने से पाकिस्तान जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, पाकिस्तान की उनको कोई हैल्प नहीं मिल रही है, लेकिन अब भी मकान हिल्स में कुछ लोग हैं, जब तक वह सेसेशनिस्ट ऐक्टिविटीज बन्द नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि उनको मेनस्ट्रीम में आ जाना चाहिये और पीसफुल डैमोक्रेटिक लाइफ जिसका कि हमारे कंस्टीट्यूशन में हर एक शहरी का फर्ज है उनको रहना चाहिये । वह इस शहर के नागरिक बनकर रहें, हम उनके डवलपमेंट के लिये उनकी सुविधा के लिये जो भी भारत सरकार से हो सकेगा उसको करने के लिये तैयार हैं । मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि कोई पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी गई है . . . . .

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : कहां गई है ? पार्लियामेंट्री डेलीगेशन जाना चाहिये।

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) : पब्लिक ऐकाउट्स कमेटी गई थी।

श्री ओम मेहता : दास जी पब्लिक ऐकाउंट्स कमेटी के मेम्बर थे, वह गये थे । पार्लियामेंट्री डेलीगेशन जाए या न जाए इस वक्त हालात ऐसे हैं जिनका हम संबिलैंस रख रहे हैं, हम देखते रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त इमीडियेटली कोई डेलीगेशन जाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (उत्तर प्रदेश): कब जायेंगे ?

श्री ओम मेहता : आपके पास रेल का पास है, आप जा सकते हैं, इंटरस्टेट जर्नी में जा सकते हैं। इसमें मेरे से पूछने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री उप सभापति : श्री सिसोदिया ।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will you give lull facilities once we reach there?

MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Sisodia.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: On a point of order, Sir. He has made a suggestion. I want to ask the Minister....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask the Minister on a point of order. You please take your seat now.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I want to ask...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swamy, if you persist on that nothing will go on record. A question cannot be allowed on a point of order. You cannot be interrupting every now and then. Please take your seat now.

Yes, Mr. Sisodia.

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया (मध्य प्रदेश): श्रीमान्, हमारे देश का जो पूर्वीक्षेत्र है वह देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्व पूर्ण है। इसीलिये मिजो के निवासियों की मांग के मुताबिक 1972 में मिजोरम की स्थापना हुई और यह निर्णय केन्द्रीय शासन की सूझ-बूझ और परिस्थिति के लिहाज से बिल्कुल ही उपयुक्त था।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये दो वर्षों में 1972 के बाद 3.5 करोड़ और चालू वर्ष में 6 करोड़ रुपये की लागत लगाई गई है।

श्री ओम मेहता : 7 करोड़ है।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : 1973-74 में 6 करोड़ और चालू वर्ष में 7 करोड़ की योजना है, वह बहुत ही प्रसंशनीय है। ये उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं वहां के विकास के लिए लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी अभी जो समाचार अखबारों में छपे हैं जिनके द्वारा मिजो विद्रोहियों ने वहां के गैर आदिवासियों के क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर चले जाने की जो चेतावनी दी है मैं उसको गम्भीर मानता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चेतावनी है वह अपने आप में ठीक नहीं है। यह बहुत सी घटनाओं की जो श्रृंखला है उसका एक हिस्सा है और इसको गम्भीर रूप से लेना चाहिए । यह चेतावनी केवल वहां के गैर आदिवासियों के खिलाफ नहीं है, यह चेतावनी संविधान के विरुद्ध है, हमारे राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को चेतावनी है और वहां का कानून और व्यवस्था को खत्म करना वह चहाते हैं। इसलिए आपको इस चेतावनी पर सावधानी से विचार करना चाहिए।

आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इन उत्तरपूर्वी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत इनके पास जो राष्ट्रीय सीमा है उसके उस पार भी विद्रोही लोग मिलकर मिजो उपद्रवी तैयार कर रहे हैं और मिजो विद्रोही सूत्रों से मिलकर काफी हथियार जमा किये हैं। बर्मा के पास लाल डेंगा विद्रोहियों को इकट्ठा कर रहा है और कुछ ऐसे विद्रोही हैं जो चीन से भी लेते है और ये विद्रोही आम तौर पर आगजनी, लूटमार, जबरदस्ती धन वसुली और हिंसक कार्यवाहियां करते हैं और उनकी आतंकवादी कार्यवाहियां हो रही हैं। वहां ऐसी असुरक्षा की स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि वहां की स्थिति पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाए। यह बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि वहां जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की हुकुमत कायम है और उस हुकुमत के द्वारा विकास का काम चल रहा है। कानून और व्यवस्था को स्थापित करने का भी काम यह सुचारू रूप से कर रहे हैं और हमारे लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर की देखरेख में भी वहां पर व्यवस्था में कोई खराबी इस प्रकार की नहीं है। लेकिन यह जो सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि जो वहां इस प्रकार के कानून स्वीकृत होते हैं वहां की विधान सभा में उसकी स्वीकृति हमारे राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा होती है, उसमें ऐसे कानून बनाये जा रहे हैं जिनमें कि आदिवासी और गैर आदिवासी लोगों के बीच में उनका तालमेल उनके व्यवहार, उनके लेनदेन इत्यादि में अंतर रखा जाता है और इस कारण से आपस में मतभेद बढ़े हैं और वर्ग संघर्ष है। मिजो विद्रोहियों में वर्ग संघर्ष नहीं है, वह विदेशी हुकुमतों क इशारों पर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करते है। ऐसे कानून यदि स्वीकृति के लिये आते हैं तो उन पर इस पृष्ठभूमि को ध्यान में रखकर विचार करना चाहिये, उनको स्वीकृति नहीं देनी चाहिये।

दूसरा मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वहां पर चन्द कार्यवाहियां की जानी चाहिये। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनायें मजबूत करनी चाहिये और साथ ही साथ समझौते का दरवाजा भी खुला रखा जाना चाहिये।

हमारी ओर से वहां ला एंण्ड आर्डर कायम करने के लिये जो व्यवस्था आपने की हुई है उसमें काफी अच्छी तरह से अमल हो रहा है लेकिन उसमें मजबूती से और ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और विकास की जितनी योजनाएं हैं उनको निरन्तर स्वीकार करना चाहिये और अमली रूप देने की दिशा में सही कदम उठाना चाहिये। मैं इन्हीं बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और खासतौर पर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा अभी इस प्रकार का एक विधान वहां की मिजो असेम्बली ने पास किया है और आदिवासी और गैरआदिवासियों में मतभेद पैदा करने के लिये लिये व्यवहार में, लेन–देन में और कारोबार में। लेकिन संविधान के आर्टिकल 18 में हरेक भारत के नागरिक को देश के किसी भी हिस्से में रहने, निवास

[श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया]

करने और कारोबार करने का पूरा अधिकार है। इसलिये इस प्रकार की चुनौती को आप केवल साधारण चुनौती न समझिये यह एक गम्भीर चुनौती है और वह हमारे राष्ट्र की एकता, राष्ट्र के संगठन और राष्ट्र के संविधान को चुनौती है इसलिये इस चुनौती को ध्यान में रखकर जिस प्रकार उनकी गतिविधियां बढ़ रही हैं, विदेशों से वे मिले हुए हैं उन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखकर उपयुक्त कदम समय पर उठाएं। मैं अपने नये गृहमंत्री जी से यह आशा करता हूं कि वे हर बात में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं इसमें भी वहां जाकर स्वयं मिजो की स्थिति का अध्ययन करें और देख, जो आवश्यक कदम हैं वे जल्दी से जल्दी उठाएं।

श्री ओम मेहता : जैसा आपने कहा जितने भी आवश्यक कदम हैं वे उठाए जा रहे हैं।

-Sir, the situation is being watched and appropriate action to deal with anti-national activities will be taken. I would say the situation is very fluid. They have issued some warning, but we are really watching the situation very carefully. And, also, Sir, a mention has been made about a Bill which has been passed by the Mizoram Asse-—~ly. That is not a new Bill; that is an old Bill which was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1966. The only thing is that the Government of Mizoram propose to revalidate the regulation. Sir, I would like to make it quite clear that the Bill seeks to regulate trading by non-tribals in the Union Territory with a view to promoting economic growth in Ihe interest of general public and fftatters connected therewith.

पहले यह कहा था कि वहां के जो लोग हैं उनको काम मिलना चाहिये, उनको काम दिया जाना चाहिये इसलिये यह बिल लाया गया है ताकि इसको देखा जाए। यह बिल कोई नया नहीं है। It was struck down in 1966 by the Supreme Court and so they have reintroduced it. It has been passed by the Assembly.

वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर जो हैं, एल० जो० हैं और सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट है उनकी सलाह से यह बिल लाया गया है। । हम समझते हैं कि इस एरिया के लिये यह एक अच्छा बिल है।

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon Minister in his statement has said that until the secessionist activities by th$_e$ Mizo rebels are stopped, ro results would follow from discussions with the rebels. He also talked about a peaceful and democratic life in Mizoram. I would like to ask the non-Minister who is responsible for the lack of a peaceful and democratic life in Mizoram. Who is standing in the way of a peaceful and democratic life for the Mizo people, particularly the tribals? Th$_e$ main reason, I would like to point out, is the uneven development between the regions and States in the country under the capitalist landlord policies pursued by the Government. So long as the Government follows certain economic policies which have been in

उस में ऐसा नहीं है कि जो बाहर के लोग हैं वे वहां पर बिल्कुल नहीं जा सकते बल्कि उन्होंने यह रखा है कि एक लाइसैंस ले लेंगे और लाइसैंस लेने के बाद वहां पर ट्रेनिंग कर सकते हैं।

existence for the last 27 years, it will lead precisely to

this type of uneven development. You have not tackled some of the basic and fundamental questions. Mizoram has been neglected. The whole of the North-eastern region has been grossly neglected by the Central Government. Why is it that industrial development and the development of tribals has not taken place even after 27 years of independence? These are questions to which the hon. Minister should have addressed himself when he talks about the need for a peaceful and democratic life. Peaceful and democratic life does not come in the abstract. It has to come from a material base of availability of jobs, employment opportunities and conditions for the advancement of the people culturally, morally and materially. This is precisely what has not happened under the aegis of the Government's policies. Now, I would suggest that the Government's policy regarding tribal development is completely a distorted one, a policy which tries to completely •destroy the separate identity and •cultural identity of many of these tribes. What has happened is in Nagaland, Mizoram and mostly in the North-eastern belt, the traditional moral and cultural life of the people has been destroyed by the introduction of the value-system. Through the Government's own economic and social policies, it has destroyed values like honesty in Mizoram, Nagaland and the North-eastern belt. Tribal people had a sense of honesty. Grain could remain in the fields for days together and nobody would touch it. They had a system of law by convention which was not imposed by any coercive instrument of State policy. They believed in certain values like honesty, sincerity and hard work, but today you find the contractor entering the field and exploiting the tribals and Government officials introducing corruption and the values of corruption into the system. For ages they thrived on a different value-system. It is due to the destruction of the value-system of the tribal people. Their traditidnal values and cultural ethos have been destroyed by the Government of India through their policy of introduction of capitalism into these areas by means of contractors, landlords and so *on.* These forms of exploitation have completely destroyed it. This is the core of the problem. You cannot say that it is merely a law and order problem and try to curb them. They will continue to thrive so long as these fundamental problems exist. This is my first point.

My second point is, whose responsibility it is to protect people? For example, there are Central Government and Assam Government officers and employees, including class III and class IV, working in Mizoram. These officers have been sent to Mizoram on deputation. Whose responsibility is it to protect them? They did not go there on their voluntary choice. They were deputed by certain governments, Including the Assam Government. Today they are left at the mercy of somebody else. The Central Government or the other State Governments who sent them on deputation are not protecting their life. I would like to have a cotegorical answer as to what is being done to protect the lives of these people.

Now, the Minister said that patrol, ling arrangements have been made in Aizawl and Lunglei. These are only two centres, while the problem is geographically widespread. With this type of administrative arrangement this problem cannot be solved. I consider that the central problem is the socio-economic problem plus the attitude of the Government on the national question. India is a multi-national State and Indian unity can be maintained only through the traditional concept of unity in diversity. Indian people have different languages, different cultures, different national conceptions. Indian nationalities want to be in one union. We believe in Indian unity. Our party believes in Indian unity. But Indian unity can be maintained only by this concept of unity in diversity. There must be a common denominator so that we joint together in a venture for the socio-economic ad-

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian] vancement of the entire working people. It is this lack of understanding of the national question that has prevented the real unity of the Indian nation. Government cannot build up unity by having this uneven development under capitalism which is taking over the entire nation bringing in flssiparous tendencies and disunity among the people. If we really want unity, we must respect the local culture, the local language, the local tradition and so on, and respect them increasingly, assimilating these different tendencies into the common stream of Indian nationalism and unity. These are some of the basic questions which the hon. Minister should address himself to.

I will conclude by making a simple suggestion. All these proposals including development and so on are meaningless to us because the Fifth Plan does not exist, it is dead. All the development outlays are not going to solve the problem. At least to understand the Mizo tribals, let there b_e a Parliamentary Inquiry Committee which goes to Mizoram and sees things on the spot. Give them all the facilities for studying the situation. It is not for the Minister to say that Members of Parliament are free to travel anywhere by train or by air and do their best. The Government—and Mr. Om Mehta — should take the initiative to arrange an all-party Committee of Parliament to go to Mizoram, giving them the opportunity to meet the people at the base, including the working people.

SHRI I. T. SINGH (Manipur): It is a sugar-coated pill, going with the Minister.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Not with the Minister.

SHRI I. T. SINGH: You come there and I will help you. Do not take the protection of the Minister.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Let the Minister at least not stand in the way. Let them play a permissive role for the Inquiry Committee to go and give moral support and physical support for the Members to go there and meet the working people and the tribals and understand the ^problem. We will give you concrete suggestions, we are not going to be destructive on the question of Mizoram. We will bring forth concrete suggestions if Mr. Om Mehta takes the initiative for a Parliamentary Committee which includes all political parties.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Some points have been raised about this development. I have already quoted the figures. Since it became a Union territory, whatever is possible we are doing to remove the backwardness of that area. But I do not deny the charge. As he said, there might be some uneven development is some of the hilly regions. But keeping in view the resources and the money available, whatever is possible is being done to remove the grievances.

He has said about the Government's responsibility to give protection, particularly to Class IV, Class III and Class II employees who are there in Mizoram and also the outsiders who are working there. I fully assure him—the Government gives him this assurance—that whoever iii there, is in our charge, and we take full responsibility to give him whatever protection is possible; the Government of Mizoram and we are trying to see that protection is given to them. I would also like to assure that arrangements are being made to meet the situation. As I said, it is a difficult situation. I cannot divulge all the details at this stage nor is it desirable in the interests of security. However, I wish to go on record that it is the Government's determination to put down firmly this development; and I would like to take this opportunity also to appeal to all friends sitting opposite

to cooperate with the Government, and I also appeal to the people of Mizoram that they should cooperate with us.

श्री राजनारायण : यह नोट कहां से आया ?

श्री ओम् मेहता : यह मैंने लिखा है। तुम हमेशा हवा में बातें करते हो। अब यहां लिखने भी नहीं दोगे ?

Sir, I will appeal to them as well as to the people of Mizoram to co-operate with us.

SHRI SUBKAMANIAN SWAMY: Co-operate in' sending a delegation first.

SHRI OM MEHTA: About delegation he has already replied to you that they should co-operate so that we can have the development of that area. Only when peace is restored to that area and these violent incidents which are taking place there stop, naturally like other parts of the country whatever is possible we will do for that area also. So, Sir, they should not think that they are being neglected.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: What about facility for an all-party delegation to go there?

SHRI OM MEHTA: If any hon'ble Member wants to visit that area we will do whatever is possible to make his stay comfortable there; we will never deny these things.

SHRI I. T. SINGH: Unless general amnesty is announced we cannot go there.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Why do you not take the initiative and arrange an all party delegation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mi Rajnarain has the floor now.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, मैं अपनी बात पहले ही कह देता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के संबंध में बोलते हुए सरकार को सुझाव दूं कि अब भी जो सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र उत्तर-पूर्व सीमांचल का है, जिसको सरकार नेफा के नाम से पुकारती है, जिसको हम लोग उर्वशीयम कहते रहे हैं...

श्री ओम् मेहता : अरूणाचल प्रदेश।

श्री राजनारायण . तुम अरुणाचल कहो या करूणाचल कहो या मिज़ोरम, लेकिन यह जो उर्वशीयम है उसके लिए सरकार एक कमेटी बनाए, इस सदन की कमेटी बनाए और वह जाकर वहां की सम्पूर्ण स्थिति का अध्ययन करे और सम्पूर्ण स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के बाद सुझाव दे। मैं यह भी बता देना चाहता हूं सरकार को चूंकि अब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डा० लोहिया के द्वारा लिये हुए पालिसी स्टेटमेंट्स को थोड़े से शब्दों को इधर-उधर करके कांग्रेस के अन्दर ले लिया है। उसकी किताब को मैंने देखा था जब चन्दोली में धुन्नीकरण....

एक माननीय सदस्य : डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने भी देखा होगा।

श्री राजनारायण : यहां पर और लोग भी बैठे हैं। हमें बहुत से लोगों ने सलाह दी

श्री उपसभापति : आप भी कांग्रेस में शामिल क्यों नहीं हो जाते जब आप यह कह रहे हैं कि डा० लोहिया के स्टेटमेंन्ट कांग्रेस ने अपना लिए हैं।

श्री रबी राय (उड़ीसा): डिपुटि चेयरमैन महोदय, आप सलाह नहीं देंगे कांग्रेस में जानेके लिए।

श्री उपसभापति : वे कह रहे हैं कि सारे डा० लोहिया के स्टेटमेंट्स ले लिए हैं।

श्री महावीर त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : तभी तो आप चले गए उधर ।

श्री राजनारायण : बहुत से एडवोकेट्स ने हमको सलाह दी कि हम मुकदमा कर सकते हैं । कालम के कालम, पेज के पेज, कहीं बीच में फारेन पालिसी और दूसरी जगह परिवर्तन कर दिया है-ले लिए हैं, मगर हमने सोचा कि राजनीति का मामला है, कचहरी में मुकदमें में क्यों जायं, इतनी चीज को वे ईमानदारी के साथ लेना चाहती हैं तो लें मगर उसमें ईमानदारी है नहीं। डा० लोहिया की किताब लिखी हुई हैं उत्तर-पूर्व सीमांचल के संबंध में। ये सारे के सारे राज्य जो बने हैं, चाहे 72 में बने, चाहे 70 में बने हों, उनमें उन सबका समावेश है, सिक्किम का भी उसमें समावेश है, जिसको हमने यहां पढ़ दिया था । दिसम्बर '47 में सिक्किम स्टेट कांग्रेस बनी थी और सिक्किम स्टेट कांग्रेस ने प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि हम भारत के नागरिक हैं, हमारे प्रतिनिधियों को भारत की लोक सभा में जाना चाहिए, यहां की सरकार समाप्त करके, पट्टेदारी समाप्त करके हमें दिल्ली की सरकार चाहिए। दिसम्बर, 47 में यह प्रस्ताव किया था, उसकी पूर्ति अब सरकार ने की लेकिन वह भी आधे मन से । इसी प्रकार यह क्षेत्र भी 15 अगस्त 1947 से, जब से अंग्रेज छोड़ कर गया है, हमारे अन्तर्गत है ।

मगर सबसे यह कहा जाता है लगातार एक उत्तर है सामान्य सा कि फ्लुइड कंशडीन है। एक साल, दो साल, दस साल, बीस साल, आज 28 साल हो गये, मगर 28 साल से भारत की सरकार सोयी हुई है । मैं अपने मित्र जो मणिपुर के सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने डा० लोहिया का नाम लिया । डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब खुद जानते हैं और अगर घर मंत्री उनकी ताईद न किये होते कि वहां की समस्या का समाधान क्या था इसे मणिपुर के सदस्य ने भी बता दिया। वहां डा०लोहिया को गिरफ्तार किया गया, उनको सजा भी हुई थी और उनको छोड़ा भी था और यह लिख कर छोड़ दिया था कि अगर हम ऐसी बात मान लें तो ठीक होगा । तो आज सरकार एक कमेटी बनाये । हमारे पास पास है, हम चले जायेंगे, लेकिन हम वहां का अध्ययन पूरी तरह नहीं कर पायेंगे । हमारे दूसरे माननीय सदस्य चले जायेंगे लेकिन वह भी अध्ययन नहीं कर पायेंगे। मगर सरकार को इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए कि वह यहां के एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल को भेजे और प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहां जाकर अच्छी तरह अध्ययन करे ।

मैं एक और दूसरी बात कह रहा हूं । मिजोरम में जो यहां के अफसर गए हैं क्या उनमें कोई अफसर ऐसा है कि जो वहां की संस्कृति और वहां की सभ्यता का जानकार हो । किसी का नाम लिया जा सकता है? नहीं है ? तो 28 साल भारत की सीमा का अंग रहते हुए भारत को उस सीमा के लोगों से तादात्म्य रखने वाली कौन सी मशीनरी सरकार ने अब तक बनायी है ? श्री ओम् मेहता वहां चले जायेंगे । उनको देख कर लोग वहां हंसेंगे । न तो वह तुम्हारी भाषा समझेंगे और न तुम्हारी आदतों को ही वे पहचान सकेंगे । वह तो समझेंगे कि वहां वहां का जानवर आ गया...

श्री ओम् मेहता : जानवर तो तुम हो ।

श्री राजनारायण : तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कम से कम जो बड़े बड़े अफसर भेजे वह ऐसे हों कि जो कम से कम

वहां की भाषा और वहां की संस्कृति, वहां की सभ्यता और वहां की परंपराओं से जानकारी रखते हों और समझदार हों। क्या यह सरकार नहीं कर सकती कि तीन साल के लिए एक ट्रेनिंग कैंप खोल दिया जाये। उत्तरशियम के जो राज्य बने हैं उनकी क्या परंपरायें हैं, उनकी क्या भाषा है, उनकी क्या समस्यायें हैं, क्या उनकी संस्कृति है, उन सबकी वहां ट्रेनिंग हो और उनकी जानकारी कराने के बाद उन अफसरों को वहां भेजा जाये। हम बहुत से लोगों से मिल चुके हैं। आप सेक्रेटरीज को रिपोर्ट यहां पर दे देंगे तो उसका कोई असर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। हम वहां जाते हैं और तुम्हारे अफसरों से मिलते हैं। तुम्हारे अफसर यहां आते हैं और हम से मिलते हैं। उनसे हमारी बातें होती हैं और जब हम उनसे पूछते हैं कि तुम ने उन लोगों के बारे में क्या किया तो सब गोल गोल। वह तो वहां जाकर मस्ती लेते हैं, शराब पीते हैं और दिन भर घूमते हैं और जो सामग्री वहां पैदा होती है उसको बाजारों में, चोर बाजार में बेचकर काला धन कमाते हैं। सब कमा र हैं। इसलिए आप समझ लीजिए कि वहां की समस्या ही दूसरी है। आज मिजोरम के लोग चीन में ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं, वे बर्मा में ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं। वह सब क्या करते हैं। अब तो उनका एक नया अड्डा बन गया है बंगला देश में। मैं आप को इस की सूचना दे रहा हूं। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि जब तुम्हारे अफसरों को वह भ्रष्ट पाते हैं तो समझते हैं कि जब यह अपनी सरकार के प्रति वफादार नहीं हैं, जब उन को खरीदा ही जा सकता है तो उनको हम ही खरीद कर अपना काम चला लें। हमको यह आंकड़े ओम मेहता जी ने नहीं दिये कि जनजातियां वहां कितनी हैं और जो वहां के उग्रवादी हैं और जो वहां पर माडरेट हैं, उनकी क्या तादाद है। वह उन उग्रवादियो से कैसे निपटेंगे और उन जनजातियों की रक्षा कैसे करेंगे। वहां मध्यवृत्ति के जो लोग हैं उनके साथ कैसे व्यवहार किया जायेगा। सरकार ने कभी इसका हिसाब लगाया है? इसलिए मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह देश के साथ खिलवाड़ न करें। यह देश सब का है। यह केवल ओम मेहता का नहीं है। एक नेशन में कई नेशनेलिटीज रहती हैं।

नेशन एक है, नेशनेलिटीज भिन्न हैं। अनेकत्व में एकत्व का उसूल यहां नहीं है। एकत्व में अनेकत्व हैं। .....

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनकी थीसिस मानते हैं?

श्री राजनारायण : हम तो उनकी थीसिस का उल्टा बोल रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि एकत्व में अनेकत्व और अनेकत्व में एकत्व का सिद्धान्त हम नहीं मानते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि नेशन एक है, नेशनेलिटीज अनेक हैं। इसलिए एक ही नेशन के प्रति वफादारी है। राष्ट्र के प्रति वफादारी हो, समान नागरिकता हो।

अभी हमको यह खबर दी गई कि अब वहां कोई व्यापारी, जो वहां व्यापार करना चाहता है उसको लाइसेंस पहले से लेना पड़गा। शर्म नहीं आती? गुड मैन गान रांग। मझ यह कहना है कि क्या भारत सरकार ने कभी इस बात का लिहाज किया है कि दुनिया में उसकी कितनी बड़ी हंसाई होगी कि अपने ही देश के एक हिस्से में सरकार कहती है कि तुमको परमिट लेकर जाना पड़गा लाइसेंस लेकर जाना पड़ेगा, वरना तुम वहां पर व्यापार नहीं कर पाओगे। यह क्या मजाक है? मैं चाहता हूं कि चेतावनी के रूप में भारत सरकार देश के प्रति विद्रोह न करे। अगर उत्तरशियम का क्षेत्र ठीक से संभाला नहीं तो फिर भारत पर बड़ा खतरा है।

हमारे डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब बहादुर डा० लोहिया के लेख अच्छी तरह से पढ़े हैं--शायद उनको याद हो, न हो यह लेख उत्तर-पूर्व सीमा अंचल ही के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है। यह 1962

[श्री राजनारायण]

की जुलाई में लिखा गया था, मिर्जापुर में, एक महीने तक डा० लोहिया के साथ हम लोग थे जो इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा घूमे हुए, वर्ल्ड में ज्यादा घूमे हुए थ । टेपरिकार्डिंग आर्टिकल होते थे, हम लोग सुनते थे । अगर चीन का हमला हुआ सफल, तो भारतवर्ष का आखिरी वाइसराय चीन का प्रथम वाइसराय भी हो सकता है । देश की जनता को डा० लोहिया ने चेतावनी दी थी । भारत के आखिरी वाइसराय थे जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का, चीनी साम्राज्य का वहां वाइसराय भी हो सकता है । अगर उत्तर-पूर्व सीमांचल की ठीक पालिसी नहीं हुई, हमारे देश के अन्य भागों के लोगों से उनका एकीकरण नहीं हुआ, तादात्म्य नहीं हुआ, सरकार ने अनेक प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखे हैं, तो एक स्थिति आयेगी कि श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी वाइसराय बनकर शायद चीन की ऐजेन्टी करें या रूस की ऐजेन्टी करें, ये दोनों चीजें, हमारे सामने साफ हैं । इसलिए मैं बहुत ही दु खी दिल से आज कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सीमाओं पर नित्यप्रति नयी नयी साजिशों का बसेरा हो रहा है । कांग्रेस के अन्दर रहने वाले सदस्य, रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्य, जरा गम्भीरता से इन सवालों को देखें और फिर उस सुझाव को ले लें कि सदन की एक जांच कमेटी भेजी जाए और एक अध्ययन कमेटी भेजी जाए, जो वहां की समस्याओं पर पूरी तरह से अध्ययन करने के बाद पूरी रिपोर्ट दे । उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मिजोरम के बाहर और अन्दर के लोगों में जो एक खाई पड़ गई है, जो एक दीवार खड़ी हो गई है, वह ठीक तरह से ढाई जाए ।

श्री ओम मेहता : राजनारायण जी, हमेशा कंट्रेडिक्ट्री बातें कहते हैं । मैं उनको बतला दूं कि वह कभी कुछ कहते हैं, कभी कुछ कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं साफ बता देना चाहता हूं कि इंदिरा गांधी कभी रूस या चीन की वाइसराय बन कर रहना नहीं चाहती हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : वह तुम्हारा विषय नहीं है ।

श्री ओम् मेहता : हमारा तुम्हारा एक ही विषय है और वही आखिरी विषय है ।

श्री राजनारायण : वही एक मर्द है तुम्हारे दल में, इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं ।

श्री ओम् मेहता : मैं इनसे यह कहूंगा कि इस किस्म की इनको बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए । यह सिर्फ उनके लिए नहीं है, यह इस मुल्क का भी अपमान करते हैं । यह चाहते हैं, यह मुल्क गुलाम हो जाएगा, फिर वाइसराय बन जाएंगे । राजनारायण जी एक नेता हैं उनको इस प्रकार की छोटी बातें नहीं करनी चाहिएं ।

जो इन्होंने कहा है कि वहां पर जो अफसर हैं, वे भ्रष्ट हैं, मैं फिर उनको बता दूं कि वहां पर जो हमारे अफसर हैं, वे सब अच्छे हैं और अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से से आते हैं और जो आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० के होते हैं, वे आते हैं । जो सीनियर अफसर हैं, वे 16 में से 5 मिजो के हैं । क्लास 2, 3 और चार के एम्पलाईज हैं, 7 हजार 333 और इसमें से 6 हजार 341 मिजो के हैं ।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्लास-वन का नहीं बताया ?

श्री ओम् मेहता : मैंने बताया कि वे 16 में से 5 मिजो के हैं जो आई० ए० एस० कैडर के हैं । वहां के कुछ बाहर के प्रांतों में भी हो सकते हैं । जो पूरे डिवेलेपमेंट की बात है, उसका पौलिटिकल और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट-अप है, उसके बारे में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है और इस ओर खास तवज्जो दी जाती है । जो आपने और बातें कही हैं कि इन्सान नहीं है जानवर हैं, वे आप पर ही लागू होती है।

श्री राजनारायण : एलिगेशन के लिए पार्लियामेंन्टरी कमेटी का क्या हुआ ?

श्री ओम मेहता : ऐसी स्थिति में पार्लियामैन्टरी कमेटी का भेजना ठीक नहीं है। हां, अगर आप जाना चाहें, तो आपको इजाजत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Kumbhare.. (Interruptions).. No cross-talks, please. These cross-talks should not go on record.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE (Maharashtra) : Sir....

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I object to your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; You cannot object to that. They will not go on record unless they have to form part of the proceedings. No cross-talks and whisperings will go on record. Mr. Swamy, please take your seat.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: No, Sir. Only those remarks which are defamatory should not form part of the proceedings. Otherwise, these things should be there on record. How can you remove them from the records? You can remove anything you like?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record if it is not going to form part of the proceedings. You cannot argue about it.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You cannot give ruling like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Crosstalks and whisperings will not go on record and you cannot object to that.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes, whisperings will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Kumbhare.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Sir, it is true that the explosive situation in Mizoram calls for preventive measures. Nonetheless, Sir, it is high time that we tried *to* examine in depth the reasons for the unrest prevailing there. Now, Sii, the honourable Minister has given the figures with regard to the employment position. Sir, I can understand the minds of these people because I had an occasion to visit some of the tribal areas there. Their grievance is that the officers who go there consider themselves to be rulers and this is *one* of their grievances and these officers are not prepared to employ the tribals even for Class IV posts because they say that these people cannot prepare food to their liking and, therefore, they would not take these tribal people even as orderlies. So, Sir, much of the trouble is on account of the attitude of these officers. My suggestion, therefore, is that clear-cut instructions should be issued *to* these officers that they should behave in such a way that the local people feel that they are treated as brothers and brotherly relationship should be established.

Secondly f Sir, even though in the tribal areas the population, the tribal population, is 100 per cent, their grievance is that the reservation of posts is kept at 50 per cent only. They say that, as a rule, the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in proportion to their population. But, if their population is 100 per cent or 95 per cent, why should the reservation be restricted to 50 per cent only?. This also should be examined so that more employment opportunities are made available to these people.

[Shri N. H. Kumbhartj

I can tell the honourable Member one more thing, Sir. Because of lack ol education, a substantial number of young boys from amongst these people do not get employment and I can tell the honourable Minister for his information in the different parts of the country, tribals are not to be found in a number of public sector undertakings. I think if yon can 1 P.M. evolve a scheme by which tribals from other areas come over, it will not only serve our objective of national integration but it will also create their love for this nation as well.

These are some of the suggestions I would like to make. I hope the hon. Minister will give due consideration to them.

SHRI OM MEHTA: These are good suggestions. We shall see how far we can act upon them. It is also a good suggestion that officers who go there should establish brotherly relations. There can be no two opinions about it. We shall see to it. But I will again repeat that out of 7333 officers who are there, 6341 are Mizos, that is, more than 80 per cent. Whatever population is there, they are given representation. It goes up to about 90 per cent. Though in the rules it is provided that it should be 40 per cent or something like that, but, in actual practice, we are giving employment up to the extent of 90 per cent. So there should be no grievance on that account.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra): We are dealing with proud people in a very sensitive area, not only the Mizos but even in Nagaland, and very recently so far as the Boro tribe is concerned, some disquieting news has been coming. So it is the entire region. Therefore, Sir, I would like to treat this subject with the utmost caution and sympathy.

I am sorry I cannot agree with some of the opinions that were expressed by my colleagues on this side. Sir, one has to admit that it is very difficult to assimilate people who belong to different cultures. The Government has been accused of having failed to create a sense of nationality amongst the tribal areas on our eastern borders. But I would like to remind this House that, in fact, we have not succeeded even after nearly 2000 years to assimilate even the Harijans who have been living next door to us. Sir, the enitre social structure in India is such that it is incapable of assimilating people. That is the inherent difficulty in our social organization. Naturally, therefore, we find that where the values, the outlook on life, are so different, the social structure is so different, the cultural pattern is so different, it will take some time before we can assimilate the Nagas, the Mizos or other tribes of people who are living in that particular region. But I agree, so far as the criticism goes, to see that our administrative officers there should have the right type of mentality while dealing with these people. I am reminded here of Fr. Elbin who was staying there for years and who got himself completely identified with the people later. First he stayed in the Santhal area. But later he migrated to another place. In order to identify himself with the people, he went to the extent of marrying a Santhal girl and he stayed right amongst them. This type of mentality must be there. I was reminded of Mr. Rustomji who, for a very long time, was Adviser to the Government of India, so far as that particular area is concerned. I would like to ktiow from the Government of India whether the right type of mental orientation is given to the officers who go there. It is not a Question what percentage of the administrative staff is there from the Mizos. The Mizos are there. I am happy to know that. But are the people who are sent there given a sort of manual? Sir, I remember that during the Second World War many American soldiers had come there. The American soldiers were told that they would customarily find bullocks and cows in the streets of India. Therefore, they were told in a

very humorous manner that they must not run over them. When they saw a cow, they must get down, bow to it and then go, because the cow is very sacred for the Hindus. This is the sort of information and training that they tried, to give to their soldiers whenever they came here. This is a sort of orientation. I would like to know whether there is a special staff college or some other institution where those people who are proceeding to these tribal areas are properly trained. I would say that if it is not being done, it should be done. This is my first point.

Secondly, Sir, whenever the question of economic progress is raised, it is always customary here to tell us that 6 crores or 7 crores of rupees were spent and all that. I would not like to stop at that. I would like to know what exactly has happened so far as the economic life of the Mizos or other tribals is concerned. Sir, we are told that they are accustomed to "zhoom" cultivation. They fell down the trees, secure a plot and cultivate it. Next time they go to another plot, etc., etc. What have you done to stabilise the cultivation and to wean them away from "zhoom" cultivation? What have you done to tell them that there are better methods of agriculture which they should adopt? What have you done to teach them handicrafts? I know that they have their own handicrafts. What have you done to see that these handicrafts get an immediate market? What about the roads and other things? Roads are the main difficulty in these areas. There are no means of communication at all. Therefore, these people who have been living in isolation, have been suddenly brought to a head-on collision with the new civilisation which is coming up. Sir, my friend talked here of the old civilisation coming into conflict with the new civilisation. This is bound to "happen. I am not one of those who says that everything that was there before we went there should be preserved. It just cannot be preserved. *A* friend just now said that the merchants and traders should be allowed to go there without a licence. If you do that, then immediately the whole social fabric will collapse. This is bound to happen just as when the British came here with their new techniques, the entire fabric of our village system and urban system broke down. It is natural. Therefore, we should try to understand that this problem is very complex. When two cultures come into conflict with each other and when one culture tries to assimilate the other which is not an easy matter at all, it will lead to all sorts of misunderstandings and collisions. This is bound to happen. It is not an easy thing, because what you are dealing with is a proud people. Jawaharlal Nehru had described them as proud people. You must understand that. When you are talking of economic advancement, I would like the Home Minister to tell us in concrete terms what they have done and what they intend to do. It must be seen and it must be felt like justice. It is not enough to do justice. It must be felt that you have done it. So, when you are talking of economic progress, the people there must feel that they are progressing economically. This is the important thing.

Then, Sir, I would like to refer to one aspect though I am not one of those who have made a deep study of it. Sir, again and again, it is being said in the newspapers that some animosity is due to the fact that the missionaries are creating some sort of anti-national attitude.

Has he gone in depth and tried to study this problem as to whether the missionaries are trying to create some sort of an anti-national and anti-Indian climate in those areas? Sir, it must be understood because religion has a hold on these people. There is no doubt about that. Now, the Congress is accusing JP as anti-democratic and all that sort of a thing. But I must tell you that JP has played a very prominent role in bringing the rebel Nagas to sit across the table.

[Shri N. G. Goray.]

And a long period of peace was possible because of the intervention of people like JP. His mission went there. He talked to the rebel Nagas. I do not know whether the Home Minister has forgotten all about that. But JP has played a very prominent role in the settlement of the Naga j issue. Therefore, I would like to say j that I don't believe that a parliamentary delegation will do much, though I belong to the Parliament. In 15 days' stay, what are you going to solve? Is there a Member of Parliament who says, "I am going to sit there for a year; I will try to live with them; I will try to live like them; I will try to learn their language; I will try to understand their language; I will try to understand them"? This is not going to happen. We are too busy. We have so many scandals to settle....

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: There are many scandals in the cupboards.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: I don't think we are interested in going to the Nagas and doing that type of constructive work which really will make great demands on us. Therefore, Sir, let us not think too highly of ourselves. We are not interested in that sort of a thing. It will have to be done by the officers. Therefore, I am saying those officers should be sent who are properly oriented. Therefore, I would like to ask him: "Why don't you start a sort of an institute—Urvaseeyam of call it Ariinachal Institute—where their problems are studied in depth, where their culture is understood and where the officers are properly oriented?" If you remember, when the Communist Party started their propaganda in India, they had an institute. Most probably, it was there in Tashkent. They started a cell there, and they trained their people. Mr. M. N. Roy was in charge of it. So, you can start an institute, not with a view to subverting the whole thing, but with a view to assimilating and creating in them a sense of nationalism, a sense-of unity with the rest of India. These are some of my suggestions, Sir.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, the boar. Member has made very welcome suggestions. As rightly said by Gorayji, the problem is very complex.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Don't be complacent.

SHRI OM MEHTA: We are not complacent. As I have already said' in my statement, we are taking the full view of the whole thing. Whenever the officers are posted there, they are fully briefed, and there is a special cadre for these areas called the Union Territories cadre. And all the officers are posted from that cadre: About the institute, Sir, that is also[1] a welcome suggestion. We have got one or two institute here. As the hon. Member must be knowing, our people who qualify in this IAS examination go to Mussoorie for training, There also, those Union Territory officers who are likely to be posted in that area can be given a special course in this. And we have also got an institution here—the Indian Institute of Public Administration. There also-something can be done. But T can assure him that whenever they go-there, they are fully briefed, they are acquainted with the problems of that area.

About the development of roads-also, Sir, whatever steps are necessary are being taken. Whatever roads are built, it is by our Border Roads Organization and the CPWD. They are building roads there. But there are inaccessible hill areas where it is very difficult. Still, we are trying to have the roads built there with great difficulty, and trying to develop that area,

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो अब तक

सरकार ने किया है उसका परिणाम सरकार के सामने और जनता के सामने है। उनको दोहराने की कोई ज्यादा आवश्यकता नहीं। जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, वे भी अच्छे हैं पर एक असल जो रूट कॉज है, जब तक सरकार उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं देती और उसे दूर करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करती, तब तक यह जो सारा प्रयत्न है, उसका कोई अच्छा परिणाम नहीं निकल सकता। असल बात यह है कि मिजोरम के लोगों के मन में एक ख्याल ऐसा है कि वे भारत का कभी भी हिस्सा नहीं थे और न ही अब हैं। अंग्रेज ने उनको जबरन भारत के साथ मिला लिया। इस लिए नागालैंड, अरुणाचल और दूसरे प्रान्तों की जो बात है उनसे मिजोरम बिल्कुल अलग है। तो सरकार ने अब तक यह कोशिश नहीं की कि उनके दिल और दिमाग से यह ख्याल निकाला जाय। जब तक यह ख्याल नहीं निकलता उनके दिमाग से तब तक यह सिलसिला जारी रहेगा। इसलिए मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार और कामों के साथ साथ ऐसा प्रचार करने की ज्यादा कोशिश करे और ऐसे आदमी वहां भेजे कि जो वहां के मसले को समझ सकें, जैसा गोरे जी ने कहा था कि वहां मिशनरीज उनको एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। वह इसलिए ऐसा करते हैं कि वह उसको भारत का एक अंग नहीं मानते। इसलिए इस बात के खिलाफ इतने जोर का प्रचार करना चाहिए कि उनके दिलोदिमाग से यह बात निकल जाय और अगर यह निकल जाय, तो यह मामला दुरुस्त हो जायेगा।

श्री ओ० मेहता : ऐसी बात नहीं है, जैसी कि सरदार साहब ने कही। वहां एलेक्शंस होते हैं और मिजोरम की मेजारिटी पापुलेशन, मिजोरम को भारत का एक हिस्सा मानती है और वहां उनकी अपनी हुकूमत है, वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर यहां आते रहते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि वहां के लोग अपने को कितो दूसरे मुल्क का मानते हों. . .

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह : दूसरे मुल्क की बात नहीं है। हम वहां के आदमियों से मिले हैं और जो प्राब्लम हमने अंडरस्टैंड किया है, वह यह है कि वहां इलेक्शन हो जाते हैं, वहां के लोग असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट में आ जाते हैं, लेकिन उनकी भावना वही बनी रहती है। तो इसके लिए आपको प्रयत्न करने में क्या हर्ज है?

श्री ओ० मेहता : वहां की ज्यादातर पापुलेशन अपने आपको भारत का नागरिक मानती है, लेकिन अगर फिर भी वह ऐसी बात समझते हैं, तो हम उसके लिए प्रोपेगेंडा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन जो वहां एलेक्शन होता है वह एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज के आधार पर होता है और उसके हिसाब से ही वहां हुकूमत बनती है और उन्होंने भारत के संविधान की कसम खायी है। वहां यह 1300 के करीब लोग हैं, जिनमें 600 मिजोरम में है और बाकी अराकान हिल्स में हैं। यह उस हुकूमत को नहीं मानते, लेकिन ज्यादातर लोग अपने को भारत का अंग मानते हैं, यहां का शहरी मानते हैं और उस भाग को भारत का अंग रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन थोड़ी सी माइनारिटी है और वह बहुत कम लोग हैं। उनको हम ठीक करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि जो सेशसनिस्ट (secessionist) एक्टिविटीज हैं, उनको वह छोड़ दें और अमन उनमें आ जाय।

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह : अगर मेजारिटी मानती हो तो यह झगड़ा खत्म हो जाय।

श्री ओ० मेहता : झगड़ा कुछ नहीं है। पहले वहां कुछ बाहर के लोग थे, जो वहां के लोगों को बहकाते थे। उसकी वजह से यह होता था। अब भी मैंने कहा कि कोई 1300 लोग ऐसे हैं, जो मिजो नेशनलिस्ट, फ्रंट के साथ चल रहे हैं और वायलेंट एक्टिविटीज करते हैं। लेकिन ज्यादातर शहरी अमन से रहना चाहते हैं और वह अपने आपको भारत का अंग मानते हैं।

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Sir. there has been an accusation against the Government that they were just discriminating against the Mizos and the tribal people in the north-eastern region and that is the only reason why this type of disturbance is occurring in that part of the country. Sir, there may be discrimination but that is not the only reason why these disturbances are occurring there frequently. Sir, after independence there was an international conspiracy—our hon. Members may also remember it^ to separate all the hill areas of that part and form an independent State .... *(Interruption)* .... which will always be a trouble-spot for India. That was a conspiracy. We should appreciate the way how the Government of India, handled the situation as a result of which there is no trouble in the hilly area, in Aruna-chal Pradesh and there is no such trouble in Meghalaya. So, we must appreciate the Government for the way in which they have handled the situation or faced the situation created by those international conspirators.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: . There are no missionaries in Aruna-chal, don't forget that.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: I am coming to that point. You don't worry. And those conspirators succeeded in Nagaland and Mizoram. Sir, we are not concerned with Nagaland in this Call Attention. We are concerned with Mizoram only and, therefore, I am coming to that. Now we find that this Mizo National Front has its origin in 1959 when there was a famine in Mizoram. Sir, it is to be noted that Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, the then Chief Minister of Assam and Mizoram was a part of Assam, extended all possible support to an organisation formed for famine relief in 1959. Mizo national relief organisation or something like that was the name of this organisation. Taking the Government support for famine relief work, they organised Mizo National Front and in 1969 they I made it the Mizo National Front, coming out with a demand for an inde-| pendent Mizoram. Sir, not only thc-y made this de'mand but they also adopted guerrilla tactics at that time. It was perhaps in 1968. Now they rose in revolt and tactically they captured Aijal and Lungle, the two towns in Mizoram. My point is, Sir, the way the Minister stated, it seems that he has some complacency about the present situation. We have seen in 1968 what havoc this MNF created. After the coming up of Bangladesh we thought that this trouble would be over but what happened is that they crossed over the Arakans. Now they have consolidated their position there and they are again out to create troubles in Mizoram. That will be a type of rebellion and the gravity of the situation can be judged from the telegram that I received from the ex-Chief Minister of Assam yesterday, saying that this has created panic in Mizoram and a tense situation is prevailing in the neighbouring States of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura. He has also sent copies of this telegram to some other people, maybe *to* the Home Minister also. Sir, there will not be trouble in Mizoram alone but there will be trouble in the neighbouring States also. The Chief Minister of Mizoram has also said that the Mizo people will also suffer because Mizoram entirely depends on Silchar in Assam for their supply line. There may be disturbances in the neighbouring States also because Mizo settlers are there also. I would, therefore, draw the attention of the Minister to this and request him to realise the gravity of the situation and take effective measures in this respect. Sir, there are two ways to meet the situation. The one is through combing operation. These rebels—their number is not very large—can just be rounded up. They are in the Arakans and they can be rounded up. That has not been done yet.

Secondly, an effort is being made there. Every time we were raising

this issue in the House. We requested the Government to have a [negotiated settlement with the Mizo rebels. The Government of India was never prepared to have a negotiated settlement with them. The matter was left to the Mizoram Government. The Mizoram Chief Minister has now said that all his efforts have failed. There is no possibility of any negotiated settlement with the Mizo rebels. Mr. Mathur has mentioned the press report, but he did not refer to the point mentioned by the Chief Minister of Mizoram. He said that some church leaders, political leaders and social workers had recently formed a peace advisory committee to make voluntary efforts to persuade the underground and come to a negotiated settlement. I would like to know the reaction of the Government to this. Also, I would request them to take appropriate steps. If they can settle it through a negotiated settlement, it is all right. We welcome it and that is the best way. (Time Bell). If they cannot do it, they must stop these things for ever.

Lastly, one submission I want to make. Many Members from that side have suggested that a parliamentary team should visit Mizoram. At this moment any such visit will not be fruitful. If we go there and if we cannot meet the underground we cannot solve it. Unless there is a general amnesty we cannot meet the underground. Unless we meet the underground people our going there will be of no use. In Nagaland also there was a peace council once formed. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was also there, but the main person —Gorayji did" not mention his name —was Pannalal Dasgupta, who went to Nagaland, stayed with the rebel people and he brought them to the table. The late Chief Minister B. P. Chaliha was also a member of that council. Some result was there because of their effort. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to gtve the Mizoram Advisory Committee a fair trial and see if they are able to persuade and bring the underground to the table. If that is done, it is good. If not, they must take stern action so that these things are stopped for ever.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have never said that we are complacent. There is no complacency on the part of the Government. In the very beginning I said that the situation is such that it needs all our efforts...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: That itself shows that you are complacent.

SHRI OM MEHTA: No, no. You must take my word. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I suppose next time you should write the note and give it to him. Then only you will be satisfied.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Whatever we say we mean. Whatever they say, they do not mean it...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: We do.

SHRI OM MEHTA: As I have already said, the situation is grave and there is no complacency on the part of the Government. The Government is prepared to meet this threat. We cannot tolerate a situation in which the life of the people who are living there, is threatened. We are taking all necessary steps. As I have already said, it will not be in the public interest to disclose all these things— what steps we are taking. We are fully alive to the situation and we are taking necessary steps. We are taking steps so that this threat by MNF is frustrated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What about the other part of the question? He asked about the peace council.

SHRI OM MEHTA: As I have already said, unless they leave their secessionist activities, there cannot be any peace effort.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: My point is the Chief Minister himself has said that the church and political leaders and social workers have recently formed a peace advisory committee to make a voluntary effort and persuade the underground to come to a negotiated settlement. May I know whether the Government is prepared to give these efforts a fair trial?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Now, Sir, we will have to watch what sort of committee it is. "Some human rights committee has been formed there, of which Mr. T. Selo, who is a retired officer of the Indian Army, has become the chairman.

What their aims and objects are we cannot say because we will have to watch the activities of any such organisation before giving any help, support or recognition.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Are yoii. going to enquire about the organisation and its activity, and if their effort is peace-making, then will you render all possible help?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Unless we enquire and come to know what sort of activities are there, we cannot take any risk in a sensitive area.

SHRI I. T. SINGH: Sir. my task is made easier as my colleage Mr. Cbmi-dhury, has stated the position there. My appeal is not to the Government, but I would rather appeal to the Opposition to the other side of the Benches because most of the Members belonging to the opposition are grouping in the dark.... *(Interruptions,)* I will tell you, how you will go there and meet the Mizo rebels.

When I am saying that Parliamentary Committee is sugar-coated pill— but in the Parliamentary team—will not be able to meet the rebels—it is my honest opinion—in that part of India. Luckily the Government of India has done one of the best things which they might have done earlier. One of our colleague, Mr. Scato Swu—he is absent today.—has been for 18 years underground. And now he is first-class pucca Indian. Probably, you will remember, till 1973 I was also in the extremist line in that part. It was our political great guru, Dr. Ram Mano-har Lohia, who brought us to the fore !a the political scene. Whenever we were going under-ground or absconding during any penod, it was becoming impossible to make any arrest. Likewise the poor policemen in Mizoran are also at the mercy of the MNF. They will run after the rebel. If they want to arrest a rebel, a great amount of risk is involved. This is the situation obtaining there. My friend, Mr. Choudhury, certainly did not disclose it, I will disclose it. This problem is nothing but a remnant of imperialism. Right from the Chitta-gong Tract and the Arakan Tract, the whole or the eastern zone including Nagaland, Arunachal, Mizoram and Manipur, one Christendom was sought to be carved out to anti-national ele> ments. Because of some Indian leaders like late Pandit Nehru, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and some Congress leaders who did a termendous work helped the process of Indian nation. Manipur is predominantly inhabited by Hindus with so much affinity with the Indian Union. I am saying frankly from my heart. They do not hate the Indian Government. Some tribal leaders in Mizoram, and eastern region and the followers of Mr. Phizo ar& treated not as Indians, I am a Congress Member at the moment, with the privilege of belonging to the House. I have requested the Home Minister to pav a visit and study the matter, and he was very eager to visit Mizoram and we had a personal talk also, and because of the Parliamentary Session he said he would not be able to pay a visit. But he agreed to pay a visit after the Parliamentary Session is over. There is no question of complacency. He knows the rea\. situation, what is happening there. I know all the officers—the Chief Sectary Mr. Agarwal, and Mr. Chhib-.-Lt. Governor who was the Adviser to the Governor when the President's

rule was there. The officers are trying their level best to bring about a sense of Indianisation. And in one respect, I agree with what Dr. Kurian liad said. You would have seen that after independence, the tribal life is .quite disturbed. We had our own indigenous socialism, our own indigenous communism, our own tradition and -culture and what not. But love begets love. It should *not be* affected. In the tribal areas, particularly in this jzone, historical factors are there. But we cannot blame anybody. The Chieftains were there, the Assam rulers - were there. Let us forget the past and let us start anew. Let us ring in and ring out the old. It is no use lamenting over the past. Therefore, I would, at the moment, like to appeal to the Jana Sangh friends to go there and meet the hostiles. Please go there and organise your party; organise the masses there. Some of them may join Congress, that is a different matter. But throwing the blame on the Government will not serve the purpose. If you want to go there individually, not a member of Parliamentary delegation, I will be at your disposal all the time. You meet these hostile elements. We will arrange for your comforts. In that eastern part of the country Mizos are a privileged tribal community. They go to Silchar. They go to Imphal. They go to Tripura. And wherever they go they can claim that they belong to that State.

In matter of service opportunity they are better off than many other tribals in the eastern part of the country. In the I.A.S. cadre they are the largest in numbers. In the Assam Regiment they are largest in numbers. According to statistics 40 per cent, are Mizos and the percentage of literacy is very high, 53 per cent. So they have all the opportunities. What is wanting is a sense of Indianisation among them. That sense among them can be inculcated in different ways by different parties. It can be either this party or that party. It can be done by the Ramakrishna Mission also. This is not a political problem. I may tell you very frankly that the political problem is almost solved. Manipur has become a State and Mizoram a union territory. Hon'ble Member Mr. Rabi Ray, who was once our collegue, had come to Manipur. He had several meetings with the people there in those days. The political aspiration of the people there has been fulfilled. A sense of dissatisfaction or diappointment is no more. What is required is that the younger element in Mizoram needed to be told, not only from the Congress side but also by the Opposition parties that India is one country where tribal minorities and various religions can grow according to their genius and, let the Mizo youth realise, serve in the best interest of the country. Therefore, my appeal will not be to the Minister alone. The Government will look after the interest of the Eastern region and they will take care of the developmental side, of the law and order situation. Therefore, if you want to go at all to this part of the country, please do not go in Parliamentary delegation. Go alone and try to meet the people as late Dr. Lohia once upon a time did. That approach alone will solve the problem. We have so many parties. Let them go there. I told Dr. Kurian to go and organise the C.P.(M), Let the Jana Sangh people go and organise their party there. Let them meet the extremists. Try to win those who are against the Congress to your fold. That will help indirectly towards indianising them. There are so many self-styled underground army officers. Therefore, all that I say is that the Minister is not complacent at all. We had personal talk. We will try to give correct information to the Minister so far as that part of the country is concerned. Now, in Manipur^ there are so many changes in the Government. While bringing about changes in the Government the best national interest is always taken into consideration.

Sir, times are changing. The hostility towards the Indian Government is decreasing. There was a time when in

[Shri I. T. Singh]

Mizoram, Nagaland or Manipur one person in every family was hostile, either armed or unarmed, towards the Central Government. But that is not so at the moment. They have changed their mind. They are ready to co-operate with the Central Government. Therefore, visit by the Opposition Members is more important than mere sermonizing. Therefore, my humble submission to the House, not to the Government alone who has been looking after the affairs in the eastern part of the country for the last 25 years, would be that Members belonging to different parts should visit that area. Complaints alone will not serve the purpose.

SHRI OM MEHTA: My friends will listen to his advise and act on it. I am thankful to the hon'ble Member. The Members of the Opposition say that I am opposing a Parliamentary delegation. Mr. Singh has given some good advice. You must act on it.

SHRI B. D. BARMAN (Tripura): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, the problem is intricate and complex no doubt. I have already said that when British imperialism came here, they kept all these problems in cold storage because it was in their interest to do so. They thought it would be better for their exploitation if these races and tribes were kept in cold storage, if they were not given access to the light of civilisation. So after this, there is a vacuum. And particularly I must say that the land grabbers and money-lenders who went there, exploited them to the utmost. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir there are cases that by giving them salt in loan, these money-lenders are grabbing lands acre after acre because salt is something which is dear to them. So, the situation is such that any approach to them must be made in such spirit that no sort of exploitation, no sort of grabbing of lands, no sort of exploitation by money-lenders would be possible in these areas. The main thin* is to help them to keep their tradition. They have got their own culture, they have got their own heritage, and they are in no respect inferior to the culture and heritage of the so-called civilised persons. The triblas have got their own philosophy of life. I can say that the "tantra" philosophy, of which there is a great legacy, is of tribal origin. So the heritage of the tribals is in no respect inferior to that of other persons whom we call enlightened. So the main problem here in the vacuum that has created by the British Government during this long period of 200 years. They had been completely set apart. No access was given to them to the light of civilisation, to the light of. present atmosphere. So this question has to be approached with tolerance, with a spirit that will be endearing to them, that will make them feel that no outside attempt to make a complete change of their hertitage or culture will take place. Of course, there are extremists. There are some persons who take extremist view. But the problem is more or less economic. Until and unless we are able to do away with the economic exploitation of these masses, until and unless we are able to make them feel that they will no more be exploited, that their land will not be grabbed, that moneylenders will not have any sort of access to them, until this sort of assurance is there, this problem cannot be solved. After the advent of independence, the officials who are deputed there behave as if they have been sent from Heaven. In my own State in Tripura, I have seen many officers who consider the area just as a training centre for them. Young officers having no experience are sent to Tripura. Such officers are sent to all the Union Territories. They think that they are sent from the Heavens. They have no fraternal feelings for the people there. They do not understand their language and customs. They want to impose their win on these people. And this is the source of all troubles. The point is that we should look at all these problems from a different angle. We should try to understand that these

human beings are not in any way inferior to those who call themselves civilised. Until and unless this outlook is changed, until and unless exploitation of man by man is totally-stopped, this sort of trouble will be there. You have to see that there is no exploitation of man by man, that there is no land grabbing and there is no exploitation by the money-lenders. Until and unless that position is secured, this sort of trouble is inevitable. It might take an extremist form in some cases and in other cases it might take a milder form. The main cause for this is exploitation and that must have to be stopped, if we want our aim of socialism to be fulfilled.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I agree with my friend that the problem is very intricate. I also agree with him that this is the legacy of the British Imperialism which did not pay much heed to the development of the North Eastern region. I also agree with him that this exploitation of man by man has to be stopped and it was only for this that. . .

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी: 28 वर्ष तक आप की सरकार क्या करती रही, यह बताइये ।

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, it was only for this that the Luzhari Hills District (Trading by non-Tribal) Regulation, 1953, which was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1966, has been again passed by the Assembly. As I mentioned, this is only to regulate trading by non-tribals in the Union Territory with a view to promoting economic growth. It is also in the interests of the general public. In fact this Bill gives reasonable protection to the tri-bals from undue economic exploitation in the matters of trading by non-tribals. This is why this Bill came and this has been passed by the Assembly.

REFERENCE TO DISCRIMINATION. AGAINST MUSLIMS IN DELHI IN THE MATTER OF REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN (Delhi): Sir, most regretfully I wish to invite the attention of the Home kunister to the reported fact that the Muslim citizens of the Union Territory of Delhi are asked to produce documentary evidence of their being Indian citizens whenever they wish to dispose of any immovable property and approach the Sub-Registrar of the area for the registration of the Sale Deed. This causes tremendous inconvenience in disposing of immovable property by the Muslim community and very often they find it beyond their means to produce the required documentary evidence of being Indian citizens to the entire satisfaction of the Sub-Registrar of the area. This restriction imposed by the Sub-Registrars for the transfer and registration of immovable property belonging to the Muslims of the Union Territory of Delhi is not only undesirable, but also discriminatory and hence necessary instructions have to be issued not to insist for producing any such documentary evidence.

May I, therefore, appeal to the Home Minister that such harassment and discrimination should be stopped forthwith and the confidence of the minority community should be restored so that they also feel that they have the full citizenship rights.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Sir, what is the reply of the Minister? Have they issued any instructions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Sir, we have not done anything. I think this concerns the Finance Ministry and I will bring this *to* their notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rajnarain. You wanted to mention something.