

477 *Stat. by Minister*
Restriction on use of Govt.
vehicles & other measures to
conserve petroleum products

SHAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

Call Attention Threat **478**
to security of the country
by Naga insurgents

Central Government staff cars/vehicles will not be used on Sundays. Public sector units will follow the same rule on Sundays. State Governments are also being requested to adopt this rule. The quota of petrol for cars of Ministers in the Central Government is also being reduced by 20%.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Is this a joke?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, it might be. For you it is a joke, for us it is a matter of serious concern. It depends upon the attitude of the human being. I don't treat it a joke. I take it the nationally important thing and not as a joke. To you it might be a joke. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sunday is a day when you are not expected to use the Government vehicles.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Of all the persons I did not expect it from Shri Dinesh Singh. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Sathe, I always listened to you with pin-drop silence. Kindly listen to me now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): You have a good sense of humour!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have a sense of humour. You may also have a sense of peace!

Greater emphasis has to be given to the development of the public transport as against use of personal cars. I propose to increase the excise duty on motor cars by 10 percent *ad valorem* (from the existing level of 40% to 50%). Notification to give effect to this proposal with effect from today will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. The rate of depreciation is also being reduced from the present rate of 33.33 percent to 20 percent in respect of motor cars, purchased on or after 1.4.1990, other than taxis.

At the same time, I would like to ask the general public, business, industrial and all

other establishments to voluntarily give up the use of their cars for one day of the week. They can choose any fixed day of the week. Government will urge families, schools, colleges and communities to make a public resolve that the country is willing to make this small sacrifice. Public efforts in this direction are much better than a directive from the top. Our people have coped with several severe droughts, such as, in 1965-66, 1979 and 1987. We have also met wars and other challenges voluntarily. We can manage the present situation also and turn it around with small effort by every one individually and collectively.

12.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Threat to the Security of the country by Naga insurgents and steps taken by the Government in that regard

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, calling attention on Naga insurgents. Shri Laeta Umbrey.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (ARUNACHAL East): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of the threat to the security of the country by Naga insurgents and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Sir the State of Nagaland, the hilly areas of the State of Manipur and Tirap and Changlang districts of the State of Arunachal Pradesh continue

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay]

to be affected by the secessionist, violent and criminal activities of two factions of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). Murder, ambush of vehicles of security forces, looting of banks and treasuries, extortion of many, tax collection etc., are their main activities. Besides, political leaders and civilians are often dubbed as Government informers and opponents to their cause and made targets of criminal activity. During this year (upto 20.08.1990), the NSCN have committed 34 violent incidents resulting in the death of 16 persons including 6 personnel of the security forces. During the corresponding period of 1989, an equal number of violent incidents had taken place resulting in the death of 14 persons including 1 belonging to the security forces. The NSCN underground are reported to have looted a sum of Rs. 54 lakhs during the current year as compared to Rs. 7.27 lakhs during the corresponding period last year. The major violent incidents attributed to the NSCN during this year include (i) attack on GREF camp (border Roads) at Wasiho, Phek District on January 11th resulting in the death of one person and injuries to 5 others, (ii) fatal attack on Lungshim Shaiza, a Janata Dal candidate from Ukhrul on January 27, (iii) killing of three Tangkhul Nagas of Ukhrul district in January, 1990, (iv) encounter between the NSCN and Assam Rifles patrol party at Lephor, Phek district on January 27 resulting in the death of 5 jawans and injury to another, (v) abortive attempt on the life of Shri S. C. Jamir, the then Chief Minister, Nagaland by ambushing his vehicle while he was returning from his private residence to his official residence in Kohima on February 19th in which the driver and the bodyguard of Shri Jamir died on the spot and his wife sustained minor bullet injuries, and (vi) ambush, on June 28th, of a truck carrying cash of the State Bank of India at Tuli, Mokokchung district, looting of Rs. 30 lakhs and killing of one police constable.

Since its formation about a year ago, the Naga Youth Liberation Front (NYLF), a neo-terrorist group, operating in Nagaland has

started a terror campaign against non-local government officials and businessmen in Nagaland. Two senior non-local government officials have been killed during the current year for their refusal to comply with the NYLF directive to leave the state. It has close links with the Naga Students Federation (NSF), a parochial body of Naga youth and the underground NSCN (Khaplang faction). It has been trying to expand its influence by attracting the educated unemployed youth to its fold.

A 5 Km. belt along the border with Burma in the States of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh stands declared for long as "Disturbed Area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The entire state of Manipur stands declared as "Disturbed Area". The joint efforts of the State Government and the Central security forces have helped in keeping the activities of insurgent organisations under check. The State Government, however, need to take more stringent measures against the Naga hostiles and make greater use of the legal powers available to the enforcement authorities.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The rest of the discussion will take place after the lunch hour.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled, after lunch,
at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE-Contd.

**Threat to the Security of the Country by
Naga Insurgents and steps taken by the
Government in that regard - Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr.

Laeta Umbrey. If you want any further clarifications from the Minister, you are entitled to ask for them.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): I will try to be very brief and will put limited questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: The National Socialist Council of Nagaland, one of the oldest secessionist outfits operating in the north-eastern region, has become once again very active. I do not know what is the reason. You can see the statement of the hon. Minister. Of course, he has given this year's incidents, and also of the previous year. But this year we have about four months to go. Still, the number of crimes committed this year is much more than those in the previous years. Also, what I have seen is that with the rising of ULFA movement in Assam both the NSCN and ULFA have collected quite a huge amount through extortions, robbing etc. Two districts of my constituency in Arunachal Pradesh are also very much affected by the NSLN operations. Since we have a very long boundary with Assam, all along the Brahmaputra Valleys the entire foothills of Arunachal Pradesh are also very much affected by the ULFA activities. These two organisations have been trying to influence all the youth of N-E States including the most peaceful State in the country, viz. Arunachal Pradesh.

I had very little time to go through the hon. Minister's statement; but I found that he could not mention some of the incidents that have occurred recently. In the Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh, very recently NSCN attacked at night an administrative circle. They have looted every property, of the Government as well as the public. They have also set the Government buildings on fire. I do not know whether the Minister have got information, or not. The Minister could not also mention the brutal killing of another Chief Engineer of the Public Health Engineering Department of Nagaland. He was killed very recently.

I have seen from the Statement that the

action taken to curb these activities is not satisfactory. Simply declaring it as a disturbed area under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 will not solve any problem. Rather, I feel this will aggravate the situation further, because the application of this power is too harsh. That is why I think the application of this Act and by keeping the forces in those sensitive areas will not solve any problem. ULFA and NSCN have a joint plan. They want to influence not only the youths of Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, but the entire eastern region. They are trying to influence unemployed youths to join with them. What steps is the Government going to take to curb the movement, to curb the activities of the ULFA in Assam particularly? ULFA is the political outfit of AGP which is one of the constituents of the National Front Government. I do not know what action are you taking in this regard? Instead a rumour is spread and there is panic in the minds of the people of the entire eastern State. Because now you are doing the job of toppling the government only. You had toppled the Government in Meghalaya. Then you had a hand in forming the Government in Manipur. Then you had toppled the Government in Nagaland. Now you are trying to topple the Government in Tripura. You are also trying to topple the Government in Arunachal Pradesh. But you have done nothing in Assam where there is a total break down of law and order. They are in collusion with the ULFA. Whereas, the ULFA activists are trying to influence the people over there to join with them. It is only because of ULFA, I say repeatedly, that NSCN and PLA in Manipur could become very active nowadays. What steps, apart from enforcing this Act, are you going to take to solve this very sensitive problem of north eastern region? Of course, you wanted that I should seek only clarifications. Otherwise, I have many things to say.

There could be a very genuine reason for this insurgency in the entire North-Eastern region. It may be due to the continuous negligence of the Central Government; it may be over the imposition of Hindi or other languages; it may be due to the negligence

[Sh. Laeta Umbrey]

of the Central Government in funding the State Government in mobilising natural resources. For example, my State, Arunachal Pradesh, has an area of about 84,000 sq. kms. It is not a barren land. We have more than 62 per cent of the total territory under thick forests where there are valuable trees. We have mineral deposits; we have oil. But the Central Government has done nothing till today.

Our tribal students are discriminated in almost all the schools. Our students studying in technical institutions are being discriminated when they come to know that they are tribals from the north eastern region; they are looked down upon and they are discriminated in many aspects even in getting marks in examinations. Therefore, they hardly disclose their identity. There are many cases in which they are deprived of their rights. This is the state of affairs existing in the country today. This might aggravate the situation further. So, I would request the hon. Minister to tackle this problem very seriously. During Budget Session I had given one unstarred question as to how much refugees of Chakma and Tibetans are there in Arunachal Pradesh. The Minister has replied that there are no refugees in Arunachal Pradesh. I had then contacted the hon. Speaker and the then Secretary-General in this regard. But they could not sort it out. There are about seven or eight refugee camps, where the refugees of Tibetans and Chakmas are settled. As per the official report, the number would be around 30,000. But it is almost nearing lakhs in population.

You must be aware that Arunachal Pradesh is a restricted area. It is not restricted for the foreigners alone but also for the Indian citizens. Whenever the Indian citizens have to go to Arunachal Pradesh, they will have to obtain prior permission from the Arunachal Pradesh Government. Whereas, these refugees are moving freely without being checked. These refugees who are settled in Arunachal Pradesh are trying to dominate the local innocent tribals. This is a

very serious matter. But the hon. Minister in his reply has said that there are no refugees of Chakmas and Tibetans settled in Arunachal. That is why, I seek a clarification from the Minister in this regard. I want to know from the Minister the steps taken in this regard and also by what time he would be able to repatriate these refugees from Arunachal Pradesh.

The activities of the secessionist group are escalating in the entire North Eastern Region. Today the NSCN and Naga Youth Liberation Front are threatening the non-tribals to leave Nagaland. Tomorrow it may so happen that these secessionist outfits may jointly ask the other Indians other than the North Eastern People to leave the North Eastern Region.

So, I hope that the hon. Minister will try to contact the Chief Minister of the entire North Eastern Region and evolve some sort of a solution to this problem immediately.

The hon. Minister has not visited in the North Eastern States except Assam. I request him to pay a visit to the North Eastern States.

I hope that the hon. Minister will reply to the clarifications sought by me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland has created terror in Nagaland, Manipur and some pockets of Arunachal Pradesh and is intimidating people and extorting money from businessmen. It is threatening the officers that they would be killed if they do not give money to the organisation. A few days ago Shri Nagrajan was killed by its men. It looted Rs. 30 lakh from a bank. The hon. Chief Minister said, in his statement, that these activities have increased enormously. The figure given by him for the period upto 20 August indicates that in the first year i.e. in 1989, 14 people were killed including six security personnel and Rs. 7 lakh were looted from a bank. So

far Rs. 54 lakh have been looted from the banks. The business community, especially the Marwari's have fled the state out of this fear. I have also reports that a bank has totally been closed on this account. Threats are also being received by the employees of the State Bank of India in Dimapur. They are being asked to leave the State failing which their lives would be in danger. I have got a pomphlet about the reports appearing in the local press. The pomphlet reads as follows:

[English]

Put your hands off Nagaland NSCN forces shall henceforth promptly reflect our resentment and take up creative measures by liquidating every living Indian nationality armed or unarmed."

[Translation]

This situation is prevailing there. Other states people, whether they are businessmen or officers, have contributed a lot for the development of Nagaland. But their lives are in danger. What steps the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is taking for the protection of lives and property of these people? It appears that the Government is indulging not only in its internal fighting but also in destabilisation. People had a faith that they have their elected representatives and the Government is theirs. But the party which comes to power at the centre works for dislodging the Government's run by other parties in the States. It is the primary duty of the Government to give protection to the lives and property of people and instil confidence in them. Every citizen of the country has a right to run his business anywhere he likes in the country. A conflict created by the Naga Youth Federation has been running for last one year and has claimed the lives of two local officers. It also indulges in intimidation. Such an environment has been created there which has affected both locals and non-colals. Despite the fact that the Disturbed Area Act has been enforced in the State, what are the reasons that this state of affairs is not coming to an end. As has been accepted by the hon. Minister, this sort of activities are increasing

and the Government has failed to curb them. I would like to know as to what steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of people and to instil confidence in people that lives of city dwellers are safe there? The process of destabilisation since started, should be stopped and some constructive steps should be taken in this regard. What are the reasons that the people who have turned terrorists cannot come back to the mainstream. The Congress Government did a noble job in the entire Eastern India, whether it is Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram or Tripura. We suffered losses due to that and we have to lose our Government as in the case of Assam. But we kept national interest above the party interest and did a noble job. But the present Government, during the last 8 months has indulged in acts of destabilisation and stopped public activities in the States. It has created a situation under which the ULFA and the NSCN have joined hands. There is danger all over Eastern India which is indicative of the fact that the situation will deteriorate further.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharmaji, you should seek clarification.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: I would like to know what effective steps is his Ministry taking to see that the life and property of the citizens who are residing in North-East is safe and they are assured of running their normal business and other activities there.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the House is well aware, the North-East has been in the grip of insurgency for a long time. The Congress and the Government run by the Congress, through political and administrative measures were able to contain insurgency to a greater extent. One crucial lesson that we must learn from the past experience is that we must not tinker with the sensitive socio-political structure existing in North-Eastern region. We must

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

also be aware of the characteristics of the tribal population there and also we must be aware of the political and socio-economic situation prevailing in that area. But, unfortunately, the National Front Government, in fact, has not shown any sensitivity or political sagacity in dealing with the insurgent activities in the North-East. Ever since this Government has taken over, I change that this Government has intervened and they were instrumental in toppling several Ministries in the North-East, besides adding dimension to the insurgent activities in this area. The political instability has now brought to the fore the rivalries which existed between two dominant factions of the tribal community there.

The insurgency which had, in fact, been, to a certain extent, controlled by the previous Government, has come back again in the political arena. I have very carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister and I am at a loss to understand what is the policy of this Government in respect of the North-Eastern region. We must understand that the entire North-Eastern area is under the grip of the insurgents and most of these insurgents say that they are not part and parcel of India and they want to secede from India. So, this is a very serious issue and the Government must deal with it in a very various manner. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Government is taking serious action in order to curb the insurgent activities there. But except for the fact that the Government has declared certain areas, including Manipur, as disturbed areas, nothing has been spelt out by the Minister with regard to the policy of this Government towards the North Eastern insurgent activities. Under these circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the complex and also the most sensitive nature of this issue, what is the policy of this Government towards the North-Eastern insurgents. Also I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as many of my friends have put it, what positive

steps are being taken by this Government to protect the life and property of the citizens.

One more point is that most of the Government officials who are employed in Nagaland are from different parts of our country. Unfortunately, these poor people who are employed there are becoming the targets of the insurgents, as, many of them have lost their lives because of their attacks. One particular case has been referred to by the first speaker about the death of an engineer who was from South India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what positive steps will this Government take to protect the life of the people who have gone there from far off places like Southern India to earn their livelihood.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for admitting this Calling Attention notice and allowing us to draw the attention of the House and the Government to this. Recently, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab problems had preoccupied the minds of the Government and of this House, and the problems of the North-East had been bypassed. But this problem of the North-East has acquired an explosive situation. Our frontiers in the North Eastern region are now in disturbing trend. Unless the Central Government and the State Government are firm in taking corrective measure and remedial measures, the situation is likely to be beyond the control the Government and it may lead to many undesirable consequences. Sir, you have advised me to seek only clarifications from the hon. Minister. So, I will ask only some clarifications from the hon. Minister, and I understand the position of the hon. Minister. I know that he will not be able to reply to all my queries because for the last 44 years, the Naga Independence problem is going on. Six rounds of negotiations with the Naga Underground people and the Government of India had taken place during the period of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had initiated some action and it had helped the Naga people. But still the problem is going on. so, I think that you will not be able to solve the problem and you

will not be able to reply all the queries; and you will be responsible there for these problems will continue. Kindly note this and give clarification.

Sir, there is a massive recruitment going on there in the respective Naga insurgent Groups. The recruitment is taking place, particularly the educated unemployed are recruited. They are not getting any job in Government organisations and there is no industry there. There is no alternative except to join the Underground Groups. They are idle. They are penniless. Even if you were there, you would have been recruited by the Naga Underground people. If anyone of us were there, he would have been recruited by them.

My second point on which I need clarification from the hon. Minister is that the NSCN, ULFA, PLA and other insurgent organisations are having links with the 'Khalistan' and other terrorist groups in our country and they are also receiving foreign aids. I would like to know whether the Government are aware of this fact. If the Government are aware of this, what steps Government propose to take? You may not reply to our queries but you please act on them. My next point is: how many Naga insurgents have been arrested and how many have so far been prosecuted? Because the Armed Force Special Power Act has been in operation for the 30 years or so. Another point I would like to mention is: what is the economic package given to the North-Eastern Councils to stop the growing frustration among the educated unemployed youth in that region? I would like to know whether the Government of India are aware that the Naga Insurgents with sophisticated weapons are involved in the tribal conflicts at Tobo recently. Is it not a fact that the hon. Chief Minister of Nagaland had gone to the foreign country to ask for relief and aid from the foreign countries when so many people were injured and dead in the incidents?

Another clarification I need from the hon. Minister is that many hon. Members have already mentioned this point—there is a

clear indication in NSCN pamphlet that within 30th September 1990, every living Indian citizen should quit Nagaland failing which they will be eliminated physically. I would like to know what the Union Government and the State Government of Nagaland are doing in regard to this kind of pamphlet. I would like to know that steps the Union Government are taking to protect the life and property of the Indian living in that part of the country. This should be made clear to us.

Sir, in your speech you have also mentioned that stringent measures are taken against the Naga hostiles. The House would like to know what are those stringent measures you are taking against the Naga hostiles.

Another clarification, Sir, I would like to seek from you is whether the Government of India received the report on the general law and order situation in Nagaland. If so, why not let the House also know about it?

My last and very very important question—I need a specific reply from you is whether the Government of India is initiating negotiation, or dialogue with the Naga insurgents. If 'yes, how far is the progress? If the reply is 'No', why?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my reply I said that two senior officers, including the Chief Engineer, were assassinated. So far as the main stand of the hon. Member which relates to development of Eastern States and bringing them in the mainstream is concerned, the National Front Government is fully aware of his sentiments. The first visit made by the hon. Prime Minister immediately on assuming office was to Guwahati. During the Course of his visit the hon. Prime Minister reminded the people about the development and cultural heritage of the seven sisters states and told them that the people of the region have developed an apprehension in their minds

[Sh. Subodh kant Sahay]

that they have been discriminated against politically and no efforts have been made to remove their sufferings. Now efforts have been made to create a sense of confidence among the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has given specific directions to all the Ministers that officials of their respective Ministries should visit all these States at least once a month. As has been stated by an hon. Member that the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal had toured all these States such as Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. So far as the question of destabilisation of the Government is concerned, I would like to say it very proudly that this Government has not destabilised any Government rather the present Government which was previously in the Opposition is functioning with the cooperation of Congress party. Whosoever comes up through the democratic process has been allowed to come up. We have never obstructed the democratic process there.

I would like to cite an example that only the Government has been changed in the State of Nagaland in which coalition Government has been functioning with the co-operation of Congress. Can you call it destabilisation?

[English]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: You are encouraging defections. On the one hand, you speak in terms of value based politics on the other hand you are pulling down the Ministries by defections.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The second point I would like to submit is that the coalition Government of Congress and Opposition party have been functioning there and there is no Opposition party at all. The members of all parties have been working

with a sense of co-operation. Therefore, the Government of Nagaland is itself an example. We do not want to indulge in any politics in that region. During the past days, the sentiments of the people were exploited. They have been used for certain purposes but no development has been done there. We want to do something different from it and we have been doing it. Not only this, the North Eastern council which was defunct for the last two years, has been reconstituted and its meeting was also held. Again on 25th August, a meeting is scheduled to be held in which the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and the concerned officers of all the Ministries will also participate to find out a solution of pending problems of the region. The first meeting of the council has already been held in Guwahati. A meeting has also been held in Shillong. Not only those, a committee of the Union Ministers is also there to solve the economic issues of these States. Meeting of this Committee is also held. I along with Shri George Fernandes walked on foot from Deemapur to Kohima during the days of heavy rain, flood and landslide just 15 days back. I agree with this view that activities have increased there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair to avoid interruptions and also answer only to the points raised by the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Not only this, with a view to increase the pace of development of the North-Eastern States, the National Front Government have made an allocation of Rs. 200 crores in the Budget. It is a great achievement for the people of these States. So far as the question of law and order and ULFA in Assam is concerned, the Central Government is in touch with the State Government and we are monitoring the situation. So far as the increasing activities of terrorists in Nagaland are concerned, I have stated in my statement that Non-Nagas are being threatened there. We have

talked to the Chief Minister of Nagaland and the Central Government on its part has assured him all possible help in the form of Force or other material. But such activities must be checked at the earliest. It is the responsibility of the State Government, but the Central Government is ready to provide assistance. A meeting will be held on 25th of this month. Our Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed is going there to attend the meeting and all these issues will be considered.

So far as the issue of Chakma refugees is concerned, these people were rehabilitated in Arunachal Pradesh after 1962 and the Government does not intend to displace them. It would also be improper to rehabilitate them at another place by shifting them from one place. It will also have an adverse effect on other States where refugees have been rehabilitated. I would like to say something different with regard to the allegations made. The Government does not have any information about any link between ULFA, NSCN and Khalistan Force. Some such organisations in Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are trying to forge-co-ordination with each other. The Government is keeping a strict watch on them. We have also said that they are trying to attract the unemployed youth to their fold. The Government would consider all the development projects submitted by these State Governments on top priority basis and try to implement them expeditiously.

So far as the question of increase in the number of killings is concerned, it is not entirely true that number of killings has gone up. The number of incidents of killings during the year 1989 was 30 in Nagaland as against 14 during the current year till date. The number of incidents may go up if the incidents of killings that have taken place in 'Tovo' recently, is added. But in Manipur, the number of incidents was 28 last year as against 19 during the current year. The number of killings was 21 last year as against seven during the current year. Similarly, the number of killings was 2 last year as against one this year. Similarly 95 members of N.S.C.

were arrested in Nagaland last year as against 24 during the last three months. 13 people were arrested last year in Manipur and this year only 5 persons have been arrested till date. Last year, one person was arrested in Arunachal Pradesh and 2 persons have been arrested this year. In Nagaland 48 members of N.S.C. had surrendered in the year 1989 and 19 people have surrendered this year so far. No one had surrendered in Manipur last year and no surrender has taken place this year till date. 4 people have surrendered in Arunachal Pradesh. In the year, 1989, no Naga rebel was killed in any encounter, but during the year 1990, two Naga rebels were killed. These are the figures with regard to Nagaland. No one was killed in Manipur last year and this year one persons has been killed. Four persons were killed in Arunachal Pradesh last year and no one has been killed this year.

Thus, the number of killings has not increased much, but the number of incidents has increased. All of us feel concerned about the growing number of incidents. All sorts of atrocities are being committed on non-Naga officials and it has been done by ULFA. I feel that the Central Government would provide assistance to the State Governments to deal with this problem. The Central Government has appealed to and also urged the State Governments to utilise fully all the provisions of the Acts and laws to deal with this problem strictly.

[English]

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: What about negotiation with the insurgents?

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Front Government wants to hold negotiations with an open mind maintaining the dignity of the House and within the parameters of the Constitution to bring them into the national mainstream. With these words, I conclude. (Interruptions)

[English]

14.49 hrs.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHAN-
DRAN: I want to know why Naga rebels...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not going on record. This is not correct. I have already given you the time to speak. You had the opportunity to present your views. This constant dialogue cannot go on because other business cannot be taken up.

Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse.

14.48 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Report

[English]

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane):
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 21st August, 1990."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 21st August, 1990."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, item No. 11, Matters under rule 377. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to look into the grievances of workers of Base Repairing Organisation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the civilian employees working with Base Repairing Organisation (BRO) under Indian Navy in Andaman-Nicobar Islands are denied their trade union rights by the Naval Authorities. Time and again this matter has been brought to the notice of the authorities without any fruitful result. The civilian employees of BRO do not have any scope for redressal of their grievances.

The prominent workers' representatives who try to raise workers' voice are harassed physically and tortured. I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister who is also Defence Minister to take immediate action to ameliorate the sufferings of the civilian employees of BRO in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and stop victimisation.

- (ii) **Need to construct a wall in the coastal regions of Kodungalloor, Kerala, to save the fishermen from floods**

PROF. SAVITRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, Kodungalloor falls in coastal area of Kerala where Koolimuttam, Mathilakam and Perinjanam regions are fully occupied by the fishermen and their families. I have personally seen the pathetic conditions of these fishermen and their families.

Every year during the monsoon season, these areas are badly affected. An amount of Rs. 2 lakh is spent almost every year for the temporary relief/flood protection to the locals is not of any use, as in the next monsoon the rough sea would take its own route to de-