

Bill, I think out of 21 members, we are having 15 or 16 lady members. You will kindly appreciate that men also have the same say.

13.18 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBERS

श्री राबेन्द्र कुमार सिंह (फ़ीरोज़ाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो. अजित कुमार
मंहता, जो कि इस माननीय सदन के
सदस्य हैं, उन्हें समस्तीपुर में 16 सितम्बर
को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। नियम 229
के अन्तर्गत सदन को निर्देश है कि यदि
सदन का कोई माननीय सदस्य गिरफ्तार
होता है तो उसकी अविलम्ब सूचना देनी
चाहिए। उन्हें भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री,
श्री कर्पूरी ठाकूर व अन्य 1500 लोकदल
सदस्यों के साथ गिरफ्तार किया गया,
जिसकी सूचना अभी तक नहीं आई है।
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा, जो कि इस सदन
के माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनको मैनपुरी जेल
में गिरफ्तार करके रखा गया है। उनकी
हालत बहुत नाजूक है। उनके जीवन को
मैनपुरी जेल में स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
के इशारे पर खतरा बना हुआ है।

I want to seek the protection of
the life of the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will
be checked.

13.19 hrs.

ASSAM STATE LEGISLATURE (DE-
LEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—
contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
House will now take up further consi-
deration of the following motion
moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on
the 17th September, 1981, namely:—

“That this Bill to confer on the
President the power of the Legisla-
ture of the State of Assam to make
laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be
taken into consideration.”

Shri Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mu-
kundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, normally, nobody can support this
kind of delegation of powers. Specially
with regard to Assam, it is coming
often. Therefore, any body normally
will oppose this kind of a measure.
But I am not doing that now as such.

I want to bring to the notice of the
Government certain important matters
in this regard and I want a positive re-
ply from the Government. We are told
that marathon discussions are being
held between agitators and the Gov-
ernment on the Assam issue. It is re-
ported in newspapers that settlement
is nearly going to be arrived at and
that the differences have been narrowed
down. But details are not known.

It appears from the press reports
that the main demand of the agitators
is that those people who came to
Assam after 1971 are to be deported.
That is the main demand. I do not
know whether the Government is
coming to that position. Earlier, the
Government had made their position
clear that the so-called cut-off year
will be 1971. I do not know whether
they are changing their previous
stand.

Now, the disturbing situation there
is that this agitation, as we have told
you previously also, has now turned
into having some kind of an inter-
national connection. It is absolutely a
very bad connection. Recently in Gau-
hati, tonnes of ammunition worth lakhs
and lakhs of rupees was found out.
Together with it some secret documents
were also found. In these documents,
I am told, some important places in
Assam area are marked.

Some newspaper editorial commen-
ted that Assam belongs to South East
Asia and not to India. From this, you
will find that international agencies
are operating there to disrupt the
unity of the country and they are
also taking advantage of the situation.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

One cannot forget the fact that Assamese have certain genuine grievances for the last 35 years. The Central Government neglected the crucial issues and problems of Assam and, therefore, the extremist elements are now making capital out of the situation.

Another serious situation have developed now. These agitators, with the connivance of some others, are attacking CPI (M) followers especially the trade union workers. In Namrup Fertiliser Plant, one of our comrades has been shot by some elements. Luckily he did not die. He is still in hospital. But the Police, the Factory Protection Force, could not detect those who did this mischief. Also I want to invite the attention of the Government while discussing these questions you are to take into account the opinion of the minorities, the religious and the linguistic minorities in a minority. But at the same time any kind of back-door arrangement with these agitators will not solve the problem as such. Therefore, we request and demand that all parties' consensus has to be taken into account when these things are to be settled finally. (Interruptions)

Another point is that the Assamese situation has developed into such a condition because it was neglected by the Centre. India's federal policy has to be kept in mind always by the Central Government.

I am glad that Shri Makwana has piloted this Bill here. Nowadays he makes certain utterances which I may submit, are not proper in a federal polity. There are elected legislatures in States and State Governments are functioning under the laws and Constitution and also possess authority as per the Constitution. The Council of Ministers at the Centre is also formed as per the Constitution. These Minis-

ters cannot go around for making fantastic statements. (Interruptions).

Shri Makwana made some statements to the effect that the funds sanctioned for Harijans' welfare were not properly spent by the Government of Kerala. Before making such kind of a statement he should have contacted the State Government and ascertained the position. Responsible Ministers like Shri Makwana should make the statement only after that.

Secondly, Mr. Stephen is a man whom you know better than me. He cannot see things beyond his nose at times, even though he makes eloquent speeches here. I do not want to narrate more now.

The Assam situation has developed to such an extent because the sentiments of Assamese had not been taken care of by the Government at the Centre. In today's context, India has many problems. The people have many aspirations and they are raising many demands. The Government of India should take care particularly see to it, that these aspirations are taken care of. For example Kerala Government have made certain representations on certain issues. The Central Government did not take any steps on that. Instead, they are taking wrong steps. So many agricultural produces which are surplus in the country are being allowed to be imported, while our Finance Minister, day in and day out, has been saying that we are facing a real crisis in foreign exchange. The Central Government's attitude gives rise to strong resentment among large sections of the Kerala people. You know, Mr. Makwana, at least in Kerala, your party is a minority party....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): This is about Assam, not about Kerala.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The present situation in Assam has developed because the Central Government did not take proper steps to ameliorate the conditions of the Assamese people.

Therefore, on the policy plane, the Government of India should pursue a policy which not only keeps the legal standards in tact but also takes into account the demands and aspirations of the people of the States. I only ask Mr. Makwana, being a young Minister not to make statements of this kind which I have mentioned.

Another point is that, in Assam, certain people are being evicted from the land which is required for construction of railway lines. 3,000 people have been given notice for eviction. We have represented the matter to the Railway Ministry and they have said that they will give alternative land. But the difficulty is that the Assam Government is not willing to take proper steps to give this land and to resettle these people. I want the Minister to see that these steps are taken to settle them.

The Assam question and the problems in the North-Eastern India are being utilised by the enemies of the country. The Government of India are aware of this situation. I have mentioned about the ammunition dump which has been unearthed and the other elements which are operating in this area. Therefore, I want the Government to see that this kind of imperialist agents operating in the North-Eastern region are not given a handle by our own action. The Government should be very cautious about these things.

Any settlement of the Assam issue should be such which is satisfactory to the people of Assam. All the factors should be taken into consideration and an early settlement should be found out. This kind of President's rule and delegation of powers should be ended as early as possible. This is all I have to say.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a Bill like this which has come before us today was also passed during the last President's rule. I think, this is a routine matter. Without going into the details of the

Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain burning problems of Assam. Assam is under President's rule and I would urge upon him to take care of all these problems.

Mr. Makwana is the Chairman of a Committee which has been formed by the Central Government, and I know that he is taking active interest in the development works; he has already elaborated in the Rajya Sabha the various activities of that Committee which I was not aware of previously. I thank him for the same, and I am sure that the Makwana Committee, which has been formed by the Central Government for development works in the North-Eastern region—which is one of the main demands of the people of North-Eastern region—will take more progressive steps towards implementation of the various schemes which have been given by the Central Government to the State of Assam and the North-Eastern region.

When our hon. Home Minister speaks about foreign hand, we always see a hue and cry from the Opposition. Now I am surprised, and rather pleased, to see that the hon. Member of the Opposition has also found involvement of some foreign hand in Assam. I fully agree with them. I do not dispute with you. I agree with you—that there is a foreign element activity in Assam which is going on helping the agitators with money and other kinds of help from various sources as the State occupies a strategic position. When our Home Minister mentioned it, you laughed at him. But it is very difficult to identify the foreign hand as you know. Anyhow there is an organisation called Moral Re-armament Organisation. This organisation, from 1947 till to-day, have sent a good number of physicians, lawyers, professors and artists to various parts of the world in the name of moral re-armament. If you go through the records of their activities, most of them including Mr. Nibaron Bora and others were taken out of Assam by this organisation in

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

the name of giving some lectures or some refresher training courses in foreign countries and then brain-washed in such a way that when they came back to Assam again, they have been indulging in activities which are not in the national interest. I am sure the Minister knows this better than me and he is better equipped to look into these activities. I request him to look into this particular organisation and their activities in Assam and make sure that whatever damage they have done, they should not be allowed to do any further anti-national activity.

I have nothing to say about the attitude of the leftist parties on the Assam issue—the CPI and CPM and others.

Their stand on Assam issue is very reasonable and pragmatic. But other national parties like BJP and the Janata Party—their activities should also be looked into critically. They say something on the floor of the House, they say something when they meet the boys and others in the Assam House and they say something else when they go to Assam. They want to keep this problem alive in order to create a situation of unrest in that north-eastern State....

13.33 hrs.

[SHRI GULSEHR AHMED *in the Chair.*]

It is high time the Government took care of these organisations, specially the activities of their wings like RSS and BJP in Assam. During Mrs. Taimur government, she took some very bold steps and tried to curb their activities. Now the President's rule is there and I am sure under the President's rule the Government of India will take all possible care.

As regards ammunition find and weapons which have been found out in Assam, there are some foreign markings. Even then our Government have not taken any drastic step against those people whose names have come out

from the documents which have been traced out from there. Now, I know there are difficulties. Investigations, procedures and other things are there. But this is one of the reasons why the National Security Act was passed to curb anti-national activities and I am sure the Government should not be hesitant to take drastic steps against those elements which are involved in this serious anti-national activity.

Yesterday, I think it is a record in the history. One Bill which was introduced here about the Assam State Electricity Board was passed within a second. It is every good. The power given to the Assam State Electricity Board to borrow money has been increased from Rs. 130 crores to Rs. 150 crores. I will ask Mr. Makwana whether he knows that the outgoing Chairman of that Board was an active member of the AAGSP and squandered huge sums of money from the Assam State Electricity Board and helped the agitators with money, material and transport while agitation was in full swing. Even at one stage, when the volunteers were not in a position to enter certain strategic installations in Bongaigaon and in the refineries in Noonmati. The Assam Electricity Board allowed the volunteers to use their government vehicle to enter the gate. The shifty said that they were from the Electricity Board and they have to do some repair work, some emergency work. It was they who created chaos after entering there. This was the activity of the outgoing Chairman. I am surprised to hear in the other House that some Members from the Janata tried to say that this Chairman had been removed in a very shabby manner. I think he has been removed in an honourable manner. He should have been put behind the bars. But, our Government took such a lenient view. By removing that man from that post, Government have done a very good thing. This is how you discourage loyal people. They feel that nothing will happen. Assam State Electricity Board is one organisation. Same is the case with regard to Assam Tea Corporation. The outgoing Chairman—I do not want

to name him because he is not present here—and the Managing Director, I am glad to know, have been removed by Government. The tea industry has been facing a crisis. They had squandered away crores of money given by the State and the Central Government for the tea gardens of Assam Tea Corporation. Now, a Committee was formed by the Tea Board and their report has been submitted to the Government. Our request to the Home Minister is to take care of that report and fix the responsibility and punish those people. MLAs of the tea garden and other areas are coming to the Centre and saying that Government is not doing anything for the tea garden labours. That is also not correct. Whatever our Government has been giving is not going to the tea garden people. The Assam Tea Corporation's moneys have been squandered away by the then Chairman and the Managing Director for helping the agitators in various ways. I request the Central Government to take care of them as per Committee report.

While speaking on the tea garden labourers, our hon. Minister, Shri Makwana who knows about their problems, gave a patient hearing to them when they came here. There were certain problems which need to be considered from the national perspective including the inclusion of certain castes in the scheduled castes list. I know Government difficulties. But, there are certain problems which are to be solved. Implementation of the various labour Acts such as Plantation Labour Act etc., which are already existing is necessary by the Central Government as well as by the State Government. the Government machinery should see that the tea garden labourers in Assam are helped. They are mostly from U.P., Bihar and Orissa. Now, they have become part and parcel of Assam. In my constituency there are five lakhs of tea garden workers who have originally come from outside but now they speak the local language better than me. They get asimilated with the national stream and culture and heritage and the habits of the Assamese

people. But their children are not getting admissions in Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges and in Technical Colleges. There are demands from them for catering to their needs. So, certain seats should be reserved for them. I request the Minister o' State for Home who is also in charge of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to see that some help is given to these boys.

Sir, I am a Member of the Tea Board. We are giving scholarships to the tea garden labourers' boys. But, I am surprised to see after becoming a Member that the money given to the tea garden labourers is squandered away by the employees in Dispur in favour of their sons and not given to the sons of tea garden labourers. There is a constituted Body for the welfare of the tea garden labourers in Assam. They hardly get Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 per annum as help from Government.

The Makwana Committee of the Central Government should give financial help to that organisation which is really looking after the interests of the tea garden labourers.

There is an organisation known as Plains Tribal Organisation in Assam. Their demand is known to the Central Government. If my information is correct, during the previous Presidential rule, at one stage, the Central Government was thinking to give effect to their various demands. There was one demand about land. There were certain difficulties, I know, because the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has to be changed. Government had rightly said, they are considering it, they will see how many people are affected and so on. But there is a simple legitimate demand for the formation of a Plains Tribal Development Board about which the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister have given assurance. But unfortunately the Government of Assam has not implemented it. There might have been certain difficulties then, there might have been law and order problems, due to which they might have been busy. But now it is under President's rule, and the

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dav]

Governor of Assam is there. I would request Mr. Makwana to implement at least their minimum demand because these Plains Tribal people are very simple people. They are in the national mainstream, though, at one time there was a demand from them for some separate State, but they have now given up that. They have accepted our beloved leader as a national leader. Their thinking is along the lines of our national thinking. So I request the hon. Minister to look into this particular problem.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. There are only two more points, which I will touch upon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Briefly.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is no Banking Service Commission Chairman now in Assam. As a result of that Government's 20 point programme and other programmes are not being implemented. This is due to shortage of staff in banks. This should be immediately looked into and the Chairman, whoever he might be, must be appointed without delay. He may be one belonging to any caste, any religion, but he should be selected and appointed and the Board should be formed because many of the banks are suffering for want of staff. I have met some of these bank officials personally and they have stated that they are suffering for want of staff. So, this thing should be implemented immediately. The same problem is there with regard to the Railway Service Commission. I again congratulate my Government on this thing. I have no hesitation to say this. I come from Assam. Now they have removed the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission. It is a very bold step because this man was indulging in activities which are not congenial for national integration. I will not go into the details. The Minister knows it better. But the replacement should also take place without delay. Because, there are various vacancies in the Railways

and this matter should be dealt with immediately.

My last point and the third point is this. I will not take more than one minute. I urge upon Mr. Makwana to implement a scheme for construction of a bridge known as Raniferry Bridge which is a vital link from Shillong to Cachar, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur. It is a vital bridge-link. It is under consideration of the North-Eastern Council. The viability of this bridge construction scheme has already been cleared by the technical people concerned and now it needs implementation from the Makwana Committee and from the NEC. I would request the hon. Minister who has assured me, to look into the matter immediately and take proper steps to see that the work starts quickly.

I again congratulate the Central Government, which, under the able leadership of our hon. Prime Minister has maintained law and order. The linguistic and other religious minorities of that area are now having a peaceful time after the imposition of the President's rule. But there should not be any complacent views about it. Government should continue its efforts to maintain law and order vigorously if necessary by implementing the provisions of the National Security Act against the anti-nationals. The examinations for 1980-81 and 1981-82 should be held immediately as per the scheduled programme and the students of my constituency must not suffer for two consecutive years, who are not party to the present agitation. Normal life should be maintained and these examinations should be held without delay. With these words I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Sir, this House has been discussing this Assam issue since the last two years.

The Assam issue is of course a sensitive issue and the people involved in solving this problem have to come to some agreement for restoring normalcy

in this area. As far as these areas are concerned, I do not say that the Government of India has totally neglected the demands of the Assamese, particularly the Eastern sector. Even the Constitution provides for some special provisions in the matter of allocations of funds and other developmental schemes in those areas. Even then some sort of grievances are there which have to be settled immediately because this kind of feeling should not be allowed to be spread to other parts of the country. As my friend has just now stated, many things have been done in this area. As far as planning and allocation of funds are concerned, I am very sorry to say that a major portion of the funds which have been allocated to those areas have not been properly utilised. I would request the Government to look into this matter.

I am very happy that the Prime Minister is taking very keen interest to visit all the States and scrutinise the performance of the State Governments and see whether the allocated funds have been properly utilised or not. In the same way, the funds allocated for the Eastern Sector should be properly utilised and they should see that the benefit of the various schemes reach the masses. Therefore, at this juncture, I would request the hon. Minister Shri Makwana to take special interest in this matter so that the grievances which are there, could gradually be reduced. The people of Assam voted for the Janata Party but they were not able to do anything for them. They were not able to rule the State as well as the country. There was some misunderstanding.

But now in the absence of an elected Government, the Centre has to apply Article 356 of the Constitution. I am not one of those who are supporting the application of Article 356 of the Constitution to that State. But when the State Government was not in a position to carry on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Article 356 of the Constitution to be applied there. As far as Assam is concerned, it was a political break-down.

Now, Article 356 of the Constitution envisages three provisions. One is physical break-down, the second is economic break-down and the third is political break-down. Here, because of the political break-down, Article 356 was to be applied. There were large scale disturbances in that State. Actually the entire House was very much concerned about the agitations because these agitations affect the exchequer the Central Government. They affect the normal life not only of that area but the whole country, because the production particularly in the oil fields is very much affected. Whatever may be the grievances, this sort of agitation should not be allowed in future. The authority there should take stern action against those who indulge in such activities which hamper the production in the industrial sector... The agitations which hamper production as well as the normal life of the country should be tackled with the help of severe measures taken against those behind these agitations. The Government of India can also take action to suppress the movement or any kind of agitations because the present issue in Assam is a very ticklish issue. Our Prime Minister as well as the Government at the Centre are very cautious in dealing with this matter. When Article 356 of the Constitution is applied to any State, the Central Government takes the responsibility of the administration of that State. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the grievances of the people in that State and redress them in a most amicable manner. Although many of the demands have been conceded by the Centre, there are some forces or elements, whether inside or outside, which are creating disturbances in order to see that there is no agreement reached between the Government and the agitationists. These elements are not only creating disturbances in Assam, but they are busy with their activities all over the country. They are trying to create some sort of confusion and chaos in the country. They want to create dislocation in the smooth running of the democratic system of the Government. We must find out

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

the root cause for these agitations and also find out who are the persons behind these agitations. We must identify those persons and the Centre should take stringent action against them so that the agitations do not spread to other areas.

As far as Article 356 of the Constitution is concerned, I would say that this has to be applied to their States also where riots and Constitutional break-down have taken place, where the State Government is not functioning properly. I am very sorry to say about my own State, that is, Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not relevant.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: For example, in my own State, Government is not functioning properly. In Kerala also, the State Government is not functioning properly. There are many political murders which have taken place in Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about West Bengal?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, all the political parties have accepted the various provisions of the Constitution. I think both CPI and CPM have also accepted them. Now, when we have accepted various provisions of the Constitution, we have to see that the State Governments function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. When they violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, the Centre has got the authority to apply Article 356 of the Constitution. Therefore, in Tamil Nadu, when the riots and agitations are taking place, the police are attacking the innocent people—they have been in league with the 'goondas'—the Centre should intervene by invoking Article 356 of the Constitution. I will give an instance. There was a muslim college run by an Educational Association of South Indian Muslims. There, some students were attacked by

the police. The police entered the campus area and attacked the hostel students also. It created some sort of tension in the whole of Tamil Nadu. There is a fear that this incident might flare up in other areas because the muslims were attacked by the Police inside the campus area. The State Government will have to be responsible for any kind of consequential incidents in the areas of the State. Take, for example, Kerala. The State ruling party, either CPI... (Interruptions). Political murders are taking place... (Interruptions).

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: We were not allowed to mention this earlier.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because of all these things, some uneasiness is there in the mind of the public. When the Government thinks about the application of Article 356, in the absence of the Government, or even in the existence of the Government which does not function in accordance with the Constitution of India, the Government should see and take proper action in the matter.

I would also request the hon. Minister to make a statement we have been trying to have it for the last three-four days—about the situation in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, आसाम का मसला केन्द्र आसाम में नहीं है। आसाम, नागालैंड त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर आदि सभी का मसला इसमें जुड़ा हुआ है। जो हमारे सीमान्त प्रदेश हैं उनमें और अशांति हल्ले और वहां आन्दोलानत्मक पग उठाए जाएं, लोगों की जानें जायं, जायदाद का नुकसान हो और जन जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाय, उनमें असंतोष की आग भड़कती रहे तो क्या यह हमारे देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए खतरनाक नहीं है? एक तरफ बर्मा, एक तरफ चीन, एक तरफ बंगलादेश, इन की सीमाएं जहां मिलें उस प्रदेश को हर प्रकार से संतुष्ट करने के लिए, उस प्रदेश

की हर प्रकार की उन्नति करने के लिए सरकार को बहुत पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए था। मुझे स्मरण है पंजाब पाकिस्तान से लगा हुआ हमारा प्रदेश था। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने विशेष रूप से इस प्रदेश को उंचा उठाने के लिए, उसको तरक्की देने के लिए, वहां के लोगों का जन-जीवन उंचा करने के लिए बहुत प्रयास किया और आज पंजाब हमारे देश के राज्यों में बहुत अच्छी हस्ती रखता है। वह इंडस्ट्री के लिहाज से, अन्न-उत्पादन के लिहाज से बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है। लेकिन हमने इस आसाम को उंचा उठाने के लिए यदि कदम उठाए भी हैं तो वे अधूरे रह गए, पूरे नहीं हुए या उठाए ही नहीं गए।

आपको स्मरण होगा कि हमारी पुरानी माइथालाजीज में आसाम को कामरू कहा जाता था और स्वर्ग माना जाता था। कहा जाता था कि जिस किसी को स्वर्ग की दर्शन करने हों, यह देखना हो कि स्वर्ग कैसा होता होगा तो वह आसाम जाय, वहां के नागरिकों को देखें, वहां की जलवायु को देखें। लेकिन आज क्या हो गया है? आज तो आसाम हम लोग भी नहीं जा सकते, डरते हैं कि कहीं कोई दुर्घटना न हो जाय। इस स्थिति को लाने में किस का हाथ है? जब जना पार्टी व् शासन समाप्त हुआ था और 1980 में यह सरकार यहां बैठी तो यही कहा जाता रहा कि जनता पार्टी की देन है, ये इतने दिनों में इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके। हम इस समस्या को हल करेंगे। आज एक साल और 8 महीने बाद नवां महीना लग रहा है, यह सरकार भी उस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पायी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने नेकनीयती से इस मामले को सुलभाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। ये किस्में लगे हहे? ये इसमें लगे रहे कि कब हमारा चीफ मिनिस्टर बने। इस सरकार पर मेरा चार्ज है कि यह सरकारों को बनाने और बिगाड़ने में लगी रही। इनकी पार्टी की ताकत वहां पर नहीं थी। इसलिए जैसा कि और जगह ये करते हैं, यहां भी दल-बदल को प्रोत्साहित करने में लगे रहे और असम की समस्या को सुलभाने को ओर

कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। जहां तक हमारी पार्टी, डिमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सम्बन्ध है, हम इस बात में विश्वास रखते हैं कि कोई भी सरकार जो कि जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई हो वह राष्ट्रपति शासन से हर तरीके से बेहतर होती है—चाहे वह केरल की सरकार हो, वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार हो, त्रिपुरा की सरकार हो या फिर अन्य प्रदेश की सरकार हो। जो लोग इस बात की मांग करते हैं कि विधिवत चुनी हुई सरकार को गिराया जाए और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाए वे प्रजातन्त्र के हामी नहीं हैं। आप देख रहे हैं कि बहुत से प्रदेशों में जिला परिषदों तथा नगर-पालिकाओं को भां करके जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों को उनके अधिकार सौंप दिए गए हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या आप इस बात को पसंद करते हैं कि डी. एम. उन बाँडों का संचालन करे? क्या यही सच्चा प्रजातन्त्र है? मैं समझता हूँ प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास रखने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह मंजूर नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि असम में प्रेसीडेंट रूल समाप्त करके वहां पर जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार बनाई जाए। यह अलग बात है कि वह आपके मन की सरकार न हो लेकिन आप ऐसी सरकार को चलने दीजिए और रोज रोज प्रेसीडेंट रूल लागू मत कीजिए। ऐसा न करके आप प्रजातन्त्र का हनन कर रहे हैं, उसकी हत्या कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक अस्थिरता का सवाल है, इसके बढ़ावा देने वाले खिलिंग पार्टी के लोग ही हैं। वे लोग ही अस्थिरता पैदा कर रहे हैं अपने मन तथा अपनी पार्टी को सरकार बनाने के अलावा कोई और काम उनके पास नहीं रह गया।

एक दूसरी बात, जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने भी कहा, वहां पर विदेशों में बने हुए हथियार बरामद किए गए हैं। अखबारों में भी यह बात आई है और सरकार के भी ज्ञान में यह बात आई है। लेकिन जो लोग इस देश को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं वे कहां संध लगायेंगे? जैसे कि कोई चोर होता है वह घर के कमजोर हिस्से में संध

[श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार]

लगाता है जहाँ से कि उसके घर में बुझने का अवसर मिल सके। इसी प्रकार से जो हमारा देश के कमजोर हिस्से हैं, जहाँ उथल-पुथल है वहाँ पर हमारे दुश्मन बात लगाए बैठे हैं और वहाँ पर वे उथल-पुथल मचाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो शक्तियाँ आज असम समस्या को सुलभाने नहीं दे रही हैं, मेरा अपना स्पष्ट मत है कि वे विदेशी शक्तियाँ हैं। उनके हित में नहीं है कि हमारी उस भूमि पर हमेशा कोई न कोई आन्दोलन और उथल-पुथल हाँती रहे। उमका सबत है कि वहाँ बाहर से आए ट्रंड लोग काम कर रहे हैं। और उधर समस्याओं के ऊपर समस्या यह है कि बंगला देश से भी लोग वहाँ बराबर आ रहे हैं और वहाँ बस रहे हैं। वे भी शपन साथ कुछ न कुछ आन्दोलनकार प्रवृत्ति लेकर आते हैं, जनसंख्या पर बोझ तो बढ़ाते ही हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ देश में उथल-पुथल में सहायक हाँते हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि विदेशी शक्तियों का पता लगाया जाए और यदि पता लगा लिया है तो माननीय मंत्री जो इसकी घोषणा सदन में करें कि कौन-कौन सी शक्तियाँ हैं, जिनके बारे में आपके पास जानकारी है। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग वहाँ ट्रंड होकर आन्दोलन करते हैं, उनके विरुद्ध आपने आज तक क्या कार्यवाही की है। श्रीमन्, मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि असम के संबंध में बराबर इस में चर्चा होती है। इसलिए मैं एक-दो बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

श्रीमन् आपने समाचार पत्रों में एक समाचार देखा होगा कि टेलीविजन और रेडियो का प्रोग्राम असम प्रदेश में बहुत कपजोर है। वहाँ टेलीविजन अच्छा दिखाई नहीं देता है, रेडियो अच्छा सुनाई नहीं देता है और इस तरीके से जो इस देश के अन्दर हो रहा है, देश की राजधानी में हो रहा है, जो पूरे देश में हो रहा है या सरकार जिन नीतियों की घोषणा करती है या इस

पार्लियामेंट की रिपोर्ट्स बसम के अन्दर अच्छे तरीके से सब लोगों के पास नहीं पहुँच पाती है या मिल पाती है। मैं माननीय जी से अप्रह करूँगा कि कम से कम प्रचार-साधन तो ठीक कर दीजिए, मजबूत कर दीजिए। अगर आपका प्रचार साधन मजबूत नहीं है तो फिर आप सरकार में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

आज का युग प्रचार का युग है। हम देखते हैं कि जब हमारा रेडियो दिल्ली में बोलता है, तब भी उसमें काफी आंतर-लीपिंग हाँता है। बहुत लोगों ने बड़े शक्तिशाली रेडियो स्टेशन कायम किए हुए हैं और वे हमारी खबरों को या जो हमारा रेडियो स्टेशन है, उसको दबा देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल असम के लिए नहीं, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में इस तन्त्र को, इस प्रणाली को, आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन को, बहुत अच्छा स्वरूप प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए, जिससे जो हमारी बातें हैं, वे सब देश में भली प्रकार पहुँच सकें और विदेशों में पहुँच सकें।

आपने प्रगति के लिए कुछ योजनाएँ बनाईं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रगति करें, उन योजनाओं को लागू करें, लेकिन इस में भेदभाव क्यों है? पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में यदि आप गंगा पर देखें तो 20-22 पुल बने हैं और ब्रह्मपुत्र पर आपने केवल दो पुल बनाए हैं। वहाँ आवागमन के रास्ते नहीं हैं। उधर अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वहाँ आपने हवाईजहाज का किराया बढ़ा दिया है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ लोग कैसे जायेंगे और आएँगे, रोड्स की व्यवस्था नहीं है, रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। वहाँ अच्छे पड़ाई के साधन नहीं हैं इन्डस्ट्रीज का बुरा हाल है। तेल की इन्डस्ट्रीज का भी कच्मर निकल गया है और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि चाय वे पैदा करते हैं और उत्तकी चूंगी बंगाल में खाई जाती है। यह छोटा सा उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि वहाँ पर किस प्रकार की

स्थिति है । इस संबंध में एक छोटा सा सुझाव है । बहुत से लोग इस बात की हम में से मांग करते हैं कि इस लोक सभा सत्र दक्षिण भारत में किया जाए, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह मांग उचित हो सकती है, लेकिन उससे भी बड़ा वाञ्छित यह है कि अगर हम इस लोक सभा का सत्र असम में कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा वहाँ के लोगों पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हम लोग भी उन की समस्याओं को निकट से देख सकेंगे । सदन से मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि जो कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी आप की है, उस कमेटी को भी बाप असम में बुलायें, असम के लोगों से मिलवाएँ, जिस से वहाँ के लोगों की समस्याओं को सुन कर, उन के विचारों को जान कर फिर बहस की जा सके, तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा । असम यहाँ से बहुत दूर है और हम लोग यहाँ से जा नहीं सकते और वहाँ पर कंवियन्स के साधन भी अच्छे नहीं हैं । इसलिए मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरी जो यह मांग है, उस को मंत्री जी मानेंगे । हम असम के लोगों से मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं और इस कठिनाई को दूर करने का यही एक तरीका है कि अधिक से अधिक वहाँ के लोगों से मिलने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पार्लियामेंट के मمبرों के वहाँ पर दौरे हों ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, the deadlock over the question of settling the problem of Assam has been continuing far too long, for the health of the country or the good of the nation. Of course, at the moment since there is no possibility of an elected Government functioning in Assam, this Delegation of Powers Bill has to be adopted. But it is very unfortunate that there seems to be no glimmer of light at the end of this dark tunnel. We do not know, and we are more in the dark because Government is not telling us anything at all now for several weeks and months, as to how they are proposing to tackle the situation. We would very much, all of us, like that a situation could be

created in which elections could be held again in Assam. And as far as I understand it, although virulent objections were raised by the people who led this agitation to the electoral rolls in Assam on the ground that these rolls include a large number of names of people who, according to them, are not bona fide citizens of this country or who are illegal immigrants and so on, the fact remains that in 1977 and 1978, elections were held in Assam quite peacefully and normally.

The Lok Sabha elections were held in 1977, and the Assam Assembly elections were held in 1978. And to the electoral rolls on the basis of which those elections were held, nobody at that time objected on the grounds which were subsequently raised. There is no reason why those rolls should not be taken as the basis for a fresh election. I do not know whether these things are being discussed at all between the Government representatives and the representatives of the agitators, because there is a kind of curtain of secrecy at the moment over the progress of those talks. All we get is some glimmer of reports from the newspapers which we have no way of checking—whether they are correct or not. And I regret very much that though from time to time it is stated in this House that all the national political parties will be taken into confidence and will be consulted before any kind of a settlement is arrived at or attempted, nothing has been done to consult anybody up till now.

Earlier, when there was a consultative Committee of Parliament for Assam, that committee was also treated by the Home Ministry, I should say with scant respect. I was a member of that committee. Its meeting was held only once, or may be twice. After that, that committee was put into cold storage. Now I believe a new committee has to be set up once the Delegation of Power Bill is passed.

But that is not the point at all. The point is that some talks are going on. A

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Government team led by the Cabinet Secretary is reported frequently to be having rounds of talks with the representatives of agitators; and we are very much perturbed by the fact that nothing is being told to anybody as to what are the terms and conditions which are being discussed there. If there is some sort of understanding between Government and those people, then there is no point in subsequently saying that we are prepared to consult parties who are represented in this Parliament. Having come to an understanding with the representatives of the Assam agitators, they will not be able to withdraw from it. It will become a *fait accompli*. So, if any meaningful consultations are to be held, and our opinions are to be ascertained, it should be done well in advance, before something is worked out in secrecy.

We are upset because only a few days back, a report has appeared in the papers. I do not know whether its veracity can be taken for granted; but I would invite the Minister to tell us about it. A report has appeared in the *Times of India* in which it said briefly that only four points of difference now remain between the Government side and the agitators in the course of the talks which are taking place. What are those four points of difference, has not been spelt out in the *Times of India*. It was said that those four points are also expected to be settled soon. Everything else has been settled. The report says that the terms which are reported to have been put by the agitators are first: all entrants to Assam prior to 1961 may be permitted to remain there, and regularized as citizens of this country. Secondly, all entrants between 1961 and 1971 should be detected. Those who are supposed to have come as unauthorized or illegal immigrants, should be detected. They should be disenfranchised, after detection. And then they should be dispersed outside Assam. And the third condition is that all entrants after 1971 should be

treated as foreigners, and after they are detected, they should be deported.

We are completely in the dark about the actual trend of the negotiations which have been going on. Previously, as you know, the Prime Minister herself had at one stage come out with a proposal, which we also supported, that as a practical proposition to solve such a complicated problem, 1971 should be taken as the cut-off year. Later on, when the agitators objected to this and said it should not be taken as the cut-off year, she modified her stand to some extent and said that at least the work of detection should begin from 1971 and it should be taken as the base for beginning the work of detection. But all the related questions about the machinery, procedure of detection, the sort of machinery to be set up which would command the confidence of all the people who are concerned—both the majority community as well as all the minorities—had not been spelt out at all.

Now, from what we are led to believe from these reports, it appears that this whole idea of making 1971 either as the cut-off or the base year and all that, has been given up and abandoned, under pressure from agitators, although we are all quite relieved to find that the agitation itself has, of course, slowed down considerably. It is no longer at the level, taking the forum, which it was taking earlier. There is obviously no mass participation in any type of agitation in Assam. Stray incidents are taking place, of course sometimes of a rather violent type. Once in this House I had warned that once this mass movement recedes, the danger is that more extreme elements within the movement, including some secessionists may desperately resort to more violent methods, stray incidents of bomb explosion and that kind of a thing, killing of individuals. Some of those things have happened regrettably. But as far as the movement is concerned in which masses of people, lakhs of people at one stage participated,

whether we like it or not, that stage is over now. And all the reports that we get from Assam show that there is no possibility of reviving that type of movement again. In this background, talks and negotiations are going on with the official team; and I would say that we are now very much concerned about what is going to be the fate of the minorities in Assam, whether it is those people who are not Assamese in origin, whether it is the Muslims or whether it is the tribal people of Assam. They also and their representatives recently were in Delhi; they were very much alarmed and perturbed as to what is being spelt out in these talks behind the scene without consulting anybody else.

Sir, if 1971 is not taken any more as the base year, then certainly the future of these minority communities in Assam is likely to be in grave jeopardy. Between 1961—71, if people are to be detected disfranchised and dispersed outside Assam, then there will be gigantic problems which I doubt very much, if the Government even if it wants to, will be able to handle; and the machinery for detection has also not been agreed upon yet. At least parties in this country know nothing about it. The people, I can tell, particularly the minorities in Assam feel that so long as the present administrative set up in Assam continues, these police, forces which are there Assam police, officials bureaucrats who are there, the minorities do not feel any confidence that any impartial or objective implementation will be carried out even if any agreement is reached perhaps. Even now we are getting reports on evictions which are taking place in various parts of that State. People who are even able to produce *patta* of land as evidence of their having been settled there, are being told that this land *patta* would not do; you have to bring your citizenship certificate and so on. The people who are producing their citizenship certificates are being told that you must also bring your land *patta*, the

citizenship certificate would not do. If this is the kind of attitude which is prevailing there in the administration even under President's Rule, then it is very difficult for these minority communities to feel any confidence whatsoever. Therefore, I would only like to know from the Minister because we cannot have a very indepth discussion now as to what is the progress of these talks, why they are keeping everybody in the dark about it, why they are not, according to their previous assurance, taking the major political parties at least who are represented in this Parliament into confidence, why they are not consulting them, why they are not keeping them informed at least of the progress of the talks, and whether this will all in the end mean that we will be presented with some sort of *fait accompli* which will certainly lead to quite a lot of trouble; and I am afraid, agrain, there will be no agreement.

We have always tried to project the idea that this is not a political question or a party question. The developments in Assam are too serious to be looked at from that point of view; it should be considered always as a national problem affecting the entire question of the unity and integration of our entire country and has got very serious implications. If it is not satisfactorily settled on a just basis. But I am afraid the way the Government has been behaving in recent months, they do not seem to be inclined to arrive at any kind of concensus with different points of view which are there in the country. Therefore, I would urge upon him to take us into confidence at least and to tell us what is going on; and as far as we are concerned, many of us on this side, we are against any kind of opportunistic compromise with them, at least that section of people who are chauvinistic, chauvinistic forces which have been taking a very extreme posture and attitude during the whole agitation, under their pressure, there should be no opportunistic compromise with them at the expense of the minority communities in Assam and 1971 should broadly be ad-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

hend to as the basis on which any solution should be worked out. I hope he will tell as about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jugpal Singh.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मान्यवर, असम का बजट जब सदन में रखा गया तब भी मैंने कुछ मुद्दे असम के बारे में उठाए थे। आज हमारी पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा पार्लियामेंट की शक्ति छीन कर के राष्ट्रपति को जो दी जा रही है मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। और इसलिये क्योंकि लगातार कांग्रेस पार्टी और इनकी सरकार की तरफ से असम में जो समस्या खड़ी हुई है और पूरा असम जल रहा है, जिसकी लपटें गृह मंत्री जी महसूस कर रहे हैं कि असम आन्दोलन से पूरे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति गड़बड़ा गई है, वहाँ के आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ बैठ कर के कोई फैसला अभी तक नहीं लिया गया जब कि 10, 12 बार आप बात कर चुके हैं। मैं नहीं कहता इस आन्दोलन के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार थे, हालांकि पिछली बार मैंने कहा था जनता पार्टी की सरकार के खिलाफ बाकायदा युद्ध कांग्रेस के लोग, और मैं यहाँ संजय गांधी का नाम लेना चाहूंगा क्योंकि आन्दोलनकारियों ने बाकायदा वहाँ ब्यान दिया था कि इस आन्दोलन को तब वापस ले सकते हैं जब कि हमको संजय गांधी आदेश देंगे कि इसको वापस ले लो। लेकिन आज पूरा देश महसूस कर रहा है कि यह आन्दोलन खत्म होना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे देश की स्थिति खासतौर से आयल रिफाइनरीज को ले कर जो खराब हुई है वह हम सभी के लिये चिन्ता का विषय है।

जहाँ तक आन्दोलन का विषय है मैं अपने मंत्री भी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका हल जल्दी से जल्दी तलाश कीजिये, और जो बेस 1961 से 1971 का लिया है तो उनको कैसे डिटेक्ट करेंगे? अभी श्री जैल सिंह ने चण्डीगढ़ में 5-5-80 को ब्यान दिया था और आंकड़े दिये थे, और दूसरे तरफ यह कहते हैं कि हमारे लिए मुश्किल काम है कि किताने लोग छटनी के लिए तैयार हैं। खुद भी जैल सिंह का बयान है कि 1975 में 13,504, 1976 में

में 5,071, 1977 में 5,075, 1978 में 8,021 1979 में 6,715 और 1980 में 2,039, कुल मिलाकर करीब

45,000 आदमी बाये जिनमें ज्यादातर मुस्लिम हैं, करीब 35,000 मुसलमान हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है कि 45,000 आदमियों को, जिनमें से 35,000 मुसलमान हैं आप उनको असम में से उठाकर के कहां कहां ले जायेंगे? फिर उनकी नागरिकता का सवाल है। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार जब एक बार किसी को नागरिकता दे देंगे तो फिर उसके अधिकार को नहीं छीन सकते कि वह असम में नहीं बस सकता। उन 45,000 लोगों के बारे में आप सोचें। सारे अपोजीशन ने कहा था केन्द्रीय सरकार को और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को कि श्रीमती अनवरा तैमूर को कमजोर सरकार बनाने की इजाजत न दें, जनता की इच्छा के विरुद्ध और माइनोंरिटीज की इच्छा के विरुद्ध उनको सरकार न बनाने दें। लेकिन आपने श्रीमती अनवरा तैमूर की सरकार को उनके ऊपर थोप दिया। नतीजा क्या हुआ आपको मालूम है। वह सरकार कुछ दिन भी नहीं चल पायी और इससे असम की समस्या और उलझी। इस बिल से असम की समस्या सुलभने वाली नहीं है। आप असम के लोगों का भाग्य केन्द्र और राष्ट्रपति पर छोड़ने जा रहे हैं। आप असम के लोगों की शक्ति छीन कर केन्द्र को देना चाहते हैं। इससे असम के लोगों पर क्या गुजरेंगी। क्या इस बिल के एक्ट बनने के बाद यह असम के आन्दोलन में आग फूंकने का काम नहीं करेगा? जब अनवरा तैमूर की सरकार बनी तो वहाँ के आन्दोलनकारियों ने फिर धमकी देना शुरू कर दिया था।

एसी स्थिति में मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस बिल से असम की समस्याओं का हल नहीं होगा, असम की समस्याएं और बढ़ेंगी। अखबार में स्टेटमेंट आया था कि पूरे सन् 1980 में 105 ट्रेन से भी ज्यादा नहीं चल पाई, 268 ट्रेन बन्द रहीं ट्रांस्पोर्ट बन्द रही, रिफाइनरी बन्द रही।

दूसरी बात की तरफ मैं इशारा करता हूँ जो वहाँ के लोग आते हैं। इस मामले

में केन्द्रीय सरकार भी विफल रही है। 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ तब से आज 34 साल हो गये, आपने पूरे असम के बार्डर पर कभी विचार नहीं किया। हजारों लोग जो हर वर्ष आपके देश में घुस आते हैं, उनके बारे में आपने कोई फौसला कभी नहीं किया। आपने बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान की सरकार से बाकायदा कभी कोई समझौता नहीं किया। जो 45, 000 आदमी ये हैं, इनको बंगला देश लेने का तैयार नहीं है, इनको कोई दूसरा देश लेने का तैयार नहीं है। जो छटनी आप करोगे, उनको अपने मुल्क में ही आपको रखना पड़ेगा। इसमें उनकी कोई गलती नहीं है।

सन् 1947 से लेकर आज तक ये लोग असम में बसे हुए हैं। इनको बसाने के वाद आपने इन्हें वोट का राइट दिया है। बाकायदा उन्होंने आपकी सरकारों को चुनकर केन्द्र और प्रदेश में भेजा है। जो लोग वोट दे चुके हैं, उनको आप वैसे नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। वे इस देश के रहने वाले हैं, इस देश की सरकार को चुन चुके हैं। आप उनको कभी वापस नहीं भेज सकते हैं, आपको उनका बोझ उठाना पड़ेगा।

14.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं आपका ध्यान बार्डर की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बार्डर हमारा इतना कमजोर है कि बंगला देश से हजारों की तादाद में लोग हमारे यहां मजदूरी के लिए आ जाते हैं। वहां से छोटी-छोटी चीजें खरीदकर औरतें लगातार हमारे यहां चली आती हैं। हमारे देश में आकर दाल, सब्जी और अंडे बेच जाती हैं। यह चीज आज भी कंट्रीन्यू करती है।

अभी हमारे बार्डर पर जो सिक्कीरिटी फोर्स है, उसने एक औरत को पकड़ बैठा लिया, जो कि माइनीरिटी की थी। उसने कहा कि मैं बूढ़ी हो गई हूँ पाकिस्तान से चीजें खरीदकर हिन्दुस्तान में बेचते हुए, आप आज मुझे रोकना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप असम

की समस्या तुरन्त हल कीजिये और बार्डर के मामले पर बाकायदा बंगला देश की गवर्न-मेंट के साथ बैठकर, जो आपके कुछ लोग विदेश की राजनीति पर एक्सपर्ट हैं, उनको भेजकर मुआयना कराकर इस मुसलं को हल कीजिये। चाहे वेस्ट जर्मनी का मामला हो, कोरिया का हो, नार्थ कोरिया का हो, कोई भी मामला हो, जहां मुल्क की सीमाएं मिलती हैं, उनके साथ समझौता किया जाना चाहिये। मैंने पिछली बार सुझाव दिया था कि बंगला देश की सरकार के साथ बाकायदा आप बैठकर समझौता कीजिए। आप बार्डर को सील कैसे करोगे? आप उस बार्डर को सील नहीं कर सकते हैं। बंगला देश की मर्जी के खिलाफ आप उसे सील नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि अभी तक आपका बार्डर पर डिस्प्यूट है।

बंगला देश की पूरी चकमा कम्युनिटी जो बंगला देश से आ रही है, उसने बाकायदा सन् 47 में पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू से यहां आकर प्रोटेस्ट किया था कि हम लोग माइनीरिटी के नहीं हैं, हम सब ब्रिद्धिस्ट आज पूरी चकमा कम्युनिटी को वहां मिलेट्री की शह मिल रही है, जो लोग बच गये हैं वह आपके पास भागकर आ रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप चकमा जाति के बांधों के बारे में भी बंगला देश की सरकार से बात करिये, वरना दूसरे मुल्क से लोगों का आने का यह सिलसिला बराबर जारी रहेगा, आप इसे रोक नहीं पायेंगे।

मेरा कहना है कि बार्डर पर चाहे करांड़ों रुपया खर्च हो, आप उसे मजबूत कीजिये, सील कीजिये। बार्डर पर आपकी सिक्कीरिटी फोर्स के पास पूरे साधन नहीं हैं। बार्डर फोर्स को जो आपने किश्तियां दी हैं वह उस बार्डर के काबिल नहीं है। आप अपनी फोर्स को साधन दीजिये, अच्छे हीथियार दीजिये और पूरे बार्डर को बाकायदा इलेक्ट्रिक वायर के द्वारा उसको सील आप कर सकते हैं बन्द कर सकते हैं। बहरहाल कुछ न कुछ हल आपको इसका निकालना पड़ेगा।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

मैं फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि असम की समस्या के बारे में जो आन्दोलन है, जो मजदूरों के लोग माइनॉरिटी में हो गये, मूलमान जा अपने का वहाँ कभी स्वतंत्र समझते थे कि यह देश हमारा है, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री में कहना चाहूंगा—जानी जैल सिंह हिन्दुस्तान के सब में इनकाम्प्रीटेंट मिनिस्टर हैं, उनसे मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है—कि वह आसाम के विकास पर ध्यान दें। जब तक वहाँ की जनता का सड़कों, रेल-यातायात, अस्पतालों और शिक्षा अर्थात् की सब सुविधायें नहीं दी जायेंगी, तब तक आसाम का आन्दोलन नहीं दबेगा। आसाम के लोगों में यह आस्था पैदा की जाए कि उनके हित पूरी तरह सुरक्षित हैं। इसके साथ ही उनकी भाषा के विकास तथा प्रयोग के लिए सभी सुविधायें दी जायें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो सरकार आसाम के आन्दोलन और वहाँ की समस्याओं को कभी भी खत्म नहीं कर पाएगी।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I want to ask two questions and I hope he will try to answer those questions. Recently, I have received information from Assam that some settlers who have settled in the railway land in Gauhati, Malegaon and Amingaon have been served with eviction notices even though they have been settled in these lands for over two decades. The Ministry of Railways wrote to me, saying that they are in favour of giving alternative accommodation to these settlers, but it is the Government of Assam which is not taking any interest in the matter of providing alternative accommodation. Those settlers comprise of Assamese-speaking, Bengali-speaking and Nepali-speaking people. So, it is not a question of one particular community. More than 3,000 settlers were living on railway land for two decades and when the railways wanted to make some settlement with these people, and they approached the Assam Government, they did not take any steps in this regard. Would the hon. Minister

take trouble to enlighten the House the steps he proposes to take in this regard.

Secondly, naturally Shri Indrajit Gupta expressed concern and apprehension. I also share that. Before the Government takes up a final decision with regard to the solution of the Assam problem, particularly in concluding the negotiations with the agitators, the House should be taken into confidence and also the two State Governments who are vitally concerned, namely, the Governments of Tripura and West Bengal. Before coming to a settlement with the agitators, the Government should take into confidence the political parties, particularly the two State Governments of West Bengal and Tripura and see that the rights of the minorities, both linguistic and religious, are properly protected. The state of insecurity which is prevalent there must be removed. I hope he will cover these two points.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): This is a very simple Bill and this is not the first time that a Bill of this type is coming before the House. There is nothing new in it.

Since the Assam problem is a complex one, certain questions have been raised by the hon. Members, which I would like to answer. The first speaker pointed out that some foreign agencies are working in this area. An hon. Member from this side of the House, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, rightly pointed out that when the Home Minister made a statement regarding the foreign agencies, it was the members on the opposite side who agitated over it and said that he should identify them. As we all know, it is very difficult to identify the foreign hands who are playing in different parts of the world, leave India alone.

He expressed concern about the Assam agitation, like other members, and said that the Government should

take the opposition into confidence before taking a decision. The specific point he made is above the Kerala Government and particularly about my statement when I visited Trivandrum. I do not understand why my Communist friends are agitated over my statement because I never criticised the State Government when I was addressing a public meeting, a meeting of the Scheduled Castes people. There was a Convention and in that Convention I pointed out that it is for them to organise and see that the programme is properly implemented because the Government has made several schemes under the Sub Component Plan and there are many other schemes under the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, but the benefit is not reaching the people to whom it should. So, when I visited Kerala last time, I pointed out to them that the money is not spent by the Government which they have earmarked in the Sub Component Plan. I never said that it is misused or is not properly spent. I have only said that. But I called for the figures from the State Government and the figures which are supplied by the State Government itself show that at least nearly Rs. 1 crore are not spent and it is my concern that when the amount which is earmarked for the poor people is not spent it will lapse ultimately. So, I wanted that it should be spent and therefore, I made a point before the Scheduled Castes organisations that they should see that this amount is spent by the State Government. They should propose various schemes, they should also meet the people and tell them about the various schemes of the Government. That was the only point which I made, but I do not know why they are living in fear psychosis and every time they come before the House and say that 'we are there on the top of the Government'. I have given an assurance in this House and the Prime Minister also said several times that there is no intention on the part of the Central Government to topple any State Government. We are not at all interested in that. But at the same time we are really interested in the implementa-

tion of the programme for the poor people.

My hon. friend on our side, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, has elaborately described the various steps taken by the Committee of the Ministers and he also put certain questions regarding the Assam State Electricity Board. I will inform the hon. Member that I will look into it and see what has happened to this Electricity Board. The Chairman of the Electricity Board says that he has misappropriated the amount and used it for the agitators. Then he made allegations about the Tea Corporation, also. These are the allegations which I will look into. He has specifically asked me about the creation of a centre for the recruitment in the State Bank. Now, Sir, it is decided that the centres for recruitment of such probationary officers of the Bank and personnel for CHS etc. should be set up in the North-Eastern region. So, it has been done. He has mentioned about the problem of the tea garden labour and the plains tribal labour. I am aware of the problem. Their problem is that they should be declared as Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Sir, we want to bring a Bill before this House for inclusion and exclusion of certain communities in the list of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but for that we have to go to the State Governments, obtain their comments and then we can decide. So, we have approached the State Governments. I am receiving reports from them and after receiving the reports, I am going to bring a Bill before this House.

The hon. Member, Shri Dhandapani also expressed the concern over the existing situation and asked for the solution of the problem as early as possible and he pointed out some incidents in Tamil Nadu. I can simply say that I will call for the report from the State Government and see what can be done. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Member, Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, pointed out about the foreign, hand and other things about

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

which the previous speakers also mentioned. But particularly he was very keen to see that the radio, television and other means of communication and propaganda should be strengthened. In the Sixth Plan there is a provision for strengthening the existing transmission for larger coverage. However, I can tell the hon. Member that whatever he has suggested regarding Information and Broadcasting Ministry, I shall bring that to the notice of the Ministry and request them to take necessary action.

He also wanted that Consultative Committee on Assam should be taken to Assam. It is difficult to take so many Members to Assam for Consultative Committee. Not only Members, there are a large number of officers who have to attend Consultative Committee. Therefore, it has been decided that the meeting of the Committee should be held in Delhi.

Hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta expressed his concern about the minorities. He wanted that no compromise should be arrived where the interest of the minorities is at stake. I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no compromise on the interest of the minorities. We will definitely look to the interest of the minorities and we will see that no injustice is done to them.

He also wanted to know the progress in talks. I want to inform this House that the talks are going on. We had several rounds of talks at our level and now it is going on at the officers level. Some progress has been made. This is a very complex problem and efforts are made to settle it peacefully. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member the agitation has now slowed down because of the talks. However, I can inform, whenever any decision is taken by the Government, we will keep the House informed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After taking the decision?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आपकी नीति यह तो नहीं है कि यह आन्दोलन इतना लम्बा चलेगा तो बुद्ध भिन जायेगा? कही आपकी पॉलिसी यह तो नहीं है ।
only to prolong the movement.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no such intention on the part of the Government. But we have to look to the other side also. We want to satisfy them as far as possible. Most of the demands are accepted by the Government. But there are some hurdles.... (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, we have got to complete it. I am not permitting you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Shri Chitta Basu wanted to know about some settlers who have been evicted from the railway land. I shall enquire into it and see that.... (Interruptions).

Hon. Shri Jaspal Singh made allegation that because of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi this agitation is going on. I can simply say that this is far from the fact and there is no truth in it.

I have come up with this Bill before the House and I request the House to pass it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.59 hrs.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN RELATION THERETO

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up item No. 26. Shri Rao.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto."

Since we have practically no time even to start a debate, I have moved it formally. If that is any satisfaction to the hon. Members, we shall have a debate because the Motion has been moved. But even otherwise I would like to submit to the House that I would be willing to have a debate and have the benefit of the views of the Members even if this had not been moved. This is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some substitute motions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर निम्न-लिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:

"अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति की जटिलता और तत्संबंधी भारत सरकार की नीति पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस सभा की राय है कि:--

(क) सरकार "सुपर पाबर्स" के नाम पर साम्राज्यवादी अमरीका और समाजवादी सोवियत रूस का एक ही पलड़े पर रहने की नीति का परित्याग कर साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी कठोर रुख अपनाये;

(ख) अमरीकी-पाकिस्तानी और चीनी धुरी के भारत विरोधी षड्यन्त्रों से देश की रक्षा करने की आवश्यकता का ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के रक्षा साधनों को विकसित किया जाए;

(ग) आफगानिस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता सार्वभौमिकता एवं जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली का समाप्त करने संबंधी अमरीकी - पाकिस्तानी - चीनी दूष्प्रयत्नों का डटकर विरोध करते हुए वहाँ की समस्या का राजनीतिक हल निकालने में तत्परता दिखाई जाये;

(घ) अफ्रीकी देशों में स्वाधीनता एवं रंगभेद के विरुद्ध चलने वाले संघर्षों की हरसंभव तरीके से मदद की जाए ;

(ङ) न्यूटान बम के खतरों से संपूर्ण देश को परिचित कराते हुए उसके विरुद्ध संयुक्त आन्दोलन विकसित किया जाये; और

(च) आगामी सदियों में इंग्लैंड से आने वाले क्रिकेट टीम के साथ अफ्रीकी प्रतिनिधियों के भारत में प्रवेश करने से प्रतिबंधित किया जाये।"