

Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.
- (2) Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 3326/82]

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1981 UNION GOVERNMENT (COMMERCIAL) RE (i) COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. (ii) ALLOY STEELS PLANT DURGAPUR (iii) CENTRAL COAL WASHERIES ORGANISATIONS AND (iv) INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

(1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part V—The Cotton Corporation of India Limited.

(2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the Year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part VI Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur.

(3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part VII—Central Coal Washeries Organisation.

(4) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part VIII—India

Tourism Development Corporation Limited.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3327/82]

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twelve minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE

REPORTED KILLING OF 21 ARMY PERSONNEL IN AN AMBUSH NEAR IMPHAL BY PLA EXTREMISTS.

SHRI CRINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon ;

“Reported killing of 21 army personnel in an ambush of Military vehicles near Imphal on 19th February, 1982 by People’s Liberation Army extremists.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Sir, at about 10.30 A.M. on 19th February, 1982, a convoy consisting of three vehicles belonging to an Army Regiment carrying one officer, 3 Junior Commissioned officers, 36 other ranks and one

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civilian was ambushed on Imphal-Ukhrul Road, in the East District of Manipur in between Yangangokpi and Litan villages. The leading vehicles of the convoy ran over an explosive device laid by the undergrounds. The device went off damaging the vehicle which went out of control. Simultaneously, the undergrounds started firing using automatic weapons as a result of which 20 Army personnel including an officer and one civilian were killed. 12 persons were injured, 2 of whom are in serious condition. The undergrounds took away one light machine gun, 5 self-loading rifles and one Sten Carbine.

2. Combing operations have been launched by the security forces to apprehend the culprits. A case has been registered in Litan Police Station under relevant sections of law and investigation is in progress.

3. Chief Minister, Manipur, visited the scene of occurrence on 20th February, 1982.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :** We are deeply grieved that twenty of our Army personnel were massacred by the extremists in Manipur and two of them were seriously injured. Sir, the Statesman, in its Editorial today regarding this incident, has written that it is the worst incident that has happened in Manipur so far.

If we go into the records of what is happening there—I don't know whether my figures are correct, but the Hon. Minister will reply—in 1978 two of our Army-men were killed by the extremists; in 1979, 14 were killed; in 1980, 36 were killed, in 1981, 50 were killed and in 1982, in the first quarter, 20 army-men have been killed, making a total of 123 army-men killed by the extremists in Manipur during the last two or three years.

In another incident, 44 extremist prisoners escaped from the Imphal Jail in the Jail-breaking incident. In another incident, thousands of women demonstrated and Gheraoed as a result of which two of the extremists could not be arrested and they escaped.

I would like to know from the Minister, what measures is the Government taking, when incidents of this kind are taking place? We congratulate our Army personnel and the security forces who are doing wonderful work to fight the insurgency; but you will be surprised to know that the Army personnel themselves have said that it is becoming difficult for them because of the connivance of the Administrators, the civil servants, the police, the jail staff in condoning the rebels and the political set up that is prevailing in the State. They are rather abetting and helping the extremists in various ways.

I would like to know whether the Government is fully aware of this situation there? Whether the Home Ministry has done any home work to find out the basic causes for the happenings in Manipur, because the situation there is becoming most serious? In Manipur itself, we are told, the extremists number only 123. Some army-man, some spokesman of the Commander-in-Chief said: nothing doing, they are only 123. Sir, we have read the history of the guerilla warfare; How People's China was born out of the leadership of the Chinese guerillas and how the Kuomintang regime was completely liquidated like a house of cards. Therefore, we should not belittle the situation there by saying that they are only 123. Then how these 123 guerillas are killing 123 of yours and looted all your arms and weapons also? Unless there is some backing of the people there, the extremists cannot go on winning victories like this. Therefore, I ask whether the Home

Ministry and the Government of India has gone into the root causes? As far as I have studied this problem, I would like to bring before the Hon. Minister that in a small area like Manipur, one lakh people are on the unemployment register. If in a small area like Manipur one lakh people are unemployed, imagine what would be the frustration among these people, particularly among the educated unemployed people? If you want to go to Imphal, then perhaps there is no road communication from Delhi. They are completely cut off from the main centre.

Has the Government thought of trying to win over and to bring back these people to the mainstream of the composite Indian culture? Secondly what steps have been taken to see that agriculture there improves? What steps have been taken to see that the infrastructure there improves? What steps have been taken to give jobs to at least 10 thousand unemployed people there in a year? What economic measures have been taken to see that their living conditions improve? You will be surprised to know that the 2,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil that was sent to be sold among the people there, has been sold in black-market in Calcutta. Then how do you make these people contented when they don't get anything. We are thankful to our securitymen for doing their job, but military solution is no solution to the problems where people remain discontented. So, on this I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, what are the concrete measures that have been taken to see that the people of Manipur economically, socially and politically also are brought into the mainstream of our composite Indian culture.

There was a report that there is going to be a coordination establish between the Manipur extremists—

PLA extremists—and the Naga extremists also. And the Chief Minister of Manipur himself has said that some foreign hands are involved in this movement. So, has the Government tried to find out whether this movement is really a secessionist movement or is really a movement out of the frustration of the people there?

Has the Government made any political study of this problem?

Last year, perhaps the Government had sent a very high-level team to study the problem in Manipur and Mr. Burney was in the Study team. He, I think, now is Lt. Governor. But what is the report of the Study team? It must have been placed before Parliament as to what study has this team made and what are the problems of the people of Manipur?

Lastly, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of these extremists have their base in Burma where there is no co-ordination between the Burmese and the Indian Government? What steps have been taken to see that the base-camp, from where they operate on our soil, is destroyed? Perhaps there is no co-ordination between the Indian and the Burmese Government on this. I would like to know whether any talk between the Burmese and our Government has started to study the problem? These are the main things that I would like to know from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : At the outset, I would like to share the concern and anxiety shown by my Hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi about the incidents of violence indulged in by the extremist elements in those parts of the area, specially in between Yangangokpi and Litan villages.

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In the mean while, we have taken certain measures to curb the activities of these extremists in Manipur. As a result of these measures, the law and order situation in Manipur is generally under control at present.

In the area where extremists are operating, these sort of sporadic incidents like the one that has happened on the 19th of this month do take place. But I can assure the Hon. Members in this House that security measures have been strengthened and Government is fully alive to the situation created by these extremists and some misguided elements in Manipur.

The Army authorities in their operation against the extremists in Manipur are getting all assistance from the Government and also from the people of that area.

My Hon. friend has mentioned that some groups of ladies had obstructed the army people to arrest some of the extremists. Yes, there are a few incidents, we know ; but I must say on the whole people are cooperating with the army people to apprehend the extremists.

The Hon. Members will also appreciate that it is important to take firm action to deal with anti-national elements so that normalcy prevails and that the people of the area can concentrate their energies towards development of those areas.

I also join to pay my compliments to the Jawans who are doing Yeoman's service to the country in those difficult areas.

My friend has asked one or two important questions like what are we doing for the development of those areas and also about our concern about the jail-breaking incidents.

I will first speak on the measures we are taking to curb jail-breaking in those areas.

Of course, during the last two years, 3 or 4 jail breakings might have come to our notice. And the latest incident was on 11th January 1982 when 22 persons escaped from the jail. The concern of the Home Ministry and Government of India about these jail breakings has been conveyed to the State Government. A series of steps have been taken by the State Government to strengthen the jail administration and to tighten security measures—e.g. 75 confirmed prisoners have been transferred to jails outside the State. Secondly, jail staff have been augmented substantially. Those suspected of having colluded with the prisoners have been suspended. So, we have taken these steps also. Segregation of extremists from ordinary prisoners has also been done. Action on the various suggestions for strengthening the security of the jails made by CRP and other agencies has also been taken. Over and above this, the Chief Minister is also taking proper steps in this regard.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI ; What about the foreign hand ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is dealing with the internal situation.

He will come to that point also.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : These are the few steps which we are taking, to see that jail breaking is no longer possible.

His next question was : what are the measures taken for ensuring developmental activities in Manipur ? I can tell him that special attention is being paid for the accelerated development of Manipur. I can give an example : the *per capita* Plan outlay during the 6th five year plan for

Manipur is Rs. 2,243/- as against the all-India average of Rs. 872/-. From this he can imagine how much care we are taking, to develop this area.

Over and above this, a Committee of Ministers has also been constituted, with the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs as convenor to remove obstacles and bottlenecks in the path of development, and to accelerate progress. This Committee is meeting periodically. Two or three meetings have already been held. Government have also approved special schemes of employment generation, such as agricultural development, mushroom cultivation, poultry, seed development, cooperative societies, village and small industries etc.—including handloom.

During the current year, Manipur has been allowed to go ahead with the implementation of Plan schemes for employment generation, with an outlay of Rs. 57 lakhs. Manipur Government has already trained 700 persons in various specialized schemes to promote self-employment. NEC has also constituted a committee to tackle the unemployment problem in the North East area. So, various steps have already been taken ; many more will be taken, but the basic need is peace in the area. If peace comes, then all developmental activities will follow. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to go ahead with these programmes.

The next question put to me is about the link-up with the extremists—whether they are trying to come together. In this regard, I can inform the Hon. Member that Government are aware of the unhealthy interest some foreign elements are showing to encourage these extremists. We are aware that some extremists have come together. We are taking proper steps in this regard.

**SHRI GADADHAR SAHA** (Birbhum) : Sir, what are these incidents, and what do they indicate? What happened, was not just a booby-trap explosion. There was a heavy inter-change of fire, and killing of 20 Army personnel and one civilian. Twelve were seriously injured. There was also the snatching away of large scale arms from the security personnel; and there is no arrest.

What does it mean? It means that hostiles are well armed and ambushes on the main roads are a frequent occurrence there. It indicates two things; weakness in the intelligence network and leaks in the security system. There is a report appearing in "The Hindu" dated 22nd February. It is reported that the Manipuri women organized a demonstration against the alleged trigger-happy behaviour of the Army, Police and the Security personnel. And it is also reported, and admitted in Army circles, that the insurgents or terrorists—whatever they may be called—enjoy the wide support of large sections of the common people, because the people are discontented and frustrated—because they suffer from regional imbalance, regional backwardness and backwardness on all fronts, i. e. social, economic and communication, and inequality, poverty and unemployment continue to exist and grow, on the one hand; on the other, there is concentration of wealth in a few hands.

Governments at the State and the Centre are neglecting the problems of the people and are doing very little, or nothing, for the solution of socio-economic problems there. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this helps the insurgents, hostiles and hostile activities in the State? Secondly, do the political events and activities in such a sensitive border State like Manipur provide a fertile ground for insurgents, hostiles and hostile activity there? It is reported that the State Government there which

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came to power with the help of habitual defectors and merger of Congress (S) and Congress (I) after the President's rule was over, with Mr. Rishang Keishang as the Chief Minister with a sizeable majority in the Assembly, is under pressure from rivals. There is also a demand for change of leadership from groups of MLAs there. It is a fact that there are complaints of political interference, blocking anti-insurgency operations? It is a fact or not that there is an accusation that the former Chief Minister is hand in glove with the insurgents terrorists or?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making some allegations and you want the Minister to accept them. You are putting them in a very nice way.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is seeking some clarification.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: May I ask the Hon. Minister whether this kind of political situation and the political activities there are correct or not and help the insurgents in those terrorist activities?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: While putting questions my Hon. friend has alleged charges against some senior officials and other people in politics by saying that they had a hand with these extremist elements. I can say that the Government have no information of this kind; there is nothing like that. I totally deny whatever allegations he has made. About the development process in that area, I have already answered that and said that we have taken several steps in Manipur region to develop that area economically and socially. I have also mentioned about the steps in my previous answer. Then my friend was talking about the political set up. This question is not concerned with this. But I can say that the present Government is

taking every step to control these extremist activities in that region.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (मेरठ): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस वाके का तस्किरा यहां हो रहा है और जो हादसा हुआ है, जिसमें 20 जवान आर्मी के मारे गये हैं और उस नाथ ईस्टर्न रीजन में जहां कि सी-काल्ड पीपल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी के लोग वहां के सकून और वहां की आम जिन्दगी को दरहम-बरहम किये हुए हैं, वहां के अराम की परेशानियां बढ़ाये हुए हैं, उस सिलसिले में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दो-तीन सवाल करना चाहूंगी। बाकी लोगों ने काफी कह दिया है।

सबसे पहली बात यह है कि जो कर्मिग जनरेशन उस हिस्से की है, जिसकी अपनी ग्रीवान्सेज हैं, सबसे पहले हमें इस पर दो किस्म के ख्यालों को बनाना होगा, एक लांग टर्म पालिसी और एक शार्ट टर्म पालिसी कि उसके तहत हम क्या कर सकते हैं जिससे जल्दी से जल्दी सिचुएशन पर काबू पाया जा सके। मिनेट्री के आर्मीमैन जो कर रहे हैं, उनका एक जाब है, जिसके लिये उनको लगाया गया है और यह भी मैं कह सकती हूं कि उसमें उनको कामयाबी हासिल हो रही है, बहुत से एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स मारे गये हैं और पकड़े भी गये हैं। एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि कितने एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स मारे गये और कितने पकड़े गये या कितनों ने सरेंडर किया है और अब उनकी कितनी तादाद है?

आपने जो कहा कि 178 पकड़े गये अब 133 रह गये हैं, यह मानने को तबियत कबूल नहीं करती कि वह तादाद इतना इतना मचाये हुए है।

दूसरी बात जो वहाँ का सोशियो-इकानोमिक डेवलपमेंट है, उसकी तरफ सरकार ने क्या तवज्जह दी है। मुझे याद है कि पिछली दफा जब मणिपुर का बजट पेश हुआ था 43 करोड़ का 1981-82 का तो उस वक्त के मिनिस्टर ने, जो बजट पेश कर रहे थे, आश्वासन दिया था कि 100 परसेंट एसिस्टेंस देंगे, लेकिन जो बताया जाता है, अभी तक जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एलोकेशन किया था, उसका 10 परसेंट भी खर्च नहीं हुआ, खासतौर से हिल एरिया में सड़कों की कितनी दिक्कत है, एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट जो होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं है, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं है। वहाँ की जो खास प्राइवेट है, क्या उसके लिए कोई एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करने के कोई स्पेसिफिक प्लान्ज है? एक तो पंच-वर्षीय योजना होती है और एक सालाना योजना होती है। सरकार ने उस रिजन की जबर्दस्त दिक्कतों को हल करने के लिए क्या शार्ट-टर्म पालिसी बनाई है, जिसके तहत हम उस इलाके के इकानोमिक डेवलपमेंट जल्द से जल्द तेजी लाएं? क्या वहाँ के लोगों के फायदे के लिए कोई जाब-ओरियेंटेड प्रोग्राम शुरू किए गए हैं, जिससे वहाँ के नौजवानों को तसल्ली हो?

पी एल ए के फाउंडर-मेम्बर, बिशेश्वर सिंह, को अभी तक नहीं पकड़ा जा सका है। उसके कुछ लैफ्टिनेंट्स भी पैदा हो गए हैं, जो और मजबूती से काम कर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जो नागा नैशनल सोशलिस्ट कौंसिल बर्मा से अपेरेट कर रही है, वह नागालैंड, मिजोरम और मणिपुर के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स, डैस्ट्रक्टिव फोर्सिज, जो उस हिस्से को मुल्क से अलग करने की बात करते हैं, के साथ मिल कर बाईर पर खतरनाक हरकतें कर रही है, जिससे पूरे मुल्क

को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। कहा गया है कि बहुत से एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स बर्मा के जंगलात में भाग जाते हैं और जो आर्मी के पर्सनल मारे जाते हैं, उनका अस्लहा अपने साथ ले जाते हैं। उससे उनको और मजबूती मिलती है। क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में बर्मा सरकार और दूसरे पड़ोसी देशों से बातचीत की है, ताकि उनकी मदद से इन लोगों को पकड़ने में आसानी हो सके।

यह भी बहुत दुख की बात है कि वहाँ पर कई औरतें भी इन कार्रवाइयों में शामिल हैं। मैंने एक खबर में पढ़ा है कि 23 बुमैन-एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स ने चीफ मिनिस्टर के सामने सरेंडर दिया है। एक तरफ आर्मी अपना काम करती रहे और दूसरी तरफ डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्ज के तहत बार-फुटिंग पर काम होता चाहिए। हमें सिर्फ यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि वहाँ के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह खर्च हो गया है। हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि क्या वह पैसा सही तौर पर खर्च हुआ है या नहीं और क्या वहाँ पर रोड्ज, पुलों, शूगर और स्पिनिंग मिलों और हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट का काम पूरा हुआ है या नहीं। वहाँ के लिए योजनाएं तो बहुत सी हैं, लेकिन यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उनके लिए काम कितनी तेजी से हो रहा है। जब तक वहाँ के लोगों में सेल्फ-कान्फिडेंस और सेल्फ रिलायंस पैदा नहीं होगा तब तक हम आर्मी के जरिये हालात पर वक्ती तौर पर काबू भले ही पा लें, लेकिन मुस्तकिल तौर पर काबू पाना मुश्किल होगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I am grateful to the Hon. member for giving us good suggestions. She has again talked about

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the measures we are taking to develop that area. I have already answered this question. Once again, for the benefit of the Hon. Member I can say that during the Sixth Five Year Plan the per capita outlay for Manipur is Rs. 2243 against the all India average of Rs. 872. From this you can realise what further incentives we are giving in those areas. I have also mentioned in my first answer that there are several schemes to develop those areas and create employment potential. Over and above this, in Manipur, they have a Hill Area Committee consisting of all MLAs from hill areas to oversee amongst others, flow of plan funds to hill areas. This Committee is working there to coordinate these activities. Then there is a question about the insurgents and the extremists that had been captured or killed during the operation.

In September 1980 Manipur Valley was declared a Disturbed Area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, and after that, 337 extremists have been arrested so far, 130 have surrendered and 40 have been killed in encounters. Our security people are taking measures to see that these extremists cannot operate in these areas.

Then, she was asking one question, whether the leader of this extremist group, Bisheshwar Singh has been arrested or not. Bisheshwar Singh was arrested on the 6th July, 1981 and he is under detention now.

She was also asking about the steps we are taking to see that these extremists are not sheltered in the neighbouring countries. We have been in constant touch with the Burmese authorities and they have been rendering us whatever assistance is possible.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shri B. V. Desai. They have made your work very easy.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I associate myself with the sentiments and the concern of the Members in connection with the Manipur incident. But this incident is not an isolated one; there are so many incidents, not only in Manipur but almost the whole of the Eastern part of our country. It is a matter of great concern that such rebellious attacks on our personnel are taking place in that area. It is not only the law and order question and it cannot be tackled only on that basis. Some imaginative steps on a political basis are to be taken, if necessary. I would ask the Hon. Home Minister Giani Zail Singh whether as it is already two years' old and at least in 1982 he will be able to solve the Assam question. We have already lost Mizoram. Mr. Lal Denga is already on his way out. Before long all these rebels may get together and unite themselves. May I request the Hon. Home Minister to see that individually and politically these problems are tackled, and they are localised State-wise, for Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland etc., and the problems are solved? It is only a political solution that is necessary for this.

Secondly, whenever we ask the Hon. Home Minister whether there is a foreign hand in these areas, he says, "it is invisible, we are unable to see and even if we see we may not name it". It need not be invisible, because the entire department is at his disposal. He can see the whole of them. If he does not want to name them, at least he should try to delink the foreign hands from the local people there, through whom all these things are taking place. Actually, foreign countries are interested in balkanising our entire country and the most vulnerable part of our country is the Eastern one. If we do not take action in time it may be very late for us. Therefore, may I remind Gianiji, that as we have been in power for two years, the people are observing us as to whether



we are taking some imaginative political action, to see that these things do not happen. May I know the thinking of the Home Ministry in this direction and what action do they propose to take ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं और मशविरा भी अच्छा दिया है। एक बात का तो मैं जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं समझता। उसका जवाब उन्होंने खुद ही दे दिया। पहले शंका प्रकट की कि ये जो गुप्त हाथ हैं वह बताते नहीं और साथ-साथ कह दिया कि बताना भी नहीं चाहिए। इस लिए मैं उनका मशकूर हूँ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि काफी लम्बा समय निकल गया है, इन बातों का समाधान होना चाहिए और कोई ऐक्शन होना चाहिए। तो मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर से कहूंगा कि राजनीतिक मैदान में इन ऐक्शन भी कभी कभी ऐक्शन होता है। हमें स्ट्रेटेजी को देखना पड़ता है। यह जो लोकतन्त्र की प्रणाली है इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सरकार लोगों को ऐसी ताकतों के साथ जाने से रोके। रोकने के लिए हमें अपने ऐक्शन से यह बताना है कि हम दुरुस्त हैं। अगर हम यह साबित कर दें कि हम दुरुस्त हैं तो उनके साथ जो लोगों की हमदर्दी है वह खत्म हो जायेगी। इसलिए कुछ मामलात में बात-चीत से निपटाने में काफी देर लगी है लेकिन हमने अब भी दरबाजे बन्द नहीं किए हैं।

मिजोरम के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार यहां पर बिए हैं वहां मिजोरम के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारी फराखदिली, देशभक्ति और वतन में रहने वाले लोगों को अंधाधुंध न मारने की नीति ने हमको प्रेरणा दी और लाल डेंगा से हमने बात शुरू की, यह जानते हुए भी

कि लाल डेंगा ठीक तरह से रास्ते पर आने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमने उनसे लम्बी बात चलाई और उसमें हमने साबित किया कि हमारी तरफ से वहां के लोगों के साथ इन्साफ करना, वहां के लोगों की कल्चर, उनकी वे आफ लाइफ को बरकरार रखना, वहां के लोगों में देशभक्ति का जजबा पैदा करना और वहां के लोगों की बहबूदी के लिए काम करना—यही हमारी नीति है। लेकिन हम यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि कोई भी इलाका छोटी-मोटी बात से इस बात के लिए तैयार हो जाए कि उसको अलाहिदा कर दो। अलाहिदागी की बातें जो हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया बिल्कुल क्लियर है और वह इसलिए क्लियर है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोग, तमाम नीतिवान नेता लोग इस बात पर दृढ़ विश्वास रखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी इलाके में कुछ लोग अगर अलाहिदागी की बातें करते हैं तो उनको कुचल दिया जाए, खरम कर दिया जाए। इस मामले में गवर्नमेन्ट की जो डायरेक्शन है या जो काम हम आगे कर रहे हैं, मैं तसल्ली रखता हूँ कि आप भी अगर चाहेंगे तो मेरे पास आकर डिटेल में बात करके कन्विन्स हो जायेंगे कि हमारा रास्ता दुरुस्त है, ठीक है।

मनीपुर के सम्बन्ध में एक मेम्बर ने यह भी कहा कि वहां पर कभी सरकार बन जाती है और कभी टूट जाती है। हमारा सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेन्ट जो है वह इसके लिए जिम्मेवार है। जहां भी डिमोक्रेसी में ऐसा सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट होगा जैसे कि हमारे देश में है उसमें खूबसूरती भी बहुत है, शोभा भी बहुत है, वह लोगों को आजादी भी बहुत देती है लेकिन साथ साथ इसमें थोड़ी बुराइयां भी हैं जो कि उसके साथ

[श्री जैल सिंह]

साथ ही आती हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमने एक रास्ता अपनाया है और इस डिमो-क्रैटिक सेट-अप में हम कोई डिक्टेटराना कार्यवाही नहीं करते। वहाँ लोगों के नुमाइन्दे अपनी आजादी से अगर बदल भी जाते हैं तो हम इस बात पर भी शर्म आते हैं कि कहीं खरीदे तो नहीं गए, हम खरीदना भी नहीं कहते क्योंकि वे भी नुमाइन्दे हैं। वहाँ की जो असेम्बली है वह कभी टूटती है, कभी इरादा कर लेते हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर को उठा लेते हैं तब गवर्नरी रूल करना पड़ता है और फिर कभी इकट्ठे होकर आ जाते हैं, कहते हैं मेजोरिटी हमारे पास है, हमारा लोकराज का सिस्टम कायम होना चाहिए तो हम प्रेसीडेंट रूल को रिवोक कर देते हैं। इसमें हमारा कोई कसूर नहीं है। कभी टूट जाए, कभी बन जाए—इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है, इसको बर्दाश्त करना पड़ेगा और इसके साथ साथ चलना पड़ेगा। आदमी ऐक्टिव है तो उस पर घूल भी पड़ेगी, अगर बिस्तर पर ही लेटा रहेगा तो स्नान करने की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। तो हम ऐक्टिव हैं, ऐसी बुराइयाँ आती रही हैं और हम उनको मिटाते रहे हैं।

14.55 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) STEPS FOR SATISFACTORY WORKING OF ATOMIC POWER PLANT UNITS OF KOTA, RAJASTHAN

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के तहत निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

केन्द्र सरकार का परमाणु विभाग राजस्थान प्रान्त के कोटा की दो अणु बिजलीघर इकाइयों को सुचारु रूप से चलाने में पूर्णतः असफल रहा है। यों तो प्रथम इकाई गत चार वर्षों में एक वर्ष में करीब 100 दिन आसतन बन्द रहती थी, परन्तु दूसरी इकाई के निर्माण के बाद ये दोनों इकाइयाँ इस वर्ष यानि सन् 1981-82 में करीब 200 दिन बन्द रहीं जिसके कारण प्रान्त की कृषि एवं उद्योग पर बड़ा आघात पहुँचा है। काश्तकारों, उद्योग-पतियों एवं राज्य को करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि पहुँची है। राजकीय एवं निजी उद्योगों का विशेषतः लघु उद्योगों का भविष्य अन्धकार में है। हजारों की संख्या में मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में बिजली के अभाव में पीने के पानी की समस्या ने गम्भीर से गम्भीरतम स्थिति पैदा कर दी है। परमाणु विभाग उक्त इकाइयों की मशीनरी एवं उसके पुर्जों को योग्य, निपुण एवं दक्ष वैज्ञानिकों एवं अनुभवी विशेषज्ञों के अभाव में ठीक करने में पूर्णतः असफल रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार देश एवं विदेश के अनुभवी वैज्ञानिकों एवं विशेषज्ञों की सलाह लेकर उक्त इकाइयों को सफलता पूर्वक चलाने में असमर्थ रही है।

यदि यही स्थिति चलती रही तो राजस्थान सन् 1981-82 के उत्पादन वर्ष में देश में उत्पादन की दृष्टि से सब से पीछे रहेगा और उक्त प्रान्त जो कि तीन चार वर्षों से लगातार अकाल की चपेट में है अकाल का सामना नहीं कर सकेगा और प्रान्त की जनता गरीबी की रेखा की ओर बढ़ेगी और रोगों से ग्रसित होकर मृत्यु की शिकार होगी।

अतः प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है कि वे खुद इस