

fixed in the Business Advisory Committee the discussion on a No-Confidence Motion on Saturday. The Prime Minister, with great alacrity, came and said that he wanted the motion to be taken up here and now, at that time, when the Chair had already told the House that the discussion will take place on Saturday. Again today, when the Government was in a state of extreme indecision, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that the discussion could be taken up tomorrow or the day after, and the Chair... (Interruptions) Please wait; this is the mismanagement of the party, which has led up to this situation. Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told you that the motion could be taken up tomorrow or the day after.

MR SPEAKER: Any time, even tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But he mentioned tomorrow. Please look at the record. Then the Chair said that the Chair would hold a meeting of the leaders of various groups.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not understood me. You are misquoting me. I said: the discussion will start tomorrow for the arrangement of other matters I will meet the leaders of groups.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Am I misquoting you? I am not.

MR. SPEAKER: You are. Please see the record. What I said was that the No-Confidence Motion would be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I was going to proceed to say what you have said. But you stopped me in the middle.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody could stop you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair could not speak untruth because it has धर्मचक्र, प्रवर्तनीय above it.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose it is for everybody; not only for me but for everybody.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, you in your wisdom had told the House that you would call a meeting of the leaders of the opposition, of various parties and groups here, to decide about the time, the hours for discussion and so on. In the meantime, again the hon. Prime Minister comes and says that the motion could be taken up here and now. That places the Chair, again for the second time, in an extremely awkward situation. That should not happen again. That is what I have to say.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order. I have made it clear that the motion would be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say I would not have got up and said it? But the Leader of the CPI said that it must be taken up immediately. I said: I have no objection, it can be done now. I am not interested in keeping this Government in office if there is a No-Confidence Motion. So, let it be decided quickly.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already fixed it up for tomorrow. I must give notice to the other party people to get ready. So far as time and other matters are concerned, I am meeting the leaders of parties and groups at 3.30 p.m. today.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SERIOUS POLITICAL CRISIS IN MIZORAM AND GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO BAN MIZO NATIONAL FRONT

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported serious political crisis developing in Mizoram and the decision of the Government to ban Mizo National Front and arrest its leaders.

श्रीराज नारायण (राय बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय की अधिकार सीमा में है कि वह चाहे जो करें। आपने कहा है कि आप पार्टी लीडर्स

की मीटिंग बुलाएंगे और तय करेगे। लेकिन सीटों वाला मामला आपने नहीं छोड़ दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी (एम) की कौन सीटें हैं? मैं

MR SPEAKER Mr Raj Narain, we are on Calling Attention now Please sit down.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) 23  
श्राद्धियों का जनता पार्टी (एम) दल है और उनको सीटें देने के बारे में आप तय नहीं कर रहे हैं। जा जनता पार्टी (एम) हैं उसका ता आपने

MR SPEAKER I am not concerned about it I do not belong to any party

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) यह  
श्राद्धित परम्परा होगी कि जनता पार्टी कम्युनल  
के लिए ता खान रहे और जनता पार्टी सक्षुद्धर  
के लिए आप न रखें

MR. SPEAKER I have already fixed up the time Don't record

SHRI RAJ NARAIN\*\*\*

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI \*\*\*

MR SPFAKER You can mention all that tomorrow

SHRI RAJ NARAIN Why tomorrow?

MR SPEAKER There are procedures to be followed We have to check up and inform the other parties regarding the procedure to be followed

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : जब आप पेंसिल हिला कर डाट रिकार्ड कर देने हैं तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है

MR. SPEAKER Because I have already gone to the Calling Attention You cannot disturb now

(Interruptions)\*\*\*

THE MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The Government of India take a serious

view of the recent developments in Mizoram.

Soon after the mid-term elections in the Mizoram Assembly which were completed peacefully during the last week of April 1979, the Mizo National Front issued "Quit Mizoram Notice" to all non-Mizos. The 'Notice' required all non-Mizos to leave Mizoram by 1st July 1979

In pursuance of this Notice, some aimed underground of the MNF kidnapped and killed Shri R C Chaudhary, a Sub-Divisional Officer, PWD, Mizoram, on the 13th of June 1979 On the 23rd of June, MNF underground fired on the Mizoram Police guard at the State Bank of India Branch in Santul causing injury to one constable In another incident at Kolasib on the 1st of July 1979 two Jawans of the CRP were killed and two injured In addition four more violent incidents took place soon thereafter on 1st and 2nd July in which the MNF underground opened fire on security forces, though fortunately no loss of life has been reported

The situation was discussed by me with the Chief Minister of Mizoram on 3rd July, 1979 As a result of these discussions, security measures have been further intensified in Mizoram and in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, the strength of the security forces has been suitably increased to deal with the situation firmly Orders suspending the operations by security forces in Mizoram have also been re-voled.

MNF and its allied organisations were declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on the 7th of July. Shri Laldanga, President of the MNF has been taken into custody on 8th July 1979. The reasons which led the Government of India to take these measures are:

Mizo National Front had openly declared as its objective the forma-

tion of an independent Mizoram comprising the Union Territory of Mizoram and the adjacent Mizo and Kuki inhabited areas of Manipur and Tripura. In furtherance of its objective it has been employing an armed force namely the so-called Mizo National Army to attack the Security Forces and the Civil Government and the citizens in the Union Territory of Mizoram. Cachar District of Assam and Manipur and indulge in acts of arson, loot and intimidation and in pursuance of its aforesaid objective issued notices to all non-Mizos to quit Mizoram by 1st July 1979 and in order to enforce the said notice the members of the Front have taken recourse to violence and murder. It has maintained contacts with foreign countries through its organisations and armed force with a view to securing financial assistance and assistance by way of arms, equipment and training for the so-called Mizo National Army and has secured such assistance. As a result to the killing of Shri R. C. Chaudhary in Silchar which resulted in the unfortunate death of three Mizos and injury to others. The Government of Assam have taken suitable action to provide security to Mizos in Silchar. In Mizoram also suitable measures have been taken to protect life and property of non-Mizos.

It is unfortunate that some misguided elements in Mizoram have chosen to disturb the atmosphere of peace and tranquility which had returned to Mizoram after years of strife and violence. The Government is, however, determined to see that such elements are not allowed to disrupt the normal life of the Union Territory and to harass and intimidate the law-abiding citizens.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** The problems of the northeastern States need a national approach, and not a partisan approach. The Congress Party all the time tried to adopt such an approach. I do not want to go into the historical background of the whole problem, but I wish the Janata Government under

stands in proper perspective the problems of the northeastern sister States especially the tribal States. If I may say so, it shows the ignorance and the indifference of the Janata Party Government. They showed callous indifference to the problems of the eastern States and that resulted in a gun battle between the people of Mizoram and the forces which you have employed there.

The previous Government tried their level best to find a political solution and they managed to get these States one by one to fall in line with the national mainstream. As a result of their efforts, in July 1976 the same person the leader of Mizo National Front who is now under detention Mr Laldenga came to Delhi and entered into an agreement with the Government of India that he will work within the framework of the Constitution. He was staying in Delhi. What happened later is to be examined. Why did the whole thing go off? Mr Patel has to explain that to the House. Mr Laldenga expressed a fear when Mr Charan Singh was the Home Minister. Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Charan Singh started a dialogue with Mr Laldenga. You have to explain as to why that dialogue could not be continued to remove the apprehensions which have been created in the mind of MNF Leader and the people of Mizoram.

Every action that has been taken from Delhi during Janata rule has created apprehension in the minds of the tribals. I will point them out, one by one. I am not accusing you. You must understand the problems. First, a Religion Bill was introduced by a prominent Member of the Janata Party, and that has created a panic amongst the Christians. Their faith in religion is being encroached upon by the authority of the Central Government. Neither you nor the Prime Minister did anything to remove the apprehension. Then demolition of churches—my friend from Arunachal Pradesh raised the whole issue the floor of the House. This like wild fire. You must know their feelings. People of every region have a feeling for their language. Fanatic-

ism is being shown by the Janata Party Government. Declarations are being made that Hindi will be imposed. The Prime Minister, when he went to the eastern region, declared that Hindi will be imposed. Such things will create panic. Then the issue of banning cow slaughter. We warned you that it will create tension. There are many people who eat beef. By banning cow slaughter, you are encroaching not only upon their faith in religion, but also upon their food habits. Is it the way to rule the country? You are the majority party. You must accommodate the sentiments of the minorities, of the Tribals of this country. Unfortunately, you fail to understand their problems. That has erupted a rebellion today. You have admitted what happened in Silchar. You know that happened during Assam-Nagaland border clash. You visited Gauhati. What happened there was at the initiative of the Assam Government, which is being ruled by the Janata Party. The same thing happened in Silchar. Nagaland and Mizoram are facing a threat from the Assam Government. This shows the lack of a national outlook of the Janata Party. Then the influx of the refugees from Bangladesh to these areas— you did nothing in that regard, and that created a feeling among the Mizos that they are being out-numbered, as it happened in Tripura.

You have to find a political solution to these problems. Mere gun battle will not solve them. That was what the Congress Government did first. Please leave that obsession. Continue with the political process and find a political solution. You must take it quite seriously. You are playing in the hands of Brig. Sailo. There is a rivalry between Brig. Saile and Mr. Laldenga and Brig. Sailo is exploiting your armed forces to fight the MNF Leader. Instead of being a party to their group rivalry, you must be mediator and find a solution.

I conclude with a quotation from the Indian Express which rightly

pointed out the inaction, the indifference and the ignorance of the Janata Government. I quote:

“... the Central Government did nothing to capitalise on the peace agreement or the subsequent downfall of Mr. Laldenga. The unhappy tradition of ad hoc responses to Mizoram has been unfortunately fully maintained by the Janata Government. The result is the situation that has arisen today.”

May I ask you what concrete steps you are going to take to find out a political solution to the problem of Mizoram, what are the concrete steps you have taken to remove the apprehension in the minds of the tribal minorities regarding their faith in religion, their food habits and their culture and, lastly, would you propose to have a further dialogue and settle the whole issue and find peace in this area?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The hon. Member has posed three questions. All of them really relate to this that the Janata Government had not sought a political decision. I think, the hon. Member referred to the fact that Mr. Laldenga had come to Delhi. An Agreement of 1st July was signed acknowledging Mizoram to be an integral part of India, conveying the MNF's resolve to accept the settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India and agreeing to abjure violence, to surrender all underground arms and to collect underground personnel in mutually agreed camps. It was then expected that the law and order situation in Mizoram would improve. This was the political agreement.

Further, it became evident that Mr. Laldenga, the President of the MNF, was not sincerely interested in the implementation of the Agreement though the discussions were continuing here. It was, therefore, declared on 19th March, 1978 to terminate the talks with him. The announcement regarding termination of peace talks with Mr. Laldenga created a split in the

MNF which led to various groups Mr. Laldenga who claimed to be the spokesman of the MNF, instead of pursuing further sincerely and genuinely the terms of this Agreement (Interruptions) What was the Agreement? The details of the understanding as per the Agreement are these. The Mizoram National Front Delegation acknowledged that Mizoram is an integral part of India and conveyed to the Government of India their resolve to accept settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India. This was the first thing. Then in order to bring about a climate of understanding and an atmosphere of peace and tranquility in Mizoram at the earliest the Delegation agreed to abjure violence and suspend all activities. In furtherance of these objectives the underground Delegation agreed to collect all underground personnel with their arms and ammunition in ritual camps within one month after establishment and also agreed to hand over arms and ammunition to the Government. That was the second thing.

The Government also decided to suspend operations thereafter by the security forces such suspension would not apply to operations against underground personnel attempting to cross international border and to the maintenance of law and order.

It was on these conditions that the Mizoram Government was established. Secondly there was a climate of understanding that they had to surrender arms and ammunition and underground personnel. This was not done. It is because of that further talk with Mr. Laldenga had to be terminated on 19th March, 1978. A substantial section of the MNF, in fact, came over-ground while the hard core supported Mr. Laldenga and remained underground. This was the result of this announcement.

The hon. Member said that we are favouring Brig Sailo who has been elected as the leader of the largest party in free and fair elections which were held at the end of April, 1979. It seems to me extra-ordinary. People elected him in proper elections and

gave him an overwhelming majority, and he forms the government. Are we now to bypass him? (Interruptions) But before that is done, the MNF leader from here issues the 'Quit Mizoram Notice' to non-Mizos and goes forward to implement it. They shoot down one SDO and say 'This is to give a warning that we mean business. Thereafter as I have read out to you a number of violent incidents took place. Therefore, at this stage there can be no question of doing anything else except to let what we have done, that we declare the MNF unlawful under the Unlawful Activities Act and we have had to resume operations to see that these people who are virtually inurgents are controlled. Until that is done to talk because the Bill has not yet come to be unreasonably. But certainly anything that can make possible a peaceful solution of this we would always be ready to consider. As it is it is expected that a good number of former MNF are proposing to come forward and surrender. If they do that then certainly it will make it possible to bring about a peaceful solution much earlier. It seems to me that Government has taken all the steps that they could possibly take.

To the question that we are interfering with their cultural thing I would say that I am sorry that he has brought in issues which are really not relevant to this particular question. But I must say that a Bill brought forward by a Private Member however important a person he may be, does not mean that it is a Government Bill. We have said repeatedly that it is not a Bill which would be acceptable to us in the form in which it is. That is all what one could say in the informal talks because the Bill has not yet come up. It is astonishing to see the amount of agitation that has been worked up on a Private Member's Bill. It has never occurred before in my experience. (Interruptions).

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM (Palani) What is the official attitude? Make a categorical declaration.

SHRI H M PATEL What has been the official attitude? The official atti-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

tude has never been to say that they support it. But they have certainly said..... (Interruptions).

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** How does a member of your Party bring a Bill on such a sensitive issue without the sanction of your Party?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Whatever you may say, it is quite untrue. It did not come up with the sanction of the Party. This Party is not authoritarily governed as yours....

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** The Government's attitude is important.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** A Private member of Parliament is entitled to bring a Bill that he consider right. I do not think that this is something which ought to be restricted. (Interruptions). I do not understand this. A Private Member produces a Bill and you want the Government to express its opinion even before it comes up!

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The Prime Minister is used to giving his private opinion even as Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has already supported it. Has he done it privately or as Prime Minister? What do you want us to believe? (Interruptions).

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I do not think that this is right. The Prime Minister has never said what you have said. He has never supported the Bill as it stands. He has said it categorically that the wording of the Bill would require to be changed. But he has further clarified that conversion of certain type where fraud, monetary inducement, etc. is practiced, would have to be prevented. The definition, etc., must be so made that it is not abused. This is all that everybody should be anxious about. (Interruptions.) I think, I have answered his point.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad):** The hon. Minister has said that Mr. Lal denga has accepted that Mizoram is part and parcel of India. I want to know from the Minister whether the approval of Lal-denga is required that Mizoram is part and parcel of India and that sort of acknowledgement should not at all be included in any agreement. If that man says that it is not part and parcel of India, then he is an alien to this country and he has no place to stay in this country. Why does the Government of India unnecessarily make him so big that his sanction and his seal of approval is required that Mizoram is part and parcel of India? That is very bad and immediately the government must repudiate it and such clauses should not find a place in agreements with private parties. He is a private man. He is a defeated man. His party is finished at all level.... (Interruptions). Politically we can finish him. We have already finished him in the election. (Interruptions) No, no. He is defeated. I want to know whether it is a political problem or a problem of economics or a communal problem. These Mizos are attacking only the people of Assam who have settled down in Mizoram and they are not attacking any man who is connected with the Missionary activities. It is purely a communal organisation being led by Mr. Lal denga and the Government should take firm steps so that they may not indulge in such steps.

Then, Sir, the Home Minister has visited that place. You have got two other Ministers. Why should they not go and visit that place? When such serious things are happening in a sensitive area of our country, why not the Prime Minister go there? As a Gandhian and as leader of this nation he must go to such places and pacify the people. It will have a very good effect. If the Prime Minister stays in Dehi and passes orders to the Army, to this man and that man, that is not going to help. I want to know whether the Prime Minister is interested in going there and solve that problem. If not, I am sure though the Home

Minister is a senior man, but at the same time he is not having that much political weight which the Prime Minister is having and I urge upon this government that the Prime Minister should visit that place and console and satisfy everybody because his word will carry weight with the people of that area.

I want to know whether the Home Minister will convey these feelings to the Prime Minister.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Since the hon. Member has spoken in the House, naturally his feelings will be seen by the Prime Minister. But I would like to make it clear to him that the question was not Mr. Lal Denga's agreeing whether Mizoram is an integral part of India. It was, as I read out very clearly, that the Mizo National Front delegation which included Mr. Lal Denga acknowledge that Mizoram is an integral part of India....

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** That is my objection. Why is it necessary?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Yes, There was a fight then, There was an uncertainty. There was a combat, There was an insurgency. At that stage what is done? It was acknowledged. No longer it is a question of agreeing because this is what they were denying before. Therefore, as a result of....

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Suppose somebody denies that Andhra Pradesh is a part of India, then will it go?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** It does not go..

**MR. SPEAKER:** Even when we take the oath, we acknowledge certain things which are in the Constitution.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The hon Member should understand what I say.

Sir, I do not think there was any particular point he has made.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Ram Bilas Paswan.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** He has not answered my points.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Two points were raised: whether there was an acknowledgement and whether it was necessary. He said an acknowledgement was made and it is a fact whether it was necessary or not. Secondly, will the Prime Minister go there? He said your feelings will be anyway made known to the Prime Minister.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्व प्रथम तो मैं आप को आप की एक एक कलिंग की याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ। आप ने विगत सत्र में कहा था कि जुलाई से मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को जो भी चीज सप्लाई की जायगी वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में दी जायगी। आज हम लोगों को सारे-ग्यारह बजे अंग्रेजी का स्टेटमेंट दिया गया और सवा-बारह बजे हिन्दी की कापी दी गई। तो इतने कम समय में क्या कालिंग एडवान मोशन, ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव, जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण है, का अध्ययन किया जा सकता है? इतने हलके तरीके से इस को लिया गया है। कम से कम एक घंटे पहले आप सप्लाई नहीं करवाएँगे, तो हम क्या अध्ययन करेंगे और क्या जबाब पाएँगे। आपने कहा था कि जुलाई के बाद ऐसी शिकायत का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि भविष्य में इस तरह की शिकायत करने का मौका न मिले।

अभी मामलीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से एक जबाब आया है और यह बात सही है कि हम लोग जब कालिंग एडवान का नोटिस देते हैं, तो सरकार की यह जबाबदेही हो जाती है कि वह उस का जबाब दे, लेकिन इन सारी समस्याओं से दूर हट कर हम लोगों को एक मुख्य चीज सोचनी चाहिए और वह यह है कि आज देश में जो आदिवासी हैं और हरिजन हैं, वे क्यों किम्ब-यन बनते जा रहे हैं और विदेशियों के चंगुल के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं। यह सब वे ग्रहण मसला है। मिजोरम की जो समस्या है, यह कोई आज की समस्या नहीं है। प्रेस कंटिन्स उनसे भरी हुई हैं। 1974-75 की प्रेस कंटिन्स हमारे पास हैं और यह जो समस्या बनी, इस के पीछे, इसकी तह में क्या है, यह देखना जरूरी है। इस समस्या की तह में गरीबी है, भूखमरी है। आज देश में हरिजनों की स्थिति तो कुछ अच्छी होने लगी है लेकिन देश में जो आदिवासी समाज हैं, वह विस्फुल निरा दुःखा है और उस को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। हम मोडयुल कास्ट्स और मोडयुल ट्राइब्स कमेटी के काम के सिलसिले में जहाँ जाते हैं, तो यह पाते हैं कि जो साधारण पोस्टें हैं, पीपुल की पोस्टें हैं या साधारण सिपाही की पोस्टें हैं, तो उन के लिए भी अधिकारी लोग सीधे और पर यह कह देते हैं कि इन

[H. M. Patel]

जातियों के साथ एक्सेलरिबल नहीं है वे गावों में नहीं जाते हैं लेकिन जब हम गावों में जाते हैं और मालूम करते हैं, तो इन श्राविवासी इलाकों के लोगों में हम यह पाते हैं कि वहाँ पर बी० ए० और एफ० ए० पाय विये हुए सड़के बेकार फिर रहे हैं। एक ऐसा भावना जमी हुई है कि इन जार्जियों के लोग नीकरी के लिए नहीं बिलते। मिजोरम और समवर्ती जा दूसरे इलाके हैं, उन के बारे में श्राप ऐसा करते हैं लेकिन बिहार भी तो ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ पर सत्ता की प्रान्लम उठ खड़ी हुई थी और जा एक सीमावर्ती प्रदेश नहीं है।

MR SPEAKER: Mr Paswan, you raised an important point but it is not relevant

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : बिल्कुल यही बात है, जा सत्य है बाकी जो दूसरी बातें हैं बेइरेलेवेन्ट हैं। इसलिए मैं श्राप से यह कहता हूँ कि कोई भी सीमावर्ती इलाका हा या कहीं का इलाका हो, श्राप सरकारी मार्चों तैयार रखिये, श्राप पालीटीकल मार्चा बनाइये लेकिन पालीटीकल मोर्चे के साथ साथ यदि श्राप नै श्राधिम और सामाजिक मार्चा तैयार नहीं किया, उन का श्राप नै नहीं सुधारा, उन के स्टन्डर्ड श्राफ लाइव का श्रापनिपट करने का मौका नहीं दिया, तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि ये जो मिशनरीज के करते हुए जा रहे हैं और बिदेणी ताबते ऐसा कर नहीं हैं, उन को श्राप ऐसा करने से नहीं रोक सकते। इस में श्राप यह देखिये कि मिजोरम की राजधानी जो एजाल है, वहाँ श्राधी तब कोई रेल मार्ग नहीं है, वहाँ कोई ठीक व्यवस्था पानी की, जिचन की नहीं है। यह कोई श्राज का मामला नहीं है। मेरे पास प्रेस क्लिपिंग है 13 जनवरी 1975 की। वहाँ पर श्राई० जी०, टी० श्राई० जी० और एम० पी० साहब को मार दिया गया। इस तरह से यह कोई नई घटना नहीं है। मिजा फ्रंट के जो नेता हैं, उन को सरकार ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और श्राप ने फ्रंट पर पाबन्दी भी लगा दी है। तो मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मात्र पाबन्दी लगा देने से, श्राप यह समझ रहे हैं कि समस्या हल हो जाएगी ? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि श्राप कोई श्राराजकता की समस्या पैदा करे या इसका की कार्यवाही करे, तो उस से सरकार को नहीं निपटना चाहिए, बेसक उस से श्राप निपटये लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के अलावा भी क्या सरकार के पास कोई कार्ययम प्रविध्य हैं इस तरह का है कि मिजोरम के जो निवासी हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जो श्राविवासी हैं, जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, उस से उन का उत्थान हो सके ? क्या कोई योजना सरकार की इसके लिए है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, what the hon. Member has put in is a very very

reasonable one. I can only say that the programme on which Brigadier Silo won his election was on development even while peace is not completely secure. His Opposition Party's—People's Conference (B) as it was called—view was that first we must establish peace before we proceed with the development, (Interruptions) We are here concerned with Brigadier Silo because he has formed the Government in Mizoram and I am here explaining what his policy is That is development is first And, for the development, whatever funds are required to be spent are made available So, the development of North-eastern states has been given the highest priority by this Government. A reference was made to railways etc It is for the first time that for the construction of six railway branches, sanction has been given and the work has commenced. Communication, that is to say, road transport etc, is also being given a very high priority. Roads are under construction

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Unemployment of youths is there

MR SPEAKER: That is the biggest problem as you yourself said But this is a calling attention

SHRI H M PATEL Sir, Mr. Bosu is quite right Unemployment problem is not only of Mizoram but of the entire country If he only realises this he will know that whatever we try to do is only for removal of unemployment

SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN (Cannanore) Sir, I think the things that are happening in Mizoram are very unfortunate It also brings to the notice of the House the failure of all the governments who ruled in the Centre to provide a feeling to the people in that part of the country that they are part and parcel of India. Here I do not particularly blame the Janata party alone. Congress who ruled during the last 30 years they might have taken certain political steps for negotiation and all that. (Interruptions)



I look at the problem from a different angle. The problem of that part of the country is under-development, economic backwardness and the feeling among the people, the fear of so many kinds of neglect and also interference in their way of life.

Sir, if you take the whole question of the unsatisfactory situation of development there you can see that there is backwardness—in spite of the fact that Mizoram is a place where there is the greatest percentage of literacy, perhaps, apart from Kerala—you can see almost complete unemployment there. Agriculture is backward. There is no trace of any industry. All these are realities. Now, the Minister says that they have plans but for the last thirty-two years the people had undergone a life of misery. Sir, I am not justifying, therefore, that Lal Denga and his party is calling for separation but this creates a climate that can be exploited and that is being exploited in a big manner with international collusion.

Sir, I would like to know whether this Minister is aware of the fact that the imperialist forces who are interested in de-stabilising the country are trying to support and help and encourage the forces of fissiparous tendencies and forces of separation in that part of the country. It is a fact and it is also a fact—I was there last year in a government committee—that even government officials, the top-most ones, while talking to us talked about that feeling of the people that they feel we are all foreigners. Who are responsible for that feeling to be persistent among the people even today? I think those who ruled or who are ruling this country they failed in discharging their responsibility towards that neglected part of the country.

Secondly, there is the question of foreign aid being given to the underground.

Sir, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited China and he came back and reported

to this House about this. He talked to the Chinese leaders and they promised him that they will not hereafter send arms and ammunitions to insurgents in India. But is this not a fact that only yesterday or day before yesterday there was a report which appeared in the papers that those people who came from Bangladesh to Nadia district (who attacked and killed the people) carried weapons and they used bullets with Chinese markings? Is it not a fact? Is the Government aware of the fact that the underground people with h.q. at the Aravalli region of Burma have been getting aid both from US imperialists and the Chinese? Are these not factors which play an important role in creating this sort of a situation in the country? Therefore, my question is this. Will the Government seriously take note of this fact of imperialist and Chinese intervention and utilising the discontent among the people for creating conditions of instability in India to help Mizo and the present underground insurgents there to further thrive? That is a very important question to be answered by the hon. Minister. My second question is this. Whatever may be your political negotiations,—if they should have a meaningful conclusion,—the Government should come forward with concrete proposals of giving a feeling to the people that they are treated as first class citizens and not as second class and third class citizens of the country. Is there any concrete proposal in this regard? He says that Mr. Silo has a programme. Up till now all the Ministers who ruled this country said that they had programmes but nothing much has happened. So, I want to know whether you have any concrete programme in this regard, to do something. Unless that is done there would not be any peace in that region.

I am now concluding. I can understand the undesirable nature of Mizo National Front and the dirty role played by Laldenga. But merely by banning a party you will not find a solution. You are treating a symptom without knowing what the disease is.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

So I want to know whether the Government will identify the disease and treat the disease and find a practical solution to the problem. That is my question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The disease is clear. The MNF has decided to use violence to the maximum extent possible in order to unseat the Government of Brig. Silo and to form a Government of their own party with Laldanga and the MNF people. Therefore it is declared as an unlawful body under the Unlawful Activities Act. Therefore necessary military operations which are necessary are carried on. Until that is done and until certain conditions of peace and normalcy are restored, it is not easy to carry out many programmes. To the extent possible, the programme is being carried out. My hon. friend Mr. Chandrappan will not want me to say that when they have a duly elected Government with a majority, we can only assist them with funds and help and advice and guidance. Beyond that we cannot ourselves proceed to carry out the programmes. We are doing whatever is possible in order that the development aspect of the area is taken care of. We are trying to restore peace and normalcy in that area.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What about the foreign intervention?

MR. SPEAKER: It is mentioned in the statement but without naming the foreign country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is a pigment of imagination. When he refers to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Foreign Minister, and about the Chinese having given an assurance, certainly that assurance has been given and it is a fact that the Chinese have ceased giving assistance. A question was asked with reference to the dissatisfied elements of India, that is to say, Mizoram, Nagaland or any of those people. When you gave an instance of a raid from Bangladesh which had the Chinese weapon, that I think

is something to which Mr. Vajpayee's agreement may not have extended. But when you say further that there are imperialist forces which are also planning, well that may be so, we do not know. We have no information to that effect. As for certainty with which he gave expression to the fact that these are actually functioning, I will be grateful if he gives me the sources of information on the basis of which he gave expression with such certainty and firmness.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What is the foreign interference he had referred to in the statement? Let him make it clear.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have only mentioned that these Mizoram rebels find shelter both in Bangladesh and in Burma and it is from there they came.

12 56 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO NOMINATE MEMBER

DR BAPU KALDATE (Aurangabad) I beg to move.

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1980 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr Rafiq Zakaria from the Committee on the 18th May, 1979 and communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Com-