

have aluminium plant in Orissa. And there is proposal for an Aluminium Plant in Andhra Pradesh. The investment decision is yet to be taken.

The hon. Member has asked about Ratnagiri. Ratnagiri Aluminium Project was sanctioned in 1974 for production of one lakh tonnes of alumina and 50,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum. But the project could not be taken up due to financial constraints. It was reviewed when the Sixth Five Year Plan was in its formulation stage. Then it was suggested that the capacity of this project should be increased to a large extent. But for that more bauxite is needed. To meet the requirement of bauxite MEC has been asked to draw up a detailed exploration programme of the area.

About Gujarat the Hon'ble Member should know that Gujarat Government has a proposal to set up an Alumina plant there.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बिजली की कमी के कारण एल्युमिनियम का उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है ? तो क्या सरकार की योजना में इस बिजली की कमी को पूर्ति करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम है जिस से कि ये कारखाने ठीक से चल सकें ? बालको का जो कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में है, बिजली ठीक तरह से न मिलने के कारण वह काफी प्रभावित हुआ है। तो एनर्जी की डिमांड के कारण ये कारखाने जो कम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं उनके लिए कोई आल्टरनेटिव सोर्स तलाश करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

श्रीमंत राम दुलारी सिन्हा : जी हां, यह सही है कि बिजली की कमी के कारण उत्पादन में कमी आई है और जहां तक कोरबा एल्युमिनियम प्लांट का सवाल है मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा गया और कहा भी गया है बिजली की

adequate आपूर्ति करने के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश से उन को कुछ पावर मिलना था वह मिला नहीं। लेकिन तब तक कैंटिव thermal power प्लांट सेटअप करने के लिए हम ने फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट तैयार करा लिया है और वह 305 मेगावाट का होगा। बालको ने रेकमेंड किया है 5×65.5 मेगावाट का प्लांट सेटअप करने के लिए ऐट ए टोटल कास्ट आफ 340 करोड़। फाइनल इन्वेस्टमेंट का डेसीशन अभी शीघ्र ही होने वाला है।

Quit Notice Serviced to Non-Mizos by Mizo Insurgents

†195. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1000 people have left Mizoram in panic as the deadline set for the non-Mizos to quit the Union Territory in the notice served by the MNF insurgents drew nearer;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the death toll in violent attacks on non-Mizos by the MNF elements have mounted to a great extent, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Union Government have taken to curb the activities of the MNF and to restore confidence among the non-Mizos residing in Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):
(a) to (c) Between 14th and 23rd June, 1982, the MNF persons indulged in 9 violent incidents involving the killing

of 2 Mizos and 9 non-Mizos. Nine persons involved in these incidents have been arrested. The U.T. authorities had taken steps for the safety of non-Mizos scattered in different places in Mizoram but some people left Mizoram on their own accord. Quite a few of them have since returned. UT authority have been advised to deal firmly with the forces of disorderly to ensure peace and normalcy in Mizoram. There has been no incident after 23rd June, 1982.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: So far as this particular incident is concerned, the reply says that 2 Mizos and 9 non-Mizos have been killed. But this is not the only incident in that area. In the entire eastern part of the country like Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and more so Assam, such incidents have been happening. The problem requires politico-economic solution. Has the Government taken steps to put in more money and more aid in that area so that the economic problem of the people there is solved and they become a little bit more conscious politically?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Government are fully aware that it is only by improving the standard of life of the people in that area that we can find a permanent solution to this problem. But, in order that economic aid may be given, there must be some stability. You cannot pour money where there is no stability. We must have a modicum of stability in order to start economic schemes, viable schemes, productive schemes, employment schemes and so on. Unfortunately, in this area the requisite amount of political stability is not there, and we find it very difficult notwithstanding all our endeavours to assist in the economic development of the region, to go ahead with it. I hope people will understand that even for the purpose of economic development a measure of political stability and political peace is necessary. They will have to be ensured.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I entirely concur with the observations of the hon. Home Minister. But already 2-1/2 years are over. Is it not a long period to decide whether political stability should come earlier or economic regeneration—which should be the first and which should be the last? My only submission is that we should not allow things to go too far beyond our control. May I know whether sufficient attention is being given by the Government of India in this direction?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As the hon. Members know, for a long time we have carried out very patient negotiations with Lal Denga, only for the purpose of finding a political solution to this problem. But, if the gentleman puts impossible conditions, it would not be in the interest of the people of Mizoram itself to accept those terms. For instance, how can Government accept the demand that the present duly-elected Government should be dismissed? It is not possible. In fact we suggested to Lal Denga that he can face the elections, get elected and form the Government. He is entitled to do it. On the contrary, he wants to put the cart before the horse. He wants the Government to be dismissed and himself installed there. It is because of these things that the efforts of the Government are being nullified.

श्री दौलतर म सारण : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि इन सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में विदेशी लोग धर्म के आधार पर, बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पैसे के द्वारा वहाँ के भोले-भाले लोगों को, जो कि आवागमन के रास्तों से बहुत दूर हैं, भड़काते हैं और भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उनको रोकने की कोई कोशिश नहीं कर रही है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा काम करने वाले लोगों को उस क्षेत्र में कौन कौन से देशों से पैसा मिल रहा है और कौन-कौन लोग वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I must confess that we have no information as to which countries are financing it. Government have some information that money is pouring into that area. We do not know wherefrom it comes... (Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जब इस देश के होम मिनिस्टर इस प्रकार का जवाब देगे ...

(अन्वयान)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you all want it, I will answer it, if only you give me the time to answer it. If you go on shouting, I will not be in a position to answer it.

The point is very clear. They do not come through normal channels, they come through surreptitious ways and it is very difficult to find out by what surreptitious ways they are coming. Therefore, when I said that the Government have some information that money is coming in, but not wherefrom it comes or how it comes. I am perfectly right, I did not say anything which is wrong.

Then the hon. Member wanted to know what we are doing about it, certainly, we are having the Border Security Force, the army is active, all these people are combing that area to find out whether infiltrators are coming into this area and trying to disturb the peace. When we do this, there is a hue and cry. It is in the interest of the nation that we do activate our Border Security Force and other forces to stop the infiltrators from coming into this area. This is what we are doing now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Home Minister seems to be out of sorts in replying to this particular question. First of all, he informed the House that economic development would solve the problem. Actually, Mizoram has the highest literacy rate and its per capita income is higher

than in most other parts of India. So, it has got nothing to do with the economic development. Sir, the real question is whether the Government is able to convince the people there that they are sincere in whatever political deals they make. So, Mr. Morarji Desai took a certain stand (Interruptions) Sir, is Morarji Desai's unparliamentary? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you blushing, Sir?

SHRI INDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, he wanted Sikkim to go out of India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have to defend him. He never said that. He only said that the take-over was wrong. He never said that it should go out.

Any way, Mr. Morarji Desai when he was Prime Minister took a certain stand. Now, this Government in order to show its difference, entered into a political understanding with Mr. Laldenga. Now the Minister says that we cannot agree to his impossible demands, as for example, the resignation of the Government there! Sir, in Kashmir, in order to bring Sheikh Abdullah back, they made their own Government resign. And here he says he cannot do that. Therefore, I would like to put it to the Minister whether it is a fact that your lack of faith in implementing the political understanding with Mr. Laldenga is responsible for the present mess

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, as usual the hon. Member's side is slightly distorting the facts.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: As usual you say?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I had invited Mr. Laldenga and given a commitment that he could safely

come to India before my Government was defeated in 1977. Naturally, when we came back, I felt that I should stand by my commitment. However, when he came here under the impression that the successor Government would honour our commitment, he was arrested by the Janata Party Government. He sent messages of distress to me through various means. That is why we talked with him with all sincerity. In fact we accepted almost every one of his demands. But it did seem to be—and this I told Mr. Laldenga himself—that towards the end, for some reason, he did not seem to want an agreement. Every time we accepted any point raised by him, and I went out of my way even on some matters on which some people thought we should not give in, he found a new excuse. We can ask our own Chief Minister to resign—we cannot force them to do so—but asking another party's Chief Minister to resign is certainly more difficult. Besides, what would it solve? What one group is doing today, the other group would do tomorrow. The situation there is one of a great deal of violence. If the Government is changed through elections, at least the elected government would face it. But by dismissing the government we would have the blame for continued violence. I don't think the violence would have stopped. The situation there is a very complex one. It is true that more people there are well educated. However, it is also true that because of education, they have much higher expectation. Those expectations are difficult to fulfil unless there is peace and harmony, in which programmes can be taken up and given the opportunity of succeeding. If officials are murdered as they are today, it is even becoming impossible to find efficient people to serve there.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सीमेंट का वार्षिक उत्पादन और मांग

* 184. श्री नरसिंह भक्तवर्तन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारी सीमेंट को वार्षिक मांग की अपेक्षा वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है;

(ख) गत वर्ष कितना सीमेंट आयात किया गया था और इस वर्ष कितना सीमेंट आयात किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र सीमेंट की कितनी मांग पूरी कर सकेंगे और यदि वे मांग पूरी नहीं कर पाते तो किन वैकल्पिक उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिलारी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में अनुमानित आवश्यकताओं की तुलना में सीमेंट का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार हुआ था :—

(दस लाख मी० टन में)

मांग (सीमेंट उद्योग उत्पादन वर्ष सम्बन्धी कार्यदल द्वारा लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार)
लगभग

1980-81	28.00	18.56
1981-82	30.00	21.06