

*Situation in various parts of the Country*

(vi) **Need to lay railway line from Mau to Ghazipur Ghat, UP**

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to Gazipur, the most backward district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. I would like to request the Government to lay a new railway line from Mau to Gazipur Ghat to remove the backwardness of this area.

(vii) **Need to declare Madhya Pradesh drought affected state**

SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire country has been facing a fierce famine and drought this year due to scanty rain. Starvation like situation has arisen in Madhya Pradesh, mainly a hilly and forest area. Rewa division and Rewa district, which is my constituency, is completely deprived of irrigation facilities. Due to scanty rain, inadequate supply of electricity and lack of irrigation facilities, 3/4 of the kharif crop has been destroyed. Now there is no hope of good Rabi crop. Tons is a big river in Rewa district. The entire region is hilly. Small rivers have dried up. The condition has deteriorated to the extent of complete famine and starvation. Labourers are migrating from villages. The farmers are completely dejected. Therefore, I demand from the Government that Madhya Pradesh should be declared a drought prone State and relief centres should be opened on large scale.

[English]

(viii) **Need to link Nasik in Maharashtra with air-services and make HAL air strip available to Indian Airlines for the propose**

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWER (Nasik): Air service should be made available from Nasik to facilitate speedy and easy export of grapes, sugar and onion from there. The airstrip of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. should be made available for civilian use and cargo facilities. This type of facility has been given at Lohgaon-Pune.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Airstrip if made available to Indian Airlines will not involve major financial expenditure. Besides, this will facilitate tourists visiting pilgrim centres like Shirdi, Trimbak etc. in and around Nasik district and also connect this industrially growing area to rest of the country. I request the Hon'ble Defence Minister as well as Civil Aviation Minister to consider the above proposal.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to link Nasik with air service and make available HAL airstrip there for the purpose.

13.25 hrs.

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

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Deterioration in Law and Order Situation in Various Parts of the Country with Reference to Recent Spurt in Incidents of Terrorism, Secessionism and Kidnappings —(CONTD.)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion regarding general deterioration on in law and order situation in various points of the country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of Terrorism, secessionism and Kidnappings raised by Shri Indrajai. Gupta on 10th December, 1991. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

SHRIPAWANKUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, India has given to the world the message of peace and non-violence. Our

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freedom struggle became the symbol of non-violent liberation movements the world over. Unfortunately, today this land of Budha and Mahatma Gandhi is becoming increasingly a victim of lawlessness and violence. Violence erupts and engulfs different parts of the country on the slightest pretext and on flimsiest of grounds.

Communal violence has repeatedly claimed a heavy toll in terms of human life and property. It is a slur on the fair name of Bharat where religious tolerance has been preached for ages. Sir, if we go deep into the causes and consequences of any communal flare-up, we find that the poor and the innocent suffer untold misery, destruction and sorrow at the hands of some scheming and intriguing persons who bake their political cake on the fires of communal violence and passion. It is distressing to find that at times even the official machinery becomes a major actor in such a sordid drama.

Sir, in a country of India's size and dimensions, with immense diversity and problems of gigantic magnitude, unity and territorial integrity can be maintained only if all the people irrespective of their religion, caste, language and region are assured an ambience of equality. A great responsibility for this does lie with the Government but governmental action alone cannot achieve the desired objective. It becomes the sacred duty of every political party and all leaders of public opinion to work for this.

Sir, I feel that communal violence-prone areas have to be identified and local respectables involved to nip the evil in the bud wherever there is apprehension of such breach of peace anywhere in the country. Besides this, a special task force consisting of secular, committed personnel needs to be set up to deal firmly with any incident of communal violence and Franzy.

To fight the scourge of communalism leading to violence, a determined war has to be launched on many fronts, also in the

educational field. It is time that we revise the text books and make an endeavour to re-write the history in the right perspective so as to foster the bond of amity and goodwill amongst different sections of our people.

Sir, political activity also has to be confined within morally legitimate limit. For immediate ephemeral gain, we tend to cross these limits sometimes. In the morning we saw here a lot of acrimony being generated over the proposed Ekta Yatra by the Bhartiya Janta Party. I did not really want to refer to it. But I suppose, it is quite a pertinent question associated with the subject very aptly taken up by Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday. I do not assume, I do not arrogate have any right to myself to pass any judgement on the activity of any political party. But I do feel, as I just submitted, that while pursuing our legitimate political activities, we have got to see that our actions do not lead to a situation which may cause anxiety and as one of the hon Members put it in the morning anguish in the minds of others. Nobody for that matter can find fault with any citizen of this country embarking upon a programme including a *Rath Yatra* to spread the message of good will and amity amongst the people. But, if you deliberately chose a path, choose a course, chose an objective which creates apprehensions in the minds of others, I am sure it can never serve the disordered objective. You begin a programme and often it is passed into the hands of many others who join you on the way and provocative slogans are raised which create a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the minorities. A situation of that type has to be avoided.

Today when a fear has been expressed about its outcome by the majority preponderant majority of the people in the country, by the opposition Parties, excepting the party which is undertaking this *Rath Yatra* I think—I have no right to advise on that but I do feel with all humility that it would have been in the fitness of things for the party to give it up for the time being and to convene a meeting of all the political parties to discuss and sort out the matter.

A reference was made to Article 370. A reference was also made to what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had said over 30 years back. That was said in the particular environment prevailing at that time. Pandit Nehru rightly said that a situation may develop, that our country may lead to a situation where the people of Kashmir may also say, well now we feel we are very much part of this country. We do not feel any sense of discrimination at any point of time." Since they do not have that perception today, I humbly submit that any appeal to ask for abrogation of Article 370 would only lead to apprehensions in the minds of the people.

Ideas have legs. We have paid the price for that in the form of partition in 1947. We have got to see that the ideas that are born in the minds of some people do not lead to creation of another situation like that and it is with this feeling that I did think of making a reference to the Yatra that has been undertaken by the President of the B.J.P. It is a welcome step to say that we would hoist the national flag. We all do it. We are all supposed to be doing it. But what goes into it, what activities produce that action, that has to be taken into account. I have only expressed the sentiments of most of the hon. Members present in the House today. I also join them in making an appeal to the B.J.P. leadership to see that a situation as that does not develop.

Caste prejudices have also led to serious problems of law and order and so have the vast economic disparities. There is no dearth of instances where rich people in rural areas still glorifying the feudal arrogance of the past, have let loose a reign of terror on the poor people belonging to weaker sections of society. On the other hand, a large majority of the youth in our country who feel deprived to access to today's economic progress but who are aware of the democratic rights, are driven to the path of violence. This explains, to a certain extent, the violence that stalks different parts of our country today. This may not be the only cause of terrorism in Punjab but undoubtedly this is definitely a contributory factor.

The unemployed youth have, over the last few years, provided a fertile recruitment ground to the terrorists, to the forces of secession, aided and abetted from across the border. Easy money offered by drug and illicit arm traffickers has lured many innocent youths to their ranks. I learn that a persons, after taking to terrorism, leads a life, on an average, of about two years. Yet there has never been any dearth of people joining those ranks.

Sir, when we refer to violence and terrorism in the context of separatist movements, be it Punjab or in J&K, we must make a sincere endeavour to identify and distinguish between a politician and a criminal simpliciter. While strict action is called for against the criminals as such who unleash violence for personal aggrandisement and resort to killings and kidnapping only to create an atmosphere of fear and chaos conducive for their nefarious activities, we must try to understand the view of and talk to the politicians. He has to be brought to the negotiating table despite all his protestations.

It was twelve years back that violence first erupted in Punjab, and ever since then, the situation has been deteriorating constantly. You pick up any morning newspaper, statements about killings or photographs of those killed in acts of mindless violence stare at you mockingly.

We have tried to pass many stern laws but the figures prove that we have not succeeded in our struggle against terrorism. We are conscious of the fact that terrorism in different parts of the country has been aided and abetted by unfriendly neighbors across the border. But to keep say so, I think, would be only some form of complacency. It is high time that we tried to go to the root of the problem, try to see as to what is the political element in it and then try to see as to how we cut out the supply line of those people who spew violence today only because they have got sophisticated weaponry in their hands.

I agree that you cannot please very inch

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of the land. But we have got to make an endeavour to see that the confidence of the people is restored in the working of the law and order machinery of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, because of the warning about time, I would be very brief and I would only refer to on or two points before I conclude. Violence, whether it is in Punjab, J&K Assam, Tamil Nadu, North-Eastern parts of the country, and for that matter anywhere in the country, has to be now tackled seriously.

The dawn of feeling in any section of the people that they can go scot-free, they can work against national interest with impunity gives a sort of encouragement to people elsewhere to adopt those means. I feel that, in this context, it is absolutely essential that besides strengthening our law and order machinery- it is a sort of war what we are fighting on many fronts- it would be better if more resources are diverted to equip the Police, to equip the para-military forces and I suppose that in the long run we would gain a lot on that account.

Secondly, it is the intelligence which has to be strengthened in the country. On many occasions we find that the intelligence network of the terrorists is far superior than that of the State. We have got to do something about it.

Conscious of the time again, I would only refer to another form of violence. I made a brief reference to it earlier. The political parties, the political people-for personal gains-either encourage or in any case accept violence. We have made amendments, from time to time, in the electoral laws. But again you have got to give a fresh look to see that the electoral process is completely violence-free. How unfortunate it is that we people-who are the product of the electoral process, who are the products of the demo-

cratic process- quite often compromise with violence, which I would say, is the anti-thesis of democratic functioning of any society.

To conclude Sir, I would only say that law today has come to mean something only for the law-abiding. Any persons who undertakes to violate, is not really brought to book. No deterrent action whatsoever is taken against him. It is this ambience which, as I said earlier, encourages others.

This is a subject which we have to discuss and we have been discussing, cutting across party lines. This is a subject which requires constant deliberation and I am confident that may be that this debate works as a pre-cursor to further debates-both Parliament and outside-to enable us to work out an agenda of action with all the democratic forces in the country to unite hands and to fight the onslaught of terrorism in the country, to fight the threat based by the secessionist forces so that ultimately we can really build a country of the dreams of our forefathers.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, it is very heartening for us that after a long, long time of violence, murder, killing, ransom-taking, hostage-taking, kidnapping-which are taking place and which are rampant in the country today- Parliament has at last found some time to discuss this, as if it is a new phenomenon which has suddenly sprang up against us.

What we see today is the result of long neglect of the State in India and in this both the Central Government and the State Government are together. They are co-partners and co-sharers in this neglect of the administrative machinery, of the police machinery and of the judiciary. We are in a very funny state of affairs today in India where from a very small Government during British days, forty years ago, we have suddenly expanded the activities of the Government beyond the dreams and imagination of anybody who were living then or who were

thinking then of what is going to happen after Independence.

I am sure I was not an adult in those days. But, I am sure that the people who have been even youths in those days of 1947 or before, had thought that the Government would assume such gigantic proportion that India is today. But what has it resulted in? Sir, we have forgotten what the basic functions of a State are. I am sure that if you were to ask the people, they will say, it is a provision of education or provision of health services or managing the banks or insurance companies or putting up steel mills collieries and all that kind of things. But, Sir, even when we studied political science in mid-Fifties written by those who have got perception based on the Forties or before, they used to say—I am not sure whether that is still not being repeated in the text books—that the primary function of the State is to secure law and order and administration and to have a system of dispensation of justice which is accessible, free and fair, and to service the Legislature which must be elected in a fair and free election. These were considered to be the basic, fundamental primary functions of the State which must be performed adequately satisfactorily and only after that the State can go and take up other functions. Yes, the States have been taking up other functions even Independence, there were schools and colleges, there were hospitals, there were the railways being run by the State even in the dependent India in the British days, there were certain other Government industries, but not so big as today—such things have become totally unmanageable to the extent that the basic and primary duties of the States are being neglected and have been neglected for the last 40 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including West Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have started by saying that the Central and State Government are together in it. If you provide educational services, and we are not providing educational services or any health services, they will say that 'you fellows are against us.

They are providing them, why can't you provide? We have to do it. It is a competition.

Sir, what has happened is this. In respect of the police system, what we have gone on increasing the numbers to a certain extent, but to the extent the people of this country have more then doubled during these forty years, the people of this country have become more urbanised because it is the urban areas which require the police, the rural areas require very little policing and the need for the police administration to be improved quantitatively and qualitatively was not examined or nobody was found examining that nationally at the Central level till 1977. A Police Commission was appointed in 1977, they used to report between 1979 and 1981 and very very negligible parts of that report have so far been taken up for implementation. Now, where do we stand? In India we have only a police force which is only adequate to deal with crimes which the British thought they would have to deal with in the Thirties. They are equipped poorly. Look at the weapons of the police even standing just outside the Parliament House. Can it cope up with anybody wielding AK-47 gun or an automatic revolver or any other such modern weapon? I think the main difficulty is that the Indian Administration is not keeping up the pace with the modern times whereas, so far as this parts is concerned, so far as enforcement of law and order and weapons are concerned, from the very beginning we have been reading in the newspapers every day that militants have been caught with AK-47 rifles. What have the Indian Police got? They have the rifles which were used in 1920s and this is because we are not allocating enough resources for the administration of law and order. People say that a man cannot be prosecuted; if a man is caught red-handed committing a crime, even then he cannot be brought to book in Court of Law. Even if he is brought to book, then it takes five years for the trial, five years for the first appeal, another five years to go to High Court and another five years to go to the Supreme Court. I myself had to appear, on behalf of the State, in some case in the Supreme Court where the crime was

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committed 20 years ago by a man of 24 years then. Now the man is 44 years old and main plea is that he is married now and got four children. The crime had been committed 20 years ago and punishment is given 20 years later.

Sir, this position has been quantified by a report of the Law Commission which had been brought out in 1987 or 1988. The Chairman of the Commission was Justice Mr. D.A. Desai, a very eminent Judge of the Supreme Court. Now, that shows that the Indian judicial man power is 7 per million compared to 44 in Australia, 51 in United Kingdom and 107 in United States of America and these are parliamentary democracies. We may require less or we may require less. They have suggested that within 2000 A.D., this figure of 7 should be improved to 50. I do not know whether the Home Minister knows about that. I do not think he knows about that. We have had successive Home Minister and Law Ministers and I do not think any of those had cared to go through these reports which had been brought out by the Law Commission. They are not prepared to do their duty to the country or to Parliament. Therefore, we suffer and the entire nation suffers, because there is no consciousness and there is no awareness as to how much resources allocation has to be made in favour of administration, in favour of police, in favour of judiciary etc. For that matter, even allocation of resources to Parliament is also into sufficient. I was in the Budget Committee of Parliament for two years and at that time the allocation for Lok Sabha was only Rs. 15 crores and we had thrown a lot of money into the purchase of some arms for the Defence Department. As Chairman of the PAC, I submitted a report that the country was made to buy Jaguar planes costing about Rs. 1500 crores, which were outdated at the time when the agreement was made. But nobody cares. You throw away Rs. 1500 crores and you cannot allot Rs. 5 crores more for Parliament to have a good Secretariat to help the Members to understand and supervise and have a proper

oversight of the administrative machinery. Everywhere we have neglected. Now, we are discussing as to why this is happening and that is happening. These are merely description of events; newspapers can describe the events better than what we can do. After today's debate, we will just go home and be satisfied that we have debated and discussed the matter and the Home Minister will be relieved that these people have had their say and so now they would keep quiet for some more time, unless something very grave happens.

15.00 hrs.

The entire State is collapsing. I can see it collapsing. I do not know whether many people can know about it. There is no awareness of it. That is the pity of it. Because there is no awareness, no effort is made to keep it intact, to improve the machinery. Otherwise India will break up. We have the things before us. Only yesterday paper carried the news how three States of Soviet Russia have declared independence. Three smaller States have declared independence earlier and bigger States have followed it. Are they not seeing what is going to happen? We have got together against the alien rule. The nation was in the making. I do not think, the leaders of the national movement thought they had got a ready made nation. Before the British came, Indian were all ruled all separately. It is the British who brought us together under one rule being subjugated by the same foreign power. We came together; we became very close to each other and we fought together. The history of long fight brought us together. But that does not mean that we will keep together unless a conscious effort is made. The framers of the Constitution is their wisdom have provided for National Integration Council. The Opposition leaders have been harping for many times to call the National Integration Council and to discuss why this is happening in Punjab and elsewhere. These are not today's happenings. What is happening in Assam today is the repeat of what had happened in Assam in the 80s. AASU had taken up the movement then. Now it is on a differ-

ent scale, in a different locality, with a different objective. But more or less, the same kind of things are happening. At that time, the people here did not take any steps. Nothing has happened; nothing has changed in the mean time. There is no qualitative improvement in the administration in the police or in the judiciary.

Where is the intelligence gathering machinery? Where is it? Do they not know without intelligence you cannot fight terrorism? You cannot fight secessionism. But there is no proper machinery for that. In Kashmir, it has happened because of the intelligence mechanism whatever it was, had become exposed to those very people who ultimately eliminated them. They have become exposed because they started playing a part in the political game to keep intact a tottering regime has come about. There is no intelligence today.

There are many ways of improving the intelligence gathering. Some of these have been described in one of the report of the Police Commission. But nothing has been learnt. No lesson has been learnt by the rulers who are the rulers all along except for those few months. What is the use of debating unless Parliament is allowed to have it oversight function. Will the Home Minister allow it? Will the Home Minister allow a committee to be formed consisting of MPs who will go into this day in and day out and examine the people who are responsible for maintaining law and order for their negligence, for their lack of competence, for their lack of attention to duty. I am sure, he will not allow it. I am sure, there is no such intention in the mind of the ruling people that they will allow Parliament to do this. But this is being done in many democracies in the world. This is being done even in British Parliament for the last 10 years. In America, the jurisdiction of Parliament to oversee Police was founded 100 years ago. This is being done. But here those who capture who are in the seat of power, will not allow anybody else to oversee it, and they will do whatever they like. It is the abuse power which makes them scary of anybody else having oversight into what

they are doing. It is the very attitude of the people today which contributed to the situation, added to the situation of absolutely negligent, absolutely incompetent, inefficient fashion in which the entire social and economic function of State is made today.

There is no concern about rising unemployment and they come out with a new industrial policy and new economic policy. The fear is that it will give rise to unemployment. Come out with a suggestion as to how you will remedy the situation. There is nothing that the Government is prepared to say on that score except going with a begging bowl to the World Bank and getting 500 million dollars from them as if that is going to cure the situation and that you will give everybody some. dole.

The State has to be strong in enforcing law and order. At the other end, the State has to be humane, accessible and responsive. This State is now indifferent to the criminals being brought to book. They are being treated just like ordinary people in their ordinary avocations of life. Nobody can go to the State and get anything done. It must be done through somebody else's influence. The corruption has become all-pervasive today in all strata of society and this has kept the good people out. People who want something from the State, something to be done, to which they are legitimately entitled to, they cannot get it. The State is so corrupt and so unresponsive. Naturally, it gives rise to grievances and grievances which are long nurtured without any redress become disaffection. The easily fall a prey to those who come for their royalties. This is what has happened. This is the sequence of events in which it happens and the sympathy in some quarters of the State, in a large section of the State Administration itself, helps to roll those matters along, until they get out of hand. That happened in Punjab, Kashmir, Assam and everywhere. There has been a substantial section of the State Administration and Police who have sympathised with the aims of the militants or secessionists or whatever you call them and they protected them even

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when they indulged in crime for their own personal gain.

What has been stated by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I support that, to some extent. Everybody's idea today is that you can do any crime and get away with it. You can do any kind of wrong, any kind of violation and get away with it. The State is totally incompetent, totally inefficient and this is the picture. This is a very very weak State. It is an arrogant State. It is an unresponsive State. It is an inaccessible State. It is a corrupt State. So, you can go on doing anything against it. That is the perception that has developed in the people and that if not cured quickly and adequately, it will give rise to a situation where Indian Union will collapse.

So, I am requesting through you the Government that they better wake up to this. There is still time perhaps. I do not know whether time is there. But they should take some precipitate action to improve the quality of the Policy Administration and to improve the judiciary. Many things have been written. I need not go into that. I mentioned them. It is all right. The reports are already there. They have indicated the ways. The Government has done nothing or very little on those recommendations.

It is necessary today because otherwise the example which we have recently seen of the State breaking up is already in the people's imagination. Already people are talking about this, that if Soviet Union which we thought is a monolithic States and it can break and become like this, why not India? One of the demands that was made in this Parliament is that there must be more balanced growth between the States and there must be no discrimination. There must be growth between State and State. It should not be disharmonious as it is now. The Centre should not take to itself all the powers but the States should be given more autonomy. When they could not resist their demands, they set up a commission, the Sarkaria Commission which was appointed in

1983. Of course, that means that the demand was accepted as legitimate. But to what extent that autonomy or that Centre-State relation needed to be changed? That is what the Commission was to find out. The Commission took more than five long years and had given its Report long ago. But what has happened to that? That Report has not been implemented. No part of it has yet been implemented. The very Congress Members who used to ridicule us for our demand for more power to the States say that the Sarkaria Commission Report should be implemented. Yesterday I heard one Congress Member saying that the Sarkaria Commission Report should be implemented. But even there this has percolated that this kind of feeling of injustice which the people from the various States have, should be ameliorated. But it is not the feeling of the Government. I would like to hear what the Government has to say on this score, whether they are going to have this report implemented quickly or not. What is the machinery for that quick implementation? I would like the Home Minister to seriously consider and reply to my request for having a Parliamentary Commission or a Parliamentary Committee on a permanent basis to supervise this law and order situation.

Sir, in fact in the Defence Ministry, a National Security Council was set up during Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's time, that is, during 1990. It was in July or August when that Council was constituted. It was notified. I do not know whether it was gazetted. I was also selected as one of the Members of the National Security Council. But before it could meet, that Government had gone. But I do not hear anything at all about the National Security Council. I mention this in this connection because it would have been concerned not only with external security but also with internal security because a part of the functioning of that Council would have been to process, to go through the Intelligence Reports and advise the Government as to what action they should take with regard to internal security also. But that has been made a monument and thrown away as a dead-child or something like that. I do



not know about it. They have no concern at all. They have allowed us to debate this subject. I am surprised about it. But that is only to see that we can get rid of whatever ideas we have got in the Parliament and be satisfied with that and be happy. But do they mean to do anything? I am very keen to hear what the Home Minister has to say to all the demands which I am raising today and the other Members have raised before me. I hope that he will try to find a solution and not just give a stereo-type reply as most Ministers always do like that in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Now I call Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Sir, this discussion on Law and Order situation is going on since yesterday. Terrorism which is going on in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam has been mentioned. But not a single Member of my region has been given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Jayanta Rongpi, your name is there. You will be called upon to speak. You have got a chance. Further, my request to the Members is that if you just stick to 10 minutes, that would help us because there are so many Members who want to participate in this discussion. So, my kind request is stick to the time. Three minutes to ten, I will give the first bell.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): I will confine to the subject. I will be very brief.

Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak. Fortunately, this august House could find some time to fortunately discuss about these unfortunate developments that have been taking place from time to time in this country. India, our great country, once went synonymous to non-violence and peace. Our country has also attained its Independence only through these powerful weapons of non-violence and peace. The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who was the champion of this cause, has spread the message of non-

violence and peace throughout the length and breadth of the globe. We have imbibed and inherited our heritage and culture even from the message of Lord Buddha that is *Shanti*. We have got several excellent messages and also heritages. But it is really unfortunate that in the recent times, the country is passing through several types of dispersed activities. They have been named in several ways such as terrorism, violence, secessionist etc. While tracing out some of the activities that have been taking place in several parts of the country, it was evident that the democratic values and systems are getting nullified under the cruel and iron feet of violence and terrorism etc. We have to analyse the situation as to how and why these things are growing by leaps and bounds in the country. It is unfortunate that terrorism has claimed several valuable lives including the great sons and daughters of this country, right from Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and in the recent past, the life of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We have been, time and again, discussing and thinking about the growing terrorism and violence. There must have been some root cause. Suddenly, they have become the order of the day. As and when some incident takes place in some part of the country, it is appearing in newspapers, it is being discussed either in the State Assemblies or on the floor of the House and a statement is being made by the concerned Minister and on the very next day it is almost forgotten. That is the actual situation. A serious thought is not being given to it in our democratic system as to why and how the so-called anti-social and undemocratic systems and values are getting developed. I may put it this way. The so-called extremism, naxalism, they have emanated out of exploitation in several places. It has been nurtured by the persisting poverty in the country. It has been aggravated by the maldistribution of the economic power. And it has been spearheaded by the youth who were radicalist in their views, who do not have the occupational opportunities for their livelihood. This activity is culminated in the wide-spread disturbances, violence, extremism, terrorism, naxalism, secessionsim and what not. The root causes for all these aspects are to be

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very carefully analysed and a solution to be found out. The policies that are being framed from time to time should be, to some extent at least, satisfying to some of these categories who have been resorting to this type of activities.

It is unfortunate that in my own State of Andhra Pradesh, when these forces of naxalism are creating a situation of panic and anarchy, even the political will is not there to control the situation. Often, even the political bosses themselves have been contributing for these wicked and wide-spread activities.

To cite an example there were instances when even for the change of the political leader, that is the Chief Minister of a State, these radicals and anti-social elements have been used by political bosses. In Most of these anti-social activities there is the hand of radical people and naxalites. This is only a signal to show and to draw the attention of the State and the country that here is a problem among one section of the people who have been time and again drawing the attention of the people and the Government to go through their problem and to see that their problem is solved.

In our own State it is really unfortunate that most of the political leaders were also subjected to very brutal killing. Shri Malhar Rao, the mandal Praja Parishad President was killed. Shri D. Venkata Rao, an Ex-MLA was killed. Shri Chinna Reddy M.L.A. was also killed in his own house. Very recently you are aware that one of our ex-Ministers and a very senior politician Shri Hayagreeva Chari, who had been spending almost all his time in his own house without entering into any political controversy was also very brutally killed. This is the situation.

Actually even though these events have been discussed over here for a day or two, no follow-up action is taken so that these activities are properly counteracted.

In most of these activities several public

institutions like banks, telephone exchanges, railway stations, houses of political leaders and public transport vehicles are blasted and set on fire. Even trains are blasted. You are aware that in one instance one bogie of the Kakatiya Express was blasted where 47 people had perished and huge public properties were damaged. Even in the other anti-social activities that erupt consequential to the murder of some political people, the anti-social elements have entered and damaged the properties of several private persons; but they have been let scot-free.

In our State, when there were several cases that have been filed against these anti-social elements, the present Government in the State have withdrawn all those cases pending against them. Instead of controlling these forces, which are indulging themselves in these activities, the Government, in a way, have also been it must be said-encouraging them.

While I urge upon this Government to have a critical analysis, I would say that it is not a one day affair and it must be a continuous process. I make a suggestion to have a national level monitoring cell, from time to time, to review the situation. At the same time, at the state level also, this monitoring should be there. The situation is to be appraised, the situation is to be analysed and then solutions have to be found.

With these words, I thank you very much for the opportunity that is given to me.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to raise the voice of millions of people of Assam and the North-Eastern region, who do not subscribe to the very idea of secessionism, who do not believe in terrorism; but at the same time who are also disgusted and totally disillusioned with the policy adopted by the successive Governments either at Delhi or at Dispur or at other States.

Since yesterday, during the discussion regarding general deterioration in law and order situation in the country, with special

reference to terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings, many hon. Members have pointed out that the police force should be strengthened, the help from outside the country should be stopped and so many other points.

While of course this is an important thing, here I want to bring to the notice of the Central Government, through you, Sir, the basic defects as to why we have been facing this problem more and more. It is because of the intrinsic deficiency and basic defect in our policy itself. If we study the genesis of terrorism and secessionism—specially now in Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and the North-East—we will see that there are a few basic defects in the policy adopted by the successive Central Governments.

Firstly, the Central Government never responded to any genuine demand of the people, until and unless it becomes violent. Secondly, there has always been a constant and persistent interference in the opposition led State Governments by the Centre. Thirdly, and very importantly, the failure of the Central Government and also of some of the State Governments to implement land reforms. Different methods or land reform Acts are already there. But I am not satisfied with that. There is a need to do more. Even whatever has already been done, it is yet to be implemented. Again and again the successive Governments have succumbed to the pressure of the strong feudal lobby in the country. This has worsened the plight of the landless agricultural labour. They are leading life almost like animals. They have no other alternative. They are disgusted. Their desperation should not lead to such sort of things. When all the regional and national political parties failed to give leadership and have failed to show path to the agricultural landless labour, they are now facing this problem.

The Government has also totally failed to check the rise in prices. Can we imagine the plight of the common man? Only yesterday, we had discussed that the edible oil was not available in the market. The present

Government during the election time had declared in its manifesto that prices would be brought down in 100 days. According to the present policy of the Government, I am sure, they will not be able to check the prices in hundred years, forget about 100 days.

For the growing unemployment also, we have got basic causes. These are the causes which are, more or less, common to other areas where we have now been facing the problem of terrorism and secessionism. May be in some places there is interference of the State Government. But in other places, non-fulfilment of the people's genuine demands may be the main factor. But all these factors are there in the genesis of terrorism and secessionism in different parts of the country. I am from Assam and North-East. If we specifically see the genesis of terrorism and the demand of independent Assam, you will see that the genesis is not during these three or four years, because of the ULFA. The genesis had started when even the genuine demands of the people of Assam and the North-East were neglected. There was a single bridge over Brahmaputra. But there are dozens of bridges over the Ganges and other big rivers in the country. In Assam, there was a single bridge. People have been demanding a bridge. The representatives of the people MPs and MLAs have been demanding it. But the Government have not responded to their demand. Ultimately, the people of Assam resorted to a mass movement. Voluntary organisations and social organisations took up the issue. Only after that, the second bridge over Brahmaputra was granted.

Even to extend the broad-gauge line, it should have come in a natural way. If Government of India thought Assam to be a part of India, why should there be a mass movement for extension of broad gauge line to Assam even after 30-35 years of Independence? For that also, the people of Assam had to give their blood to get the broad-gauge line.

It is very shameful that not a single metre of railway line is electrified in Assam.

[Dr. Jayanta Rongpi]

Assam has got the biggest potentiality of water resources and electricity but not a single metre of line is electrified there. This is the condition of development in the entire North-East. These demands have been raised by all the political parties whether it is the ruling party or in the position. But these were never responded. Ultimately, there was a movement against the foreign nationals. I am not an admirer of that movement nor do I support the way at that time the leaders were conducting this movement. But we have to see as to how the Central Government has dealt with this problem. They allowed the problem to linger on for four to five years and after that, an accord was signed and that accord was also not implemented like that of Longowal's accord. The very spirit of the agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and the Government of India was also not implemented and we have all been seeing it. It is not only a particular political party which is demanding withdrawal of Article 370 but the successive Governments in the Centre are opposing the very spirit of Article 370. The very spirit of Article 370 is that there should not be interference or there should be less interference so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned and that the people of Jammu and Kashmir must have a proper autonomy. This is the spirit of Article 370.

Now, one political party have clearly said that Article 370 should be withdrawn but successive Central Governments have been tampering with the spirit of Article 370 by destabilising the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, which we all know.

In that way, the Assam Accord was also not implemented. The present Home Minister was also present when the Assam Accord was signed. It was signed in his regime. There were several controversies. The Central Government will say that in Assam, the Centre's duty has been fulfilled and the AGP Government will say that so far as Assam Accord is concerned, the State Government has done everything but the Centre has not done anything. This sort of

debate had been going on. But the fact is that the people of Assam do feel that the Assam Accord is not being implemented which has given rise to another serious form of slogan, namely, independence of Assam or secessionism from India. This slogan has arisen. So, this is the genesis. In these circumstances, how is the Government of India going to tackle this problem?

They are sending the army the way they had been sending it in the pre-Assam Accord period. In 1983, people of Assam were opposing elections. Election was a must in the name of some legality and again in 1985, that decision was revoked. AGP Government was formed. Thus, the Government of India is dealing the problem of Assam in an inconsistent way. It is repeated the same way now also. Army has been sent and the army intelligence says that so many thousands of people have been arrested. But what is the ground reality?

The hon. Home Minister is here. I would like to give just an example, as to how misleading is the report of the Army. Though there is no ULFA and not a single case of ULFA has been reported and no killing has been reported in the hill district of Assam, i.e., my own constituency, that area has also been declared a disturbed area and army was deployed. It was shown in all the newspapers of Assam and even in the TV that more than 500 weapons were seized and photographs were taken which were flashed in the TV in the entire Assam. But the fact is that, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, ours is a hilly region and in almost every alternate house, they have a licensed gun to protect their paddy fields from elephants and wild animal and also by way of tradition, our people keep guns. As some areas are very interior, people cannot renew their licenses. And now, army has entered the villages and they have confiscated all those guns and they have shown them as weapons seized from the ULFA. I have seen this with my own eyes and a similar raid was there in my own village also. This is just one example on how the Intelligence Agencies have been feeding information to the Government of India, and

the Government of India is under the impression that Operation Rhino was a success. Let me tell you one thing. From Assam Accord till this Operation Rhino, because of the wrong policy and wrong methods of Government of India, you have given permanency to the belief of the people that Government of India will not respond to the demands raised in a peaceful way. People of Assam have come to believe that Government of India will listen only when the language of the gun is spoken. Now you are giving permanency to the belief that Assam can prosper only when it comes out of the Indian Union. Because of the wrong policies of the Government, because of the Operation Rhino, the cause of ULFA is going to strike permanent roots. This is the most harmful thing to happen and every Member, cutting across the party lines, should raise his voice against this.

Sir, in Assam, army has been allowed to enter houses at midnight. The army people are not only arresting people, but they are also interrogating them. They have even constructed torture chambers, what they call the 'interrogating chambers' in the army camps. They have readymade instruments. They tie down the victims to a fan, upside down and then switch on the fan. They have special needles which are inserted through the victim's genitalia and then electric shocks are given. This is actually happening in Assam. There are a number of cases where the High Court gave orders that the victims should be produced in the court. And the victims brought by the army were in such a condition that they were not able to walk and they had to be brought on stretchers. If the hon. Minister is interested and if the hon. Deputy Speaker allows me, I can give innumerable cases collected by the Human Rights Organisation.

Just to illustrate how the army is torturing people, I will give you an example of a very unfortunate girl, Raju Barua. She was hardly 20 years old and she was studying in a college. She had no links at all with the ULFA and even the army had had to agree with this fact. The army people went and

raped her and then they killed her and thrown her body out. In this way, there are so many cases of rape and killing. Even a 65 year old, helpless school teacher was murdered. Why all this? Even day before yesterday, the president of the Bar Council of the Guwahati High Court, Mr. Pachu Gopal Barua was badly handled by the army. His house was raided in the night and nothing was found in his house. That is why, the entire bar council and all the advocates of the Guwahati High Court boycotted the court yesterday. This is the plight of people in Guwahati, the heart of Assam.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: I will just take a few more minutes. This is an important matter. There is no representative from Punjab and Kashmir in the House. The people's representatives of Assam are here. You please let me raise my voice because this is the forum from where people's voice is to be heard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are others also who are intimately connected with Punjab and they too will express their feelings on Punjab.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Please give him a little more time.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Even in the interior areas areas of Assam, people were never supporting this demand and I can say that with full confidence. Gradually, people are drifting towards that. If the army of our country behave in this way with what dignity and what honour we will live in this country.

There was not a single call given by any established political party of the country. People came out of their small towns, villages sub-divisions numbering 10,000 to 30,000 and gheraed the army camps. In some areas people gheraed the army camps for three of four days continuously. In this way we are alienating the peace loving citi-

[Dr. Jayanta Rongpi]

zens of Assam who are with India and who are part of India.

Apart from this, there are certain other problems in Assam, I would say that most of these problems are created because the government is not responding to the genuine demands of the people of Assam. If this attitude of government will continue the peace loving people of Assam will become violent.

I have come from the hill district of Assam. These two hills, that is Karbialong and North Cuchar, have been demanding an autonomous state under article 244 (a) since 1971. They have now built up an army case there. Now, when everybody, whether it in ULFA or some other organisation, is talking in terms of guns, these two districts have been demanding an autonomous state very peacefully. All the assembly seats have gone to the representatives of Autonomous State Demand Committee. Even this Lok Sabha seat which I am occupying is because of the Autonomous State Demand Committee. In the district council elections, out of 26, 23 seats have gone to the Autonomous state demand committee. And, all the elected representatives have been demanding that this should be created. It is within the constitution. It does not require bifurcation of Assam. It does not require constitutional amendment. Rather, it was a commitment given by Parliament to these two hill districts. All other hill areas have been upgraded, reconstituted into different state units like the Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, these are the only two districts which have been left out. The Parliament gave a commitment to these districts that in future an autonomous state within the state of Assam will be created under article 244 (a) of the constitution. In spite of that the government is not responding to the genuine democratic movement of these people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many more speakers who want to speak. You have already taken 20 minutes. Many of the senior Members were kind enough to

give you more time. Many of the Members did not get the chance to speak yesterday and today also many of them will not get a chance.

DR. JAYANTARONGPI: Sir, I will speak only on two points. Apart from the ULFA problem, there is a tribal problem and Bodo problem also. Government should take immediate steps to solve these problems otherwise, more organisations like ULFA will come up. Now, at least you have the tribal population with you as they are not subscribing to the methods of ULFA. If tomorrow these people are also drifted away then it will create a very dangerous situation for you.

Secondly, Sir, I would suggest that an all party delegation comprising of members of different political parties should be sent to Assam on a fact finding mission to ascertain whether these allegations are correct or not. I am not asking the House to accept my views without questioning.

Let a delegation comprising of all the political parties be sent to Assam to assess the situation there and see what further steps should be taken.

Now, no organisation will come forward immediately and surrender arms and sit for negotiations. Unless the Government of India comes forward and say that they are prepared to talk with them for solving their problems within the framework of the Constitution, they will not immediately surrender their arms. If the Government of India say that they are prepared to talk with them provided they surrender their arms, they may do it. So, let us become more practical.

First, there should be a peace mission. We should appeal to the ULFA, other concerned persons, hon. Members, and other personalities for negotiations; a peace mission should be started so that normal life is returned there; and when the normal life returns there, the other things can be taken up later on.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to rise on a point of order. My residence 3, Krishna Menon Marg is near the residence of the Minister of Home Affairs. When I was coming to attend the House, police directed me not to go by that route because a v.I.P. was to pass through that route. When I insisted and brought my car outside my residence I was again directed to go by right side and not by left side. While the car of the Minister of Home Affairs was passing through that route. He came by that route and attended the House in time but it took me an hour to reach here. While both of us left our houses at the same time but I reached here at half past three.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, everywhere in Delhi traffic is blocked. We are asked not to walk even on foot. The presence of Chinese Prime Minister does not mean Delhi should be converted into a jail. You can't deprive us of our civil rights. Mr. Hassan Wahi the former president of Aligarh Muslim University was coming to my home. He saw on the way that some Tibetians were stopped and dragged out of auto rickshaw by the police. When he interfered in this matter, he was also arrested and after repeated requests he was released and then he could come to my house.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a lathi charge at 12 a.m. at Majnoo ka Tila. Teargas was also used there at 12.00 a.m. Majnoo ka Tila is located near the I.S.B.T. and that too five kilometres away from Rajghat which itself is far away from here. The police did not allow the people who reside there to come out of their houses to earn their livelihood. Police would stop me from coming the House from my house. Police would stop even the pedestrians. When I reached in the House, an hon. Minister sits came here and sat beside and I narrated him the whole story. He said that he also had faced the same situation. When all the police vans and V.I.P cars had left. I was allowed to pass through that route and it took me an hour to

reach here. Now I am thinking of staying here in the House for the next four days. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, kindly give you ruling on it. How can we participate in the proceedings of the House. How can we participate in the proceedings of the House. How will we reach home in the evening. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here and I would like to ask him how we will go home. How will we attend the House tomorrow in morning? Will you convert Delhi into the capital of China merdy because the Chinese Prime Minister is here visiting India? Will you stop the movement of the people? Will you stop me to come out from my house? Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, It cannot be tolerated. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should assure that there will not be any such traffic restrictions. Otherwise we have no alternative but to take some action inside the House. I want a ruling from you in this regard. It is not a matter to raise and then sit. This is the matter which needs your ruling, otherwise how can I perform my duties as a Member of Parliament?

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also have given a notice on this issue. I had expressed my concern over the arrest of Tibet the day before yesterday. Atrocities have been committed on large number of Tibetians and it is being repeated again. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in this regard.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, Mr. Joshi, Please sit down. Not in such a manner.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I would like that the hon. Minister of Home affairs should clarify as to why such atrocities are being committed on innocent Tibetans. As Shri George Fernandes has mentioned that there is a Tibetan locality at Majnoo ka Tila. In that locality Lathi charge was made on the people only to please some people. Has the Government of India decided to adopt such a policy to please some people? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the oppression of Tibetans should be stopped without any further delay and all the arrested Tibetans should be released immediately.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI**  
(Saidpur): It is an insult to an hon. Member as well as of the House.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Kindly have your seat.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is, if something has happened about arresting of some Tibetans and other things, this is not the hour to raise that issue on the floor of this House. Here the question is, an hon. Member was coming to the House. He was prevented from participating in the proceedings of the House. So, I wish to hear what the Home Minister is telling about it.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**  
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I can well understand the feelings of the hon. Members. I will try to get the information from the Police. At the same time, I would like to inform the House that when a foreign dignitary visits this city there are certain regulations that we have to follow and if somebody were to insist that "I will go only by this route, I will not follow the directions or regulations prescribed by the Police" it is bound to create difficulties. My appeal to you will be not to try to create a problem when the foreign dignitary is visiting this city. He should not feel as if because of him these things are happening. This kind of message should not go. I will again try to find out from the Police as to whether it has been properly notified and if it was notified, certainly every-body of us is supposed to follow what the instructions of the Police are.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is speaking in such a manner as if I have committed a mistake. From the speech of hon. Minister of Home Affairs it seems that I have no right to walk on the roads of this city. Can I not come out from my house. Do I have no right to walk on the road.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**  
*Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, perhaps the Hon.*

*Minister of Home Affairs could not understand the spirit of what you have said just now. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said that there are certain rules to be followed at the time when a person who belongs to other country visits our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether there are certain rules for preventing an hon. Member of Parliament who is coming to the House. Therefore, the question is not of certain rules and regulations. The question is that both the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and Shri George Fernandes left their houses at the same time. Hon. Minister reached here but Shri George reached here an hour late due to traffic restrictions. Secondly, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is saying that if some foreign dignitaries pass through some routes. We have to stop. The question is whether privileges of members of Parliament will be violated or restrict on the visit of a foreign V.I.P. The question is not of the police arrangement and what the police should do when a leader visits India. There is a specific issue which relates to Shri George. We would like hon. Minister of Home Affairs to clarify as to why such an incident happened with Shri George Fernandes.*

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV**  
(Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a new thing. Such incidents are very common. In the morning I also faced similar situation while coming to the House.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now the question is when the hon. Members are coming towards the House to discharge their duties, they should not be prevented. They must be allowed. I think the Government will make all necessary arrangement to see that no hon. Member is inconvenienced.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midnapore):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not a supporter of the same cause which Shri George Fernandes is supporting.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you for it.



SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But I must also say that it has taken just over one hour for me to reach this place. I think perhaps the Police have over-reacted to whatever incident that has taken place. I do not know that happened. All the roads, round about two to three kilometers, all the roads, have been completely blocked. Nobody is being allowed. No car is being allowed. I showed my pass. But the pass does not make any sense to the Police people.  
16.00 hrs.

You see, it has taken me just one hour to reach here. I think, they should not ever react like this.

SHRI S.B. CHAVEN: I will find out as to why this had happened. Normally this should not happen. The police is supposed to guard certain areas. But if there are over reactions, I will try to find out.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not aware of the real situation of traffic restrictions being imposed at the time of movement of V.I.Ps. If the Prime Minister moves, the traffic can be blocked for 5-10 minutes on that route but on the movement of Prime Minister all the routes are being blocked for half an hour. You can block such routes for 5-10 minutes for security purposes but it is not proper to block all the routes and people have to wait for an hour. (Interruptions)

16.01 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Deterioration in law and order Situation in various parts of the Country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, Secessionism and Kidnappings—  
Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request the

Members who wish to participate in the Discussion under Rule 193 to strict to the timing. If they go on speaking for 20 or 25 minutes, then they are taking away the time of the other Members. There are Members who did not get a chance to speak even in the last session as well as in this session. They feel it absolutely inconvenient. So, I request the Members to speak only for 10 minutes.

Now, Shri Kabindra Purkayastha will speak.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, I rise to speak on the law and order situation particularly with reference to terrorism, secessionism and violence. in the North East.

It is a matter of satisfaction that on 11th July, 1991, the honourable President of India addressing the joint session of Parliament declared that Government will ensure that secessionist elements of Assam are brought back to the mainstream. Genuine grievances of the people will be redressed. Steps will be taken for rapid development of Assam. It was only a matter of satisfaction. I think, nothing has yet been done in this regard.

Sir, the law and order situation particularly in the North East had cropped up from these insurgent movements in the North East.

In Indo-Burma (Now Myanmar) bordering the four outermost States of India on North Eastern side Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are witnessing major insurgent activities. Numerous tribal groups seeking independence and autonomy are tightening their belts for a major offence against both the Indian and Myanmar forces.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

Sir, I will tell you the history as to how this secessionist movements in the North Eastern Region grew.