

bad, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8094/74].

REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENT AT BASSI MEO STONE MINE IN GURGAON DISTRICT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on fatal accident on the 26th January, 1974 at Bassi Meo Stone Mine in village Ghatta Bassi Meo, Tehsil Ferozepur Jhirka (Distt. Gurgaon). [Placed in Library... See No. LT--8095/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 345(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st of August, 1974 issued under sub-rule (3) of rule 224 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8096/74.]

12.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTACK BY UNDERGROUND NAGAS ON POLICE PERSONNEL

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported attack by underground Nagas armed with

automatic weapons near Chishilimi the lower Sema area on the camp of the Fifth Battalion killing 11 policemen.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, according to preliminary information received so far, a patrol party of Nagaland Armed Police was ambushed by armed Naga hostiles at about 0900 hours on 27th July, 1974 near Chishilimi, about 23 miles North East of Kohima. The Naga hostiles opened fire with light machine guns and rifles as a result of which eleven constables of the Nagaland Armed Police were killed. The hostiles took away one light machine gun, eleven rifles and some ammunition. At about 1050 hours, another patrol party of Assam Rifles which had approached the same area from a different direction, intercepted the hostiles and opened fire on them. In the encounter the hostiles managed to escape but one rifle and some ammunition were recovered from the area. Fuller details of the ambush are awaited.

It is a matter for deep regret that so many precious lives of security forces personnel were lost in the discharge of their duties. As a measure of immediate and interim relief, Government of Nagaland have sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1000/- to each of the bereaved families.

The violent activities of the underground have been recently on the increase and security operations have accordingly been stepped up. In the course of our discussions with the Chief Minister, Nagaland, our serious concern over the deteriorating situation in the State had been conveyed to him. The recent developments in Nagaland have been reviewed in consultation with Ministry of Defence and all possible measures are being taken to curb the activities of the underground.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The statement appears to be the usual one. In sensitive border areas some serious developments have been taking place for the last several months and the remedy according to the statement is stepping up of the security operations. The causes that led to such provocation among the underground Nagas are not given. Perhaps they have been deliberately suppressed and the Government is afraid of bringing them to light. The Mizoram Chief Minister declared that his son joined the underground activity. About a year ago Mr. Scalo Su, who is a Member of the Rajya Sabha, was President of the underground movement and he was also the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government. He came overground with 2800 of his army. There was some agreed settlement with the Central Government. That hero has come out with all the forces and surrendered the arms and ammunitions, especially at a time when the U. F. Government in Nagaland was reported to be in better communication with the underground forces and was trying to settle the matter by constitutional methods. In such circumstances, what was the occasion for such incidents? In discussions with some Naga leaders I found that this was the only major incident that had taken place in all these years. Why? Perhaps the Government did not search for the reasons or is trying to suppress facts deliberately. May I know whether there were several raids on underground headquarters and pockets and serious atrocities were perpetrated on innocent Nagas, especially women? It was also admitted once by the Home Minister during the last session. Just before the elections took place in Nagaland Kohovi Seema was murdered by the security forces; he was an underground leader.

The elections were held in February 74 and the Government was formed by the end of February. Just after that there was an attack on the Speaker of the underground Assembly by the security forces in the first week

of July 74. This attack was on an underground camp. On 21st May 74 another underground leader Balhou was murdered by the same security force. Early in July 74, the Major General of the security forces went hovering round and round the underground camp in Chhakasang area in a helicopter. That also led to an apprehension of further impending attacks on the underground Nagas. Raping of women and torture of innocent civil Naga population provoked them to join the underground Nagas. Now the recruitment to the underground Naga forces has increased. I want to know whether this series of incidents are the immediate of provocation culminating in this major incident. I want to know whether it is a fact that the security forces have acted without any reference to the Nagaland Government and directly under the orders of the Governor, Shri L. P. Singh, who is in sole charge of the law and order situation. I want to know whether it is a fact that he is reported to be working for discrediting the present UF Government. I want to know whether the National Naga Organisation representatives have recently come to Delhi to negotiate with the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Congress President to merge this National Naga Organisation in to the Congress and whether Shri L. P. Singh is considered to be the key person in these negotiations. I want to know whether it is a fact that Shri L. P. Singh has been long suspected to be on very friendly terms with the American lobby in this country and so the foreign agents are taking advantage of this to incite these forces and create further disruption? The use of electric shock, torture and third degree methods on civilians are also taken advantage of by the imperialist agents and their internal collaborators in Nagaland.

Finally, about the under-development there, there is no electricity in Naga villages; 58 per cent of Nagas people are indebted to usurious money-lenders who charge interest

from 60 to 400 per cent. The pace of industrialisation there is extremely slow; there is no communication and there is educated unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER: When you bring in the name of the Governor of a State, there are certain rules about that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In this case, he was earlier the Home Secretary also and there were charges levelled against him both in this House and in the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to go by the rules which are made by your own House.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member has made a very long statement in which he has asked a large number of questions

He has approached the subject and mentioned the incidents there as if he was representing the insurgent Naga hostiles.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is very unfair.... (Interruptions) I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You can say anything you like but you do not have the patience to listen to the reply.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not calling him an agent (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. All sorts of allegations were made against the Governor of the State. Why should not the Minister defend him? (Interruptions)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Mr. Banerjee should not hold a brief for everybody. Let him speak on a matter in which he is concerned (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He has called the action taken by the Security Forces as atrocities, as an attack on the villagers. He has not a word of sympathy for the bereaved families of 11 loyal constables of the Security Forces. All the time, he was only complaining about the action taken by the Security Forces. I am deeply disappointed over it.

I would request the hon. Member to see it in perspective. The correct facts in perspective should be seen as something like this. (Interruptions) Let him not interrupt.

I will briefly tell the House what the facts are. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When they speak, they say anything they like and they do not have the patience to listen. I am not going to protect you when you make all sorts of allegations. There is no question of protection.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: In 1973, about 73 violent incidents involving a large number of Security Forces personnel took place. The general level number of incidents in a month varied between 6 and 9. Towards the end of the year, the figures came down, varying from 6 to 8 and 4 to 5. This was also the figure in December and January. In the month of February, in the month of elections that took place in Nagaland, the number of violent incidents rose suddenly to 24. In a period of a few days, particularly between 1st and 12th February and between 12th and 16th February, the number of incidents was as high as 22

The underground Naga insurgent organisation had some soft corner for the UDF, and, according to our information and assessment, these incidents were stepped up in order to frighten and terrorise the electorate so that the NNO which was really acting with a great sense of responsibility and had complete understanding with the central Government—could be toppled. Anyhow, the UD had a

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majority of two and the Governor of Nagaland, with the full consent of the Government of India, agreed that the UDF should take over the Government and Mr. Vizol was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Nagaland. As a result of the association and support of the underground Nagas, the position of the Chief Minister and the UDF Government became rather embarrassing and awkward. When one or two incidents took place, the party organisation passed a resolution of condolence and sympathy with the underground Nagas, whereas they were rather critical of the attitude of the Government of India. The Chief Minister himself is a very sincere person and he has been trying to find some way to help the Nagaland people out of the difficult situation. But so much pressure has been brought upon the Chief Minister that he has found it impossible to stand up to it. Recently, after this incident in which 11 constables were killed, his Cabinet has passed a resolution about which I shall read out the information that I have received:

"The Council of Ministers of Nagaland, in a meeting held on the 28th July 1974, reviewed the situation arising out of the recent violent incidents in some parts of Nagaland. The State Government have viewed with grave concern the recent incidents of violence and the Chief Minister of Nagaland in a Press statement has warned the Naga hostiles that the Government of Nagaland shall not tolerate any acts of violence. The State Government is taking appropriate action to deal with the situation."

It is a matter of some satisfaction that the Nagaland Chief Minister has realised the dangerous implications of an uncertain or rather equivocal attitude that the party organisation or, to some extent, the Government of Nagaland were showing towards the insurgent Naga hostiles. Therefore, the matter has been reviewed.

One main aspect of the situation in Nagaland should be understood. Over 95 per cent of the population is a peace-loving population. They are sick and tired of the Insurgent Nagas who are maintaining such a heavy pressure upon them; they are being kidnapped, they are being forcibly enrolled as members of the Naga Insurgent Army; heavy fines are imposed and collected, despite there being the State Government, and their life and property are in danger. There is however a hard core of the underground who believe in a sovereign, independent State of Nagaland. Despite all these years of conflict and bitterness, they do not seem to have learnt any lessons. We have uptill now given every opportunity to the underground to come overground, whenever they have surrendered or have been captured, they have been absorbed in BSF Battalions and they have otherwise been treated as proper citizens with that self-respect and care which any other citizen of Nagaland gets. In spirit, attitude still remains the same. But the attitude of belligerence and special opposition that is now coming up has to be treated firmly and we have to take adequate steps to protect the Naga villagers from the menace to their life and property.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Last time the question of raping of Naga women was raised for which a reply was promised by the Minister but there is no reply to it to-day

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): He never replied to your question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Not even a single question I have posed he has answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied in a broad outline. Further, in the beginning itself, he has refuted all that you said.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The question was about the immediate cause of this incident.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
The recent cause, the immediate cause was the coming up of the UDF Government who had been indirectly and directly encouraging the underground and particularly, the UDF Party which has been openly showing sympathy with the undergrounds. That is why there has been an outburst of violent incidents. That is the reason.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka):
I appreciate the very full explanatory statement of the Minister explaining the history underlying the incident. But it is clear that something is wrong. Even from his statement what has become clear is this, that there is a great deal of unrest in the Nagaland area. Although you say that 95 per cent of the people are hankering for peace and that it is only the 5 per cent, that is, the undergrounds who want trouble and want a sovereign Nagaland government, it is a fact that for a couple of years at least, according to his own statement, and there is evidence that there has been this unrest for a much longer period. Bearing in mind the fact that without a considerable support from a large percentage of the population, a small percentage could not have continued these violent activities for so long, does the Home Minister not think that there must be some provocation sufficient to sustain them something more than merely what the hon. Minister has said, namely that so long as the NNO was there, there were no violent incidents and that it was only when the UDF Government came there was a step-up in violence and violent incidents? Is there not some link with the manner in which the security forces have been used for suppressing the violent incidents?

In the last session, the Home Minister himself admitted that there were certain cases of rape, etc. in Nagaland and Manipur areas. Therefore, it would seem that there has been some provocation on the part of the Government forces which has led to this

kind of an extremely deplorable incident where the entire security force has been wiped out which is deplorable. But what could have led to such a strong and powerful reaction? Only some grave provocation.

The Minister again said that the present Chief Minister was here and what he has said in regard to the visit is rather peculiar. The statement reads as follows:—

“The violent activities of the underground have been recently on the increase and security operations have accordingly been stepped up. In the course of our discussions with the Chief Minister, Nagaland, our serious concern over the deteriorating situation in the State had been conveyed to him.”

Am I to understand, that the Chief Minister was not himself seriously concerned over these incidents, was he not aware of the steps being taken already in the State for suppressing these incidents? The next line goes on to say that the recent developments in Nagaland have been reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Defence. It is not very clear from this statement whether this review was carried out with the Chief Minister. Was the Chief Minister kept fully in the picture with regard to the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard to the restoration of law and order in Nagaland? It is strange that the Chief Minister should not be as fully in the picture as he ought to have been. Why has the Chief Minister to be told anything in this regard, for, he must be well aware of the fact that these incidents have been taking place? What I want the Home Minister kindly to elucidate is whether the Chief Minister himself is in charge of the operations for the restoration of law and order, or whether it is the Governor—with any special powers and authority—who has to undertake operations for the restoration of law

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and order. May I know whether the security forces are functioning under the Governor or the Chief Minister? Has the Chief Minister got any voice in whatever decisions are taken for the security and for the operation of the security forces? If not why has the Chief Minister, who ought to be fully responsible for incidents there in that State, been kept out of the picture? He represents the majority popular support and when he has majority support it should be presumed that he would be in a better position to win over even the five per cent of the dissatisfied elements in the State—it is five per cent according to the Home Minister himself.

My next question is this. Why is the Chief Minister not kept fully in the picture? Why are the security forces apparently operating under the Governor's orders and not under the C.M.'s? Will the Home Minister clarify whether it is not a fact that perhaps the security forces have been acting in a more ruthless manner than they should have been and that they provided the provocation and made the underground forces react with the degree of violence they appear to have reacted in destroying these security forces?

I will only add this final word. I have full sympathy for those who have lost their lives doing their duty. It is an extraordinary situation all the same that security forces should suffer in such a manner. Everything points to there having been sufficient provocation from the security forces to cause such a strong reaction on their part.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon Member is not correct in assuming that the increase in violent incidents and general deterioration in the attitude of the underground has been due to any provocation from security forces. The steps taken from the side of the security forces

have been less serious when you take the type of incidents from the other side, which arose as a result of the action taken by the underground. It is unfortunate that such incidents took place in which one or two women were involved.

But the matter was immediately taken up. The persons were put under arrest and a trial is going on. It is not as if some injustice was being allowed to take place which would cause some provocation. That has not happened.

13 hrs.

The main reason, as I said earlier—I shall try to explain it a little more—is that under the influence of the underground, the Chief Minister and the U.D.F. Ministry seemed to carry the impression that they could, by representing to the Government of India, secure for Nagaland with the help of the underground and the strength of the sanction behind their attitude a status which they had in mind, political and constitutional, other than the existing one. In fact we received information several times repeatedly that the underground had circulated a view or a circular had been issued that they were expecting that a much higher status could be secured only if the overground people also helped them. The position of the N. N. O. party was exceedingly difficult. The N. N. O. legislators were finding it difficult to attend the Assembly. The reason for this is that the U.D.F. were expecting too much. It was explained clearly and definitely at the final meeting that any such thing has got to be within the constitutional framework of the existing State. Any such grievance can be considered. If there is any question relating to economic development matter or of improvement in the lot of the people it can always be considered. But, their idea was to have a higher status and to have an independent status for Nagaland. We said let that idea be taken out com-

pletely and that under no circumstances we were going to give any consideration to it. Is it not surprising that although earlier incidents took place where there was a helicopter incident and there were several other incidents, on both these occasions, the Chief Minister met me the same day when the information was received of people being killed in Nagaland, and told me that there was some other hand coming in the way of the talks he was having. He was mystified.

I have already stated that Mr. Vizol was regarded as a sincere person who honestly wants that peace should be established in the Nagaland. But, he did not know that the people who supported him had their own ideas; they did not want some measure of change in the situation or developmental matters or difficulties of that kind. Only after some time he has fully realised the line which the party had taken—the U. D. F. party has been very much vocal; they have been saying things which nobody would say—namely that they stand definitely for secession or for independence. The reason for this is not for the atrocity committed by the forces because if there is any irregularity or any wrong committed by a member of the forces, he is being dealt with; he will be dealt with first.

Shri Rustomji, I suppose, the hon. Members know that, will not support any such thing. I think he is now not only connected with the Ministry but he is also in charge of that Department. He will not give any quarter or any cause for the feeling that the security forces are let loose to commit atrocity. Now, three agencies function in Nagaland. There is the Chief Minister, I. G. P. and armed forces. It is also a fact that underground Nagas come to villages in spite of whatever the Chief Minister's Government is doing. They take away village people and enrol them as members of the "Naga Army". They

charge specified fines and immediately collect such fines and these poor villagers are really frightened out of their wits. Therefore, there is Border Security Force which is not only in-charge of the border area. There is also the responsibility of the Governor of Nagaland. Whenever there is any matter concerning border security or the maintenance of law and order the Governor of Nagaland has special responsibility. It is a border area and it is not like any other State in the country. Therefore, all these agencies have their respective functions but regarding normal administrative matters and the control of villages and prevention of underground Nagas harassing the villagers, the responsibility was and still remains with the Chief Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is the Chief Minister closely involved and kept fully in the picture on whatever policy is followed by the Government?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So far as actual measures are concerned coordination takes place in Nagaland and not here. He had visited Delhi two or three times only to suggest and consult as to how to deal with the situation and told us what his thinking was. When the situation became clear to him he has since realised that to take a soft line towards the underground and expect them to change their mind and come over-ground is in the present circumstances a futile exercise.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thanking for giving this opportunity to discuss through this call attention in greater depth and detail the situation in North East region. It is very unfortunate that even after 27 years of Independence and after full statehood being granted to Nagaland and status of Union territory being granted to Mizoram peace has not returned to those areas and a handful of persons pursuing a wrong cause are holding up peace and progress.

(Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami)

I have talked about Mizoram although it does not find place in the Calling Attention because there can be no proper appraisal without a comprehensive view of the entire North East region. If we look to the events in Nagaland and Mizoram they follow the same pattern. There were similar incidents as we know there were attempts on the life of Chief Minister of Nagaland and also attempts on the life of Lt. Governor of Mizoram. Also one of the important event is the statement of Lt. Governor of Mizoram saying that the UDF Government of Nagaland pledging to work for a political settlement with the underground Nagas might also have exercised some kind of psychological influence on the Mizo underground since. It undoubtedly gets serious proportions. The only difference seems to be that law and order situation is far from happy. As is apparent from the statement of Chief Minister, Mr. Chal Chuunga dated 15th March the underground elements have created an atmosphere in the entire Mizoram. The other common feature in the entire activities in the north-eastern region has been that the foreign elements have played a very serious role. We know that on August 20, 1973, Muira Angami, General Secretary of the Naga National Council who returned in the early part of that year or I think towards the later part of 1972, after seven year's sojourn in China gave a call to the youth to join the underground movement, and he told them plainly that China had assured all help to them in their struggle against India.

We also know that the Mizoram leaders are similarly in Arakan, and Laldenga is reported to have been given political asylum in Pakistan. The approach of the Mizoram Chief Minister to this problem has also been the same, because the Mizoram Chief Minister has said that it is a political problem requiring a political solution, and Mr. Vizo, Chief Minister, has

also pledged for reconciliation between the undergrounds and the Government of India in his election manifesto. Of course, it is very heartening to know that the hon. Home Minister has said that the Mizoram Chief Minister has to a great extent realised the position; he has also made a very categorical statement on March 18, 1974 at Kohima; in a press interview he said that the Naga issue should be solved within the framework of the Indian Constitution. In this background, I would like to pose some questions to the hon. Minister.

My first question will be regarding the foreign elements in the north-eastern region, because his own Home Secretary, Mr Govind Narain on 17th March, 1973 had observed that many of the threats in the north-eastern region could be traced to the inspiration, connivance and assistance and support of some of the foreign countries.

We also know that the missionaries are also playing a very doubtful game, and some organisations whose *bona fides* have been doubted from time to time are also playing their role in this part in fact, not only in Nagaland and Mizoram but also I think to some extent in Meghalaya also. We also know that the famous or infamous British journalist Neville Maxwell has published and printed a 32-page booklet condemning the Government of India in their approach to Nagaland.

In this background, my first question to the Home Minister will be this. What concrete and positive steps have been taken by Government to stop the movement of hostiles to and from Nagaland and Mizoram to the countries hostile to us? The undergrounds with arms and ammunitions will not only create problems in these regions but in the entire north-eastern region.

My second question will be this. Has the Home Minister or his Ministry tried to ascertain the role of the missionaries and those organisations about

which doubts have been expressed from many quarters. It has been almost an open thing that many of these organisations have made a certain propaganda that the people in these regions must never have Indian identity and integration will mean the end of them.

My third question is this. There is a report that the UDF and the Government are reported to have already requested the Nagaland Baptist Church Council to convene a conference of the underground leaders and the representatives of the various groups and clans to reach some consensus for the basis of a talk with the Government of India. Today's report has said that the Chief Minister of Mizoram had some talk with the Prime Minister. In that view of the matter I would like to know whether there is any possibility of a bipartite or tripartite policy between the Government of India, the State Government and the undergrounds in these regions.

My last question will be this. We cannot solve the problem of this region merely by armed activities. The crux of the problem in this region is that there is a communication gap in these regions in the literal sense as well as in the real sense with the rest of the country. You will appreciate that there is no railway there except for a small railway line in Dimapur. There is no railway in Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. There is no aerodrome in any of these areas and so there is communication gap. So, how can you expect to have emotional integration in these regions unless you develop communications? As I have said, in the literal sense as well as in the real sense, there is a communication gap. In that view of the matter, I would like to ask whether Government are having any comprehensive development plan, both economically and particularly in regard to communication in this region. I was very happy to note that there was some special discussion between the Prime

Minister and the Home Minister regarding the development of the north-eastern region. I hope the hon. Minister will answer my questions.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
The hon. member has made one important point. It is that there is some similarity of pattern and similarity of conditions in the three regions, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur—he also mentioned Meghalaya etc. The terrain is the same, the tribal population has a similar approach. There has in the past been foreign, missionary—influence there, that is before India became independent. Thus, there are common features. In so far as this has led to hostility and insurgency, the way of dealing with it is also more or less similar. I agree with him—and it is our policy also—that it is not a simple case of use of force to suppress insurgency. They are part of our own State; they are people whom we know. We understand their psychology. But it is also true, as he has himself hinted, that there seem to be some foreign influences operating.

In the first place some six Naga hostiles had been captured recently. They have admitted that a number of Nagas have gone to the Yunnan province of China and were trained there, and that some of them have returned. It is after their return that the effectiveness and violence of incidents has increased. Of course there is the terrain. There are the Razakars who have been thrown out of former East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh). The hostiles have tried to contact each other. That is a continuing situation. We have to deal with it. That is why it is taking time. But we cannot give up our attitude of understanding their psychology and trying to meet their point of view. In fact, it has partly succeeded.

Recently, however, after this idea had come up amongst them that if they used more force, they could get all they wanted—and there is also an idea that because supplies are short and

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prices are rising, this is opportune time for attack—they have tried to step up their operations. But we cannot for that reason give up our attitude of understanding of the Naga tribals. Whoever has gone there—our officers are there, IAS officers—who meet the villagers—mostly they are village population—they tell us that the bulk of the Naga people do not favour the attitude and action of hostility on the part of the Naga underground. Only as the underground are given a hope that if they fought hard, they could get independence and a better future they get mistaken.

Also the present President of the Nagaland ruling Party, UDF, Mrs. Rano Shaiza is a niece of Shri Phizo. There is an assumption—we cannot say with any authenticity or precision—that there is some sort of communication. In this manner, there is false hope created among those people. But our policy has been worked out from Panditji's time and subsequently on a careful overall consideration of the factors involved. The policy is that we will continue to try to win the hearts and minds of the tribal people of these areas. But so far as insurgency is concerned, we shall deal with it firmly.

The hon. Member has mentioned Mizoram. Not wishing to have another discussion on Mizoram, I am replying to that question also, although it does not arise out of this calling attention. In Mizoram, what has happened is that on the advice of the Chief Minister the Lt. Governor and others, we allowed some of the underground people to meet the villagers. They had said if a line of communication was kept open and the hostile and law-abiding citizens were allowed to meet each other undisturbed, then a better situation would develop and all the misunderstandings would disappear. A rather prominent underground hostile, M. Colney, was in Mizoram for 10 or 11 days and was moving all over the place. The effect unfortunately

happened to be quite the opposite of what was expected. It has encouraged the underground beyond expectation. He had said that the line of communication should be kept open upto the end of May. We are in the month of August. He has not tried to follow up and has really done nothing thereafter. Therefore this policy of using softer options has not brought dividends. We have to resume a firmer line of action. It does not mean we should exceed limits, but the policy has to be firm enough to convince the insurgents that they could not have their own way... (Interruptions).

There is no question of tripartite dialogue.

About the development of communications, it is a matter of planning. I have not all the figures with me; but in the Fifth Plan they have allotted something like Rs. 80 crores, and about fourteen crores have been allotted this year. I should like to tell the hon. Minister that the per capita investment in Nagaland is the highest in India, higher than in Assam or other smaller States.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): It is a matter of great concern and what is more alarming is the unlawful activities of underground Nagas. The earlier assessment of the Government was that the underground movement in Nagaland was lying down and the Governor of Assam also said that Naga insurgency had been contained and it had almost ended. Subsequent events have proved that the earlier assessment was wrong. There had been repeated exchange of fire and unlawful activities resulting in the death of a large number of people among civilians, army and police personnel. There was abnormalcy for a long time when underground activity was conducted under the leadership of Phizo. The statehood was granted and elections were held and a democratic Government was set up. But all of a sudden these activities have come

which are the forces which are helping the underground Nagas with arms and ammunition and training? The hon. Minister says that some persons were receiving training in arms and ammunition in China. Many other forces within the country help the underground. May I know is it part of a much bigger plan to create confusion in our country?

It appears from the election manifesto of the UDF that they would try to arrive at a political settlement of the Nagas problem. It has been conveyed to the Government of India that there should be a final settlement of the Naga problem and that the dialogue between the Government of India and the Naga underground should be resumed. If so what is the view of the Government of India?

It is heartening to know that ninety per cent of Nagas are peace-loving and only five per cent are misguided people and these five per cent are terrorising the others, kidnap people, impose heavy taxes and make recruitments for the underground. I want to know whether law and order is prevailing in Nagaland and whether there is normalcy and whether the Government of India is satisfied with steps taken by the State Government of Nagaland to counteract these activities.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
He said, from the statement of facts given by me, he was inclined to infer that the policy earlier was wrong. There is no question of right or wrong. All the time our policy has been to fight insurgency but at the same time to have sympathy and understanding of the aspirations of the people and try to help them in their development. Whenever there is an opportunity, we want to make friends with them. But when we find this is not helping but having the opposite result and leads to a deterioration of the situation, we take a firmer line. All the time, there are the border security and other forces to look after law and

order in that area. As I said, the situation was very much under control. Only after the new Government has come, there has been a certain amount of laxity. But the Chief Minister himself is realising it and I am sure with his help and with proper action being taken, the situation would come fully under control. As regards fresh negotiations, if we can get any clear indication of what exactly is intended or expected to meet the aspirations of the people within the four corners of the constitutional position of the State, we can certainly discuss the matter. The Chief Minister is there and there are other authorities representing the Government of India. It is not necessary or proper that the Central Government should go there and open negotiations as between two high contracting parties. That is not the position. If we find at any time that there is some grievance or demand which can be met to resolve this problem, the Government of India will not be found wanting.

श्रीमानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजादी के 27 मारों के बाद भी हम ने अपने देश के अन्दर जो प्रयत्नावादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग कुछ प्रान्तों में रह रहे हैं उन की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया है। हम ने रूस में दोस्ती की है, लेकिन रूस ने अपने यहां की आन्तरिक व्यवस्था, भाषाई समस्या या अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्या के समाधान के लिये जो कदम उठाये हैं उन में भी हम ने कोई रास्ता प्रकटनवार नहीं किया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूस का मवाल इसमें कहा में आ गया ?

श्री मानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैंने रिकॉर्ड के तौर पर कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के दिन में जो भी भग हुआ है, उसे जायज मौके पर निकालिये।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : वहा जो नागा विद्रोही हैं उन के बीच मे ईसाई मिशनरी, जो सी०आई०ए० के एजेन्ट है वे प्रथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति का प्रचार कर रहे है और भारत के खिलाफ नफरत पैदा कर रहे है । उमी साजिश का यह भ्रग है कि विद्रोही नागा लोग मगस्व डग से हमारी पुलिस या शान्ति व्यवस्था के लिये जो लोग बहा गये हुए है उन पर आक्रमण किया करते है

प्रो० मधु बंडवने (राजपुर) मव एसे ढेही हैं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव मे मव के लिए नही कह रहा ह, कुछ लोग ऐसे है । वे जो अमरीकन है, सी०आई०ए० के एजेन्ट हैं, वे लोग नागाप्रो के अन्दर, जा देहातो मे, जगलो मे रहते है. उन के अन्दर प्रथकतावादी मतावृत्ती का प्रजन करते है और भारत की गण्टीयता के खिलाफ इस प्रकार की माजिश करते है कि वे भारत की गकान्मक के साथ मिल कर नही रह सकते । अमरीकन सी०आई०ए० के लोगो ने चीन के साथ उन की दोस्ती करा कर, वहा उनके लिये मगस्व ट्रेनिग की व्यवस्था करवाई है । मैं आर के माध्यम मे मत्री महोदय मे पूछना चाहता ह - वे आज मस्व द्वारा हिमा पर उतार हो गये हैं - उन्होंने अपने हाथ मे मस्त्र ले लिया है उन को हम किस ढग मे ठीक करने जा रहे हैं ?

जहा तक बातचीन का मिनमिना है , नागालैंड, मिजोरम, मेघालय, जिनने छोटे छोटे पर्वतीय राज्य विकाम की गतिक। तेज बनाने के लिए बताये गये हैं. उनमे विकास की तेजहोनी चाहिये और वहा के लोगो की जो समस्या है उस को हल कर के भारत की मुख्य जीवनधारा के साथ जोड द जिस से लोगो को किसी प्रकार की शिकायत न रहे ।

इस के बावजूब जो लोग हिंसा पर उतारू हो गये हैं मस्त्र के आघार पर समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि बी०एम० एफ० के जवान या मिलिटर, के लोगों को क्या यह अधिकार दिये गये है कि वे विद्रोहियों से अच्छी प्रकार से निपट सकें ? जहा तक एक शिविर की बात है, जहा पर नागाओं ने आक्रमण किया था, जब शिविर मे मशीन-गन और राईफल थी, फिर भी हम अपनी सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही नहीं कर सके, ओफेसिव भी नहीं हो सके इस मे आशंका होती है कि वहा पर कुछ लोग विद्रोहियों से मिले हुए थे । क्या टयकी जानकारी मत्री जी को है ?

राजनीतिक समाधान की दृष्टि मे जो यू० एफ० की सरकार चल रही है वा उसकी अ.दम्भ करा के लिए कुछ पैसा वाःबाही मां नहीं क जा रही कि ना एड आर्डर के नाम पर उम को गिरा दे और वहा पर गण्टीयता शानम लागू करने की योजना बना रहे हो ।

श्री ऊमा शंकर दीक्षित : एक बात तो माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछी है कि यदि कोई मस्त्र मे हमारे साथ व्यवहार कर तो उम 5 साथ -साथ रसा 8 बगल हो ? तो मस्त्र का जबाब मस्त्र है, होता है और यही मेरे मबाल मे वह खुद कहना चाहने थे और कहलाना चाहने थे । जसमे कोई पंचीदा मबाल की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

दुर्गमि बाल उन्होंने यह कही कि वहा विकास की गति तेज करनी चाहिए । हमारा भी यही मन है । अगर वह प्रलय हो जाएं तो उनका विकास बन्द हो जाएगा । सम्पूर्ण भारत के साथ रह कर ही अधिक विकास हो सकता है । वहां के लोग किसी गन्तव्यहमी में फंस बये लगते हैं ।

13.35 hrs.

माननीय सदस्य ने घमरीका की गुप्तचर एजेंसी का हवाला दिया और कहा कि मिशनरी लोगों के घुसने भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो अलगाव की भावना को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। अब श्रीमान, यह बात हो सकती है कि जा संसार में महान शक्तियां हैं उनके गुप्तचर लोग होंगे हमारे यहाँ भी होंगे, और जहाँ भी होंगे जिन को हम पढ़ाया है वे उनको पकड़ते हैं नहीं तो वह जरूर काम करते होंगे लेकिन उस की वजह में हमारी नीति में कोई अन्तर नहीं हो सकता-। हाँ मिशनरी लोगों ने आजादी में पहले एक तरह के अलगाव का प्रभाव डाला, लेकिन जैसा सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा, वह लोग कुछ अच्छे शिक्षा काम भी करते हैं, जैसे जो मन्थाण और रस्ता लचलाने है। लेकिन जहाँ कोई खराबी का काम करते हैं वह हम उन को रोकने हैं और कोई गलत काम ही करने देने है।

अन्त में उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम किसी बहाने में मुख्यमंत्री को या शासन को डराना चाहते हैं। यह तो बहुत ही प्रचलित बात बत कह रहे हैं। जब हमारे पास ऐसे अधिकार थे और ला एंड आर्डर की कठिन समस्या हो रही थी सर्वेस्वर कुछ भी निश्चय अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर कर सकते थे लेकिन यद्यपि चुनाव बाद उनके पास सम्पूर्ण बटुमन नहीं थी शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम नहीं है तथापि कुछ निर्देशों के अन्तर्गत उनके साथ आ गये हैं उनको। उनको उनके दल का दो मतों का बटुमन प्राप्त हो गया। तब उन के नेता को मुख्य मंत्री माना गया। हमने किसी तरह का कोई हिंसा नहीं लिया, न हमारी कोई इच्छा है। भविष्य में कोई बात हो जाय तो उस में हमारा कुछ हाथ नहीं होगा। हम चाहते हैं कि इन छोटे राज्यों में वहाँ के लोग, मिल कर शासन चलावे और जो हिंसा का आतावरण है उस को समाप्त करें।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I present the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 332 DATED 14-3-1974 RE. SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR IN PUBLIC SECTOR

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the answer given on the 14th March, 1973 to Starred Question No. 332 by Shri Ishwar Chaudhry regarding setting up of industries in Bihar in Public Sector, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the answer.

STATEMENT

The reply to starred question No. 332, answered in Lok Sabha on 14th March, 1973 regarding setting up of industries in Bihar in Public Sector, was framed on the basis of information then available. As information and connected clarifications subsequently received from the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, (Department of Food) on 22-5-74, have brought to light new factories in Bihar, the reply is corrected to read as follows:

- (a) During 1973-74 there was a proposal to set up two modern rice mills at Champatia and in Purnea in Bihar State.
- (b) The Modern Rice Mill in Champatia will be within Champaran District of Bihar with a capacity of 4 tonnes Paddy per hour. This mill is based on modern technology