

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
(Hoshiarpur): Whatever is happen-
ing outside the Parliament House is
the doing of this Government.

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir,
I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your
point of order?

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He
has allowed me to speak. (Interrup-
tions) I am on a point of order. Un-
fortunately, I am one of those in the
House who has studied the Mandal
Commission's Report. When Shri
Chandrajit Yadav and Shri Ram Vilas
Paswan were here in the Seventh Lok
Sabha, I joined them to seek imple-
mentation of this Report.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very
much.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: So,
I have some knowledge. I want to
know, before I make very brief ob-
servations, under what rule the hon.
Minister made these remarks, and
what points they were trying to raise.
(Interruptions) Will you allow me 2
or 3 minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you
come to the point of order?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The
point of order is: under what rule
were these people speaking, and under
what rule was I denied the right? The
Speaker has to allow me. (Interrup-
tions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker
has permitted them. There is no point
of order.

Now I call upon the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir,
before the Prime Minister speaks, you
must allow me 2 or 3 minutes. Other-
wise, I will walk out.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no
point of order. Now the Prime Mini-
ster.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What
is the reason for your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no
point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the
Prime Minister.

374
13.06 hrs.

Statement(s)

STATEMENT BY PRIME
MINISTER

Setting up of National Security
Council (S.G.)

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
The Government had announced their
intention to set up a National Secu-
rity Council to consider all aspects
of national security in a coordinated
and comprehensive manner. The
Council will take a holistic view
of national security issues in the
light of the external, economic,

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political and military situations and their linkages with our domestic concerns and objectives.

The need for a holistic approach is especially important today, as both the external geo-strategic environment and the internal situation in the country are changing rapidly. The international environment has undergone dramatic changes which will inevitably lead to the establishment of new equilibria of power in different regions of the globe. Economic considerations are increasingly determining international political dynamics, and economic power is now more significant than military strength. The domestic situation is also changing as the process of development releases new energies and raises aspirations which, in many regions, have strained the social fabric and the administrative structure. In some parts of the country, these strains are compounded by external forces aiding and abetting militant and terrorist groups in their unlawful and subversive activities. These trends, if allowed to go unchecked, could undermine the nation's integrity and unity.

The Government have, therefore, decided to set up a National Security Council comprising the following:

Prime Minister	..	<i>Chairman</i>
Minister of Defence	..	<i>Member</i>
Minister of Finance	..	<i>Member</i>
Minister of Home Affairs	...	<i>Member</i>
Minister of External Affairs	...	<i>Member</i>

The Council may, as necessary, request other Union Ministers and any Chief Minister of a State to attend meetings of the Council. The Council may also invite experts and specialists to attend its meetings as necessary.

The main endeavour of the National Security Council will be to

evolve an integrated approach to policy-making as it affects national security, taking account of the linkages between the evolving external situation in the political, military and economic fields and our domestic situation. This should lead to the identification of strategies which optimise our efforts in defence, internal security, and foreign affairs. The Council will ensure that medium-term and long-term assessments are made of the internal and geo-strategic environments to serve as a perspective for shaping Government policy in related matters. The subjects submitted for the consideration of the Council will broadly cover the following:

- (a) external threat scenario;
- (b) strategic defence policies;
- (c) other security threats, specially those involving atomic energy, space and high technology;
- (d) internal security covering aspects such as counter-insurgency, counter-terrorism and counter-intelligence;
- (e) patterns of alienation likely to emerge within the country, especially those with a social, communal or regional dimension;
- (f) security implications of evolving trends in the world economy on India's economic and foreign policies;
- (g) external economic threats in areas such as energy, commerce, food and finance;
- (h) threats posed by trans-border crimes such as smuggling and traffic in arms, drugs and narcotics;
- (i) evolving a national consensus on strategic and security issues.

The National Security Council shall be assisted by a Strategic Core Group comprising the Cabinet Secretary as Chairman and representatives of the

three Services and the Ministries concerned. The Strategic Core Group will supervise the submission of appropriate studies, papers and reports to the National Security Council from the Ministries or other agencies of the Government, or from Special Task Forces.

The National Security Council will have a separate Secretariat which will be headed by a Secretary who will be an officer in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India. This Secretariat will also service the Strategic Core Group.

For in-depth study of different aspects concerning national security, Task Forces may be established as may be decided by the Chairman of the Council. Each Task Force will be concerned with specific areas of security and its membership will be drawn from the Ministries and agencies dealing with the security issues within the Government. Each Task Force will be headed by an experienced person well-versed in matters assigned to that Task Force. While the Task Forces will be administratively attached to the Secretariat of the National Security Council, they may request for expert assistance from agencies within or outside the Government.

The National Security Council will also oversee efforts to increase public awareness on important national security problems with a view to promoting the widest possible consensus within the country on issues affecting the nation's security. Towards this end, a National Security Advisory Board will be constituted comprising members drawn from among Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, academics, scientists and persons having rich experience of service in the administration, armed forces, press and the media. The Board will meet at least twice a year and keep a record of its proceedings. The Board will essentially serve as a mechanism for obtaining a broad range of informed views and options on national security

issues. This will form an important input into studies and papers submitted for the consideration of the National Security Council. The Board will be serviced by the Secretariat of the National Security Council.

MR. SPEAKER: The House Stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.15 P.M.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Setting up of National Security Council—Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I have already read out the text of the Resolution regarding Constitution of the National Security Council. Now I lay on the Table of the House a copy of a brief statement in the same connection.

Statement

Government have decided to set up a National Security Council to take a comprehensive and coordinated view of all matters relating to the country's security. The Council will be headed by the Prime Minister and will include the Ministers of Defence, Finance, Home Affairs and External Affairs. Other Union Ministers and Chief Minister(s) of States will also be associated as and when necessary. The Council will also invite experts and specialists to attend its meetings.

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2. The need for such a structure has been felt necessary in the context of the rapidly changing external environment and the internal situation in the country. The Council will endeavour to evolve an integrated approach to policy making as it affects national security, taking into account both military and non-military threats. They will help in identification of strategies to optimise our efforts in defence, internal security and foreign affairs and develop medium-term and long-term assessments to serve as a perspective for shaping Government policy.

3. One of the objectives of the National Security Council is also to evolve a national consensus and public awareness on strategic and security issues. To achieve this, it is proposed to constitute a National Security Advisory Board comprising members drawn from among the Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, academics, scientists and persons having rich experience of service in the administration, armed forces, press and the media. The Board will meet at least twice a year and serve as a mechanism for obtaining a broad range of informed views and options on national security issues.

4. The National Security Council will have a separate Secretariat. It will be assisted by a Strategic Core Group comprising of the representatives of the three services and the Ministers concerned.

5. A Resolution setting up the National Security Council along with its functions and scope is placed on the Table of the House for the information of Hon'ble Members.

14.21 hours.

RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO IMPLEMENT MANDAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I received a number of telephone calls from many girls and upon their requests I reached the spot. The police went inside the college and beat up the boys and girls. Even the Principal Dr. Dalbir Singh and teachers of the Deshbandhu College were beaten up within the college premises. Dr. Dalbir Singh and others are still in the hospital. It is virtually a 'Police Raj' in Delhi. I said in the morning also that this problem which has assumed gigantic proportions in the capital should be settled forthwith. The Government or a Minister representing it should come forward and say that they are prepared for talks with the agitators. When we can initiate a dialogue with the J.K.L.F. and Ultras of Punjab, what is it that stops them from talking to the youth of Delhi? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Police beat up the Principal, teachers and the girls well inside the college precincts. Will the condition of the country's capital keep simmering like this? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been raising this point since morning. Shri L.K. Advani has clarified our policy regarding reservations. What I want to say is that the people are facing immense difficulties due to the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi. Therefore, it is necessary that someone should take the initiative. Normal life in the capital has remained paralysed for the past seven days. Neither the Home Minister nor the Lt. Governor is prepared to hold talks with them.