

[Sh. Malini Bhattacharya]

a meagre sum as Rs.10,000/- only is given as compendation in cases of death. The highest occurrence of such deaths may be found among women of economically depressed classes and women generally having a number of young children. The sum seems to be an insult to the human dignity of the women who under the pressure of physical and economic distress caused by frequent pregnancy and child-bearing, come to the clinic to find relief, reposing faith on the Government and leave their motherless children behind when they die. In those few cases where the father dies, too, the family is in dire distress and the sum available cannot, even in financial terms, make up for the loss sustained. While it should be our endeavour to ensure that such deaths do not occur at all, one would urge upon the Government to raise the sum to a standard compatible with compensation available for ordinary accidental deaths. This would only be a recognition by the Government of its responsibility in making family planning a success in this country.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to impress upon B.S.F. to restore land to the villagers of Koker and Ranian in Amritsar district

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been reported that B.S.F. personnel have taken over the land of villagers in Koker and Ranian in Amritsar district. People are facing a lot of difficulties with the presence of the B.S.F. The B.S.F. gives land to farmers on contract but manages the land itself. Physical search of men and women has become a permanent feature.

The Government should take action and restore the land to their owners from the B.S.F. and issue instructions to the B.S.F.

(viii) Need to set up a High Power T.V. transmitter at Banswara

SHRI HEERA BHAI (Banswara): The programmes telecast from Banswara T.V. Centre can be viewed within a radius of 25 to 30 kms. only. Keeping in view the population of Banswara district, a high-Power T.V. transmitter should be set up there so that programmes can be viewed upto a distance of 100 km. to 150 kms.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take immediate action in this regard.

13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1990-91

Ministry of Home Affairs-CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri L.V. Singh will speak on the Demands of the Home Ministry.

SHRI L.V. SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I embark on my maiden venture to speak on budgetary Demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs, I am quite conscious of my limitations, but at the same time I am not ready to accept the distortion of facts as presented by Hon'ble Shri Santosh Mohan Devji yesterday. His major broadside was on Kashmir and he charged the present Government of many omissions and omissions oblivious of the role of previous regime. Shri Dev made out as if the Kashmir problem started only after 2nd of December, 1989. Yes, Kashmir is burning today. I solicit the cooperation of all to solve this in a spirit of introspection and correct diagnosis of the malady. In fact, the N.F. Government inherited a Kashmir, torn as under with strife and lawlessness, a Government which had abdicated its re-

sponsibility and the parties running the show then indulging in an irresponsible power game. I seek the indulgence of the Honourable House to state that the disturbances relating to insurgency started in 1988 when 351 incidents of mob violence and arson took place, out of which seven were armed attacks. Up to November 1989, 1843 acts of insurgency took place; out of these, 438 cases related to explosives and 120 were armed attacks. The then Government took the casually and allowed perpetrators of crime to remain at large. Shri Dev wants us to ignore these. Let me submit very humbly that while enforcing the law, the genesis of crime or insurgency can be forgotten only at peril. When no action was taken against such anti-social elements, naturally the problem aggravants. And it did so. After assuming the office, the National Front Government did act firmly with the result that 171 insurgents were killed in the police firing, 114 militants and 847 subversives were arrested. In all, 65 Government servants have been dismissed for acts prejudicial to the security of the State and arms and ammunition in large quantity seized.

So, if the turmoil in Kashmir is the result of abdication of responsibility in the Punjab, right from the first day, the policy bore the hall mark of power play, guided all along by a strategy of denigrating the political opponents and branding a whole race as anti-nationals. Draconian acts were enacted to use against one class of people and in the process dividing people on religious and sectarian basis. Let it be understood that the terrorists in Punjab and insurgents in Kashmir are not common criminals.

In both the sectors political approach and statesmanship are called for preserving the integrity of India, safety of the people and not for power gain, hitherto practised by erstwhile rulers with disastrous results. The policy of bullet for bullet in Punjab and butchery of innocent citizens of a particular community in Delhi are such scars which will continue rousing the sentiment of affected people, and obstructing the restoration of normal condition in the days to come.

Democracy demands understanding, reconciliation and a spirit of give and take. There is no scope for vindictiveness. The people have to be weaned away from the path of violence. Unfortunately, the previous regime got committed to a course of distortions and perversions and it is understandably difficult to wield the gun and the ballot box simultaneously. Answer lies in ballot box for which a proper atmosphere is necessary and I do hope and pray that our leaders by eschewing arrogance, acrimony and extending their hands to all citizens will accelerate the democratic process.

The role of police in previous dispensation was not in consonance with the spirit of Rule of Law. Police ceased to be civil and it was encouraged to acquire aggressive posture. Frequent encounters, death in police custody and encouraging warring groups to settle scores amongst themselves are dangerous indications. These erode the credibility of law enforcing machinery and result in loss of morale. It is an uphill task for the present Government to rationalise the police administration and lift the morale from the present morass. How the previous Government has blunted the law enforcing machinery by encouraging curfew and coercion is anybody's nightmare. The police has to get out of the trap it created for itself and should become the real deliverer of the people. This is the foremost task of the present Government. Another debilitating factor let loose on the official—machinery was borne out of culture of cuts and commissions. This process has to be reversed and is necessarily time taking. Those who have unleashed such demoralising forces should not forget the sins so soon. But the psychology of transference of guilt is a common practice with those who are used to patting their own backs. Maintenance of peace and order demands cooperation of all. Problems should be discussed round the table and not across the table.

All the political parties have started kindling the aspirations of the people and India today is in a vortex of aspiration. These may not be exploited for sectarian, caste or

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communal lines. People are getting divided in fragments, factions and fractions. If we are wedded to a united India, an integrated polity and sworn to lofty ideals of Constitution, we must cease trading charges on each other, eschew egoistic approach and pray for sanity in all spheres of life as espoused by this hon. House.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum) Sir, we are discussing on the Demands of the Home Ministry and it is a very important matter. I want to know whether there is quorum in the House.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member Shri L.V. Singh may continue.

SHRI L.V. SINGH Sir, I was almost on the verge of concluding my speech. I was saying that maintenance of peace and order demands the cooperation of all. Problems should be discussed round the table and not across the table.

I thank you for bearing with me. I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am participating in this debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a heavy heart. The other day when I had the occasion to refer to the killings in this country by terrorists, I had said that I was speaking in sorrow and pain.

Today we have reached a situation when I feel a certain amount of distress in what is happening in the country. If you look at the picture of the domestic situation, terrorism and killings by the terrorists remain unabated. The result that this is producing is that an impression is going around that this Government is unable to handle the domestic situation. The result is, that it is having its impact on our foreign relations, too. Take our rela-

tions with a country like Pakistan. In its naivety, immediately after coming to power, this Government announced that it was going to improve its relations with all its neighbours. Look at the result of that. When the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mrs. Benazir Bhutto came to power and the democracy was restored in Pakistan, she met the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and she assured him of her commitment to the Shimla Agreement. Within these 100 days, Shimla Agreement has been forgotten and we are now crying war. Is that an improvement of our relations with our neighbours?

Sir, the scare that is being created in the careless speech of war is doing immense damage to our image abroad. War is a serious matter. We have had wars in this country. We understand its implications and yet this Government glibly talks of war, when it should be talking of restoring relations and strengthening peace.

I am amazed that this Government has not pointed out to Pakistan that when it talks of human relations, when it talks of human values, when it talks of freedom in Kashmir, is it willing to give the same position to its own people in Pakistan? Is it willing to hold plebiscite in Sind? Is it willing to hold plebiscite in Baluchistan? What is the use of allowing this kind of conversation to go on indefinitely and start talking of war? What we have to make people understand in Pakistanis that "if you encourage fissiparous tendencies across your border, you must be willing to face the same response in your own country." Then only, we can think in terms of improving relations, not by talking war but by talking peace. The impression that this kind of speech of war gives is that the Government here is directionless.

It is not my intention today to take a partisan view on the situation in this country. It is far too serious to talk in terms of party on a matter where the country is drifting into total chaos. I am also not asking the Government to give us an action plan. They are incapable of doing so. What I am asking the Government is at least to give us a philoso-

phy of their approach. How are they planning to tackle these problems, the problems of regionalism, of terrorism and of secessionism? How do they wish to restore in this country unity and progress? Look at the scene today. A condition is being created in which people feel a sense of violence in this country. Every morning when you open the newspapers, what is the first thing you read? So many people are killed, whether they are terrorists, whether they are citizens, whoever they are.

We do face this situation. I am not running away from the responsibility that the Government had previously. But so did my friends sitting on the other side. The hon. Home Minister was with us. The Prime Minister was with us and the whole galaxy of Ministers were with us and they are equally responsible for all actions that we took and, therefore, they cannot run away by saying that it is a problem we inherited. It is a problem we perhaps together could not tackle at that time which they have now made it worse. This is the situation.

Look at the achievements of the Government when we were in power. In three of the North-Eastern States, insurgency was brought to a halt. In the State of Tripura and in Mizoram, insurgency was ended and they were brought into the mainstream of democratic life of the country.

In Nagaland, NSCN insurgents came out and they are now participating in the normal activities of this country.

Agitation in Assam was brought to an end and AASU assumed power.

Darjeeling GNLFF agitation was brought to an end and they are also now part of our mainstream.

But look at the scene today. Naxalite activities are on the increase. We hear that large number of districts in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are out of the control of the legitimate Government.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Congress-I is the only party now!

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am glad you reminded me. Your Party is in power in Bihar and I do not think that, you have any better record either of managing the Government or of producing any result which could lead to better development. I said earlier that I was not taking a partisan attitude. If they want me only to explain what their party is doing, I can do so. But it is not necessary. The whole country knows the mismanagement that is taking place under their Government. What is in doubt today, I say so with all the seriousness I can command, is the capability of the Government to manage the Indian polity. It is not merely a question of running the Government. But it is unable to manage the Indian policy which we have, over these 40 years, laboured to bring under a united value system.

I had an opportunity to go through this report on the Ministry of Home Affairs that has been so kindly prepared by the Ministry. I must commend it for its brevity. But beyond that I don't think it is worthy of the hon. Home Minister to give us this report which gives an impression of India as a violent country, unstable, without any future because it only lists killings, agitations, insurgencies, secession without pointing to any direction. I can sympathise with my friend the hon. Home Minister because the Home Ministry is not being run by him alone. I tried to take a count of the distinguished Ministers involved in running the Home Ministry. I could count six of them—the Hon. Prime Minister himself. Of course, the hon. Home Minister is still there. Then we have the Railway Minister who is looking into a very important aspect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. (*Interruptions*)

That is not something new for him. Then, we have the distinguished Foreign Minister who, whenever he can spare time from visits abroad, takes charge of the activities of the Home Ministry whether it is in Kashmir, whether it is in Punjab and I suppose elsewhere also. I do not know the secrets. Then, we have the Commerce Minister who also

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takes interest in the Affairs of the Home Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): It is the collective wisdom.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Collective responsibility is also there. I accept that. Of course, there is the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir who is a very important individual running an aspect of the Home Ministry.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You have forgotten another Governor. There is one more Governor—Punjab.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not know whether you are going to retain him or not. So, I left him off. The problem does not end here. This has already percolated down in the bureaucracy.

Sir, there are three sets of bureaucracies running the Home Ministry. There is, over all, the PMO which runs the Home Ministry.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is not the PMO alone which was running previously.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What is it now?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Some sort of a collective wisdom is there. You may please continue.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am very glad to hear that it is not the Home Ministry which is run as a Panchayat Office but also the Prime Minister's Office is run as a Panchayat Office.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): He said that earlier it was the PMO's Office which run the Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It should. That is what the Prime Minister is for. Sir, I was

referring to the three sets of bureaucracies which are helping the hon. Home Minister to run his own Ministry. That is the PMO. Of course, there is the Home Ministry and there is a Railway Minister's personal set up which is running the affairs of Kashmir. It is again, Sir, not limited only to these three sets of bureaucracy. Within these hundred days...

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You said about PMO and the Railway Minister. But what is the third set of bureaucracy? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I hope when the hon. Home Minister will reply he will enlighten the House with the other sets of bureaucracy that are running the Home Ministry. I am sure we will be very... (*Interruptions*)

The other problem in the Home Ministry is that within these hundred days, they have had three Home Secretaries. They rotated three Additional Secretaries. I hope that this set will last a few days. Otherwise...

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You can say two, not three. One had to retire. I correct you.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am, Sir, not attributing any motives to the hon. Home Minister that he has transferred them because he did not like their faces. I know the Home Minister has got nothing to do with these transfers. Over and above this, they have their two partners to consult before they can take any action. I can extend... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): They started the tradition of holding a discussion. You never did that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I shall reply to what you have said.

[*English*]

What I was saying is that my fear is that

too many of these cooks might not only spoil but ruin the broth. I extend to my friend Mufti Sahib my heartfelt sympathies...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): and coldleces. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: ... for the very difficult task that he has been asked to perform under these circumstances. I have no complaints against him because I know that had he been a free agent to run this Ministry, he would have rendered a much better account. But all the time he is being hampered. There was a rumour the other day that the Railway Minister has sent some kind of a report to the Prime Minister linking him with the terrorists. My colleague Mr. Ranga raised it in this House and both the Railway Minister and the Home Minister were present. They did not even wish to contradict this. I know that the Railway Minister, an old friend of mine, would not do such an indiscretion as to link Mufti Sahib with the terrorists. But if a rumour of that kind was raised and brought up in this House, at least, it should have been squashed here. What will be the Home Minister's position in this country and abroad that a colleague of his—he just now talked of joint responsibility, collective wisdom—has accused him, that out of that collective wisdom an accusation has emerged that he himself, the Home Minister is linked with the terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Are you sure, he has written such a letter?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: How do I know? My colleague Shri Kumaramangalam asked them to contradict it. He said, both of you are sitting here, this is the time to contradict because your silence will only prove that. And they remained silent.

I do not wish to take too much time of this House and go into details of terrorism, communal violence, caste struggles that are going on in the country. I would also not wish to refer in details to the situations in Kashmir or Punjab or Assam. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not broadly point out to certain

situations in these places which are causing us tremendous distress.

What is happening in Kashmir today is that some kind of a law and order action is being taken in limited areas, I suppose, to flush out terrorists. We see reports of terrorists being killed. But no names are appearing. I take it that it is terrorists who are being killed and not other people, because no names do not identify the dead bodies. But no political action is being taken in parallel. The Home Minister a little earlier said that curfew has been lifted today. Isn't it so?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: For the last three or four days.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Even so, it would have lasted for twelve days because today is the 15th day. Even if it was lifted three-four days back, the curfew has been imposed in Srinagar and other cities of the valley for twelve days. How did they expect people to live for these twelve days? Where were they going to get food and water?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: In between there was relaxation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: How were they going to find gainful employment? What were the poor people going to do for twelve days? Who was going to feed them? If the Government had showed any imagination they should have sent mobile supply vans.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: That has been done.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am glad that the Home Minister said it has been done. But my report says that it was done, if at all, far too late. For many days the people suffered.

I am only going by the report that I have received through my sources. If the situation is otherwise, I would be only too happy. But the point that I was trying to make was that law and order action by itself is not sufficient. It has to be combined with political action so that we do not put the people in the valley in

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a position of total alienation. It is this alienation that has to be prevented. Those people in the valley who wish to go to Pakistan, who put up Pakistani flags should be given all the facilities to go to Pakistan. There should be no restriction on their going to Pakistan. But if they choose to live in India, then they must abide by our laws and they must realise that here we have a Government which respects human values, which will care for them and which will not treat all the population as terrorists. We must differentiate between terrorists and peaceful citizens.

Sir, the situation in Punjab is totally different. In Kashmir at least a law and order action is being taken, even if it is not combined with political action. But in Punjab there is no action being taken. The police are totally demoralised, the administration is demoralised, they are unwilling to act and the faulty alliance that this Government built with the terrorists has caused tremendous doubts about the future of Punjab.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Can you please repeat what you have said?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I was trying to say Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, that the alliance that you formed with the terrorists in Punjab is....

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Terrorists in Punjab?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If you want to name them, I will do so. But since they are not present here and since I have not sought the permission of the Chair, I cannot do so.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is a new projection which you are making. We have never heard of this even from your own party. It is a new thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think, he is linking you with Shri Buta Singh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Now, you have a new supporter who has just arrived, fresh after taking over the new responsibility as the Secretary General.

Sir, what I was trying to say is that please think of the people with whom you have just entered into alliance, who are not even willing to come and take oath in this House, according to the laws of the country. What has been the result of that? How much demoralisation that has led to in Punjab and how much doubt has been created in the country about your inability to judge the situation?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your Government released him and not this Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is not our intention to keep people in prison indefinitely. The system you supported is also now being changed all over the world.

We live by the rule of law in this country. Let us look at the picture, further East in Assam. What is happening to the agitation that is now gathering force under ULFA? What is the Government's policy towards it?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: At least there, you have a buffer.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, of course. We have a buffer in Assam. (*Interruptions*)

You have a friendly Government there which is a part of your Government here. If you look only for excuses, then you can say that there is a buffer and that you are maintaining that buffer in the Central Government—only to have a buffer—not to find a solution to the problems. (*Interruptions*) I am amazed that the Home Minister should come out with the truth so easily and so early in the debate that he is only keeping buffer and not trying to find solutions.

What is the result of this? The result is that now, the Prime Minister himself, is directly involved in the solution to these prob-

lems The meetings on Punjab, on Kashmir are not now being held by the Home Minister but by the Prime Minister himself, directly It is weakening the authority of the Home Minister, which is causing us concern (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) It has been strengthened by the Prime Minister

SHRI DINESH SINGH I will not wish to go into any detail on the communal issues. This morning you saw the sense of the House about the communal situation. Many such things are happening in this country. I think, the time has come when the Government should make a clear and unambiguous statement as to what is their attitude on communalism how are they going to protect the pluralistic secular and the democratic character of this society?

Over 300 millions of the weaker sections of the society, mostly Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes are living below the poverty line. It is the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. What is being done for them not in terms of populist statements not in terms of announcing to the extent of Rs 10 000 as remission of loan to the farmers giving them nothing and showing a small token amount out in the Budget. It indicates that there is no sincerity in the implementation of the schemes.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED
Rs 1 300 crore in the budget

SHRI DINESH SINGH What I am requesting you Mr Home Minister is to tell us, how you are going to satisfy the urges of these people. How will you provide them gainful employment? It is not distributing alms to them. It is not a question of remitting loans or something as a gesture of magnanimity. It is providing gainful employment which will solve the problem. If you remit loans once what happens to the new loans they will take? Will you remit it again? Will the loans be converted into grant always? If not, does this remitting the loan eliminate poverty

altogether? Does it provide them with new activity? This is the question about which something should have appeared in this annual report? That is why I said, I commend it for its brevity but not for substance.

I would wish the hon Home Minister to look at the wider picture. What is happening in the world today? People are clamouring for a better life. They want stability. People want recognition of their identity. They want decentralisation of power. It is not peculiar to India. It is a global trend manifest more in the developing countries than in the developed. What do we do about it? It is not only a law and order problem in Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh or any other State of the Union. It is a problem to which we have all collectively to devote our thought, Sir. I say this because they have always talked of consensus. This point was referred by my friend who I think, has just left. You remit any problem that comes up to a committee. That is not a solution. That is an escape. For any problem that comes up, you want all-party meeting consensus. Consensus over what? There is no plan. There is no policy. There is no philosophy of approach. You wanted consensus to extend elections in Punjab for another six months! Again, you did not need consensus, you needed agreement on that. Consensus is over the tackling of the issues that confront the nation. They are beyond party and it is to this aspect that I would wish to draw the attention of the Home Minister. Let us have a realistic look at our polity. What are the demands? What are the urges? How are you going to meet it? And it is here that we are willing to offer our full cooperation in evolving a consensus. Thanks you.

[Translation]

SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT (Bhind) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has been mentioned several times in this House that the support of our party to the present Government is both critical and constructive. With that feeling and being a citizen of India, I will

[Sh Narsingh Rao Dikshit]

express my views

Sir, while speaking in this House for the first time today, I want to remember my preceptor, Shri Siddiqui, who is a muslim preceptor and I get inspiration from him. Whatever I am today, it is all due to his blessings. Whether I was a minister or not, I always remembered him and touched his feet whenever I happened to meet him. I am not talking anything personal but I am referring to the present Indian culture. Our culture is that we never make any difference between human beings. It has been repeatedly said that Bhartiya Janata Party is a rightist party etc. It is a matter of regret that no one has tried to understand the Bhartiya Janata Party. The Bhartiya Janata Party has a manifesto. I want to read out a few points from that particularly for the knowledge of our those friends who have formed a misconception about it. As there is a proverb, "that instead of cleaning their own house they find fault with others". I want to tell as to what Bhartiya Janata has said in its manifesto. Now you will say that these things are only meant for writing.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Discussion is going on the Demands of the ministry of Home Affairs

SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT I am saying so because you say that B J P is an anti-national party, it is a communist party. I only want to ask you, in what sense it is a communist party. I want to make you people listen what Bhartiya Janata Party has said in its manifesto

"India is a country of national unity and national integrity. Despite their different caste, creed or language, all are Indian and form one nation. The concept of the rule of religion has never been acceptable to our people and Bhartiya Janata Party believes that political parties in India have always given equal respect to all regions and have never made any distinction with

any citizen on the basis of language, gender, caste or religion. Bhartiya Janata Party believes that it is also necessary for the national integrity that. (Interruptions)

Further it has been said in our manifesto that

"Bhartiya Janata Party will widen the jurisdiction of the existing Minority Commission and convert it into a Human Rights Commission. It will take care of the rights of all persons and various categories/groups and communities"

Further it has been said in it that Bhartiya Janata Party feels that Congress(I) is fully responsible for the present situation in Punjab

'The situation in Punjab is not deteriorating due to the lack of powers with the Government. Government has vast powers but it has got neither any policy nor the will to work etc etc "

And in the same context, I am saying that in our culture, the preceptor is always remembered. Today, it is my maiden speech and therefore, I remembered a person who made me what I am today. Once, I was filling up the examination form and in the column of religion, I wrote 'Hindu' but he corrected it and said to write Sanatan. What is religion, I could not understand and I do not know whether our Hon'ble friends, who are sitting on the other side and talk about it again and again, understand it or not. Religion is that which accepts the society. From the political point of view, it is quite necessary to understand today that there had not been any person named 'Hindu' in Hindustan or in ancient India. Who has started this religion and on this religion is known behind the name of that person. Being the inhabitants of Hindustan this name came into being and they become Hindus. History also says that people came from India and settled and that is why Hindu name came into being. There has never been this type of parochial outlook in Hindu culture. Today the sloan of our

B.J.P. is 'Sarva Dharma Sambhavi means that all should be treated equally. I define secularism not as a secular nation but as a secular person. A politician should not be concerned with the religion of a person, he should try to give him his rights and he should also exercise his rights in the same way. Then we have no concern with him. In our Hindu religion, which we will call Sanatana religion, with which you feel annoyed, if you point out a single instance of parochial outlook in any ancient story or in any ancient book, I will bow my head.

With your definition of religion, the aphorisms written in Lok Sabha in prose as well as in poetry form and ancient will go against secularism. Then these will have to be removed. I have not been able to understand your definition of secularism. Yesterday, a hot discussion was going on and Bhartiya Janata Party was being blamed and it was said as to how will they run Government taking B.J.P. with them. You have not understood us. We have made it crystal clear and personally also I have made it clear that we never worked with any motive. I have been elected from Bhind constituency which is infested with dacoits and is a defamed area. I can say with proud that in my constituency there is a good population of minority community. We have very good, cordial and friendly and family relations with them. Our fore fathers had very good relations with them. There has never been an instance of communal conflict. Representative of B.J.P. wins from there. But you are confined within your narrow limits of knowledge. Even Today you have not been able to understand the reasons of our becoming 86 from only 2 and the reasons of sharp decline in your number. This is only because people could not understand your theory of secularism which only you understand. Your definition of secularism is, I am pointing towards Congress, vote-oriented. They talk of vote only. I know what Congress did to minorities and what happened in Delhi. One report is yet to be received in this regard. But the report given by Shri Bharadwaj yesterday mentions the name of a person who gathered the people

and took them. And what happened previously, how many people were injured and who were responsible for all this are some of the issues discussed therein. When you fail, all the blame is heaped at the door of the B.J.P. This attitude must change and we should realise where we stand now in the eyes of the public. We have to inculcate feelings of nationalism among our countrymen.

I want to ask those, who were right now condemning B.J.P. whether B.J.P. has at any time said that it has no faith in the constitution or it has ever acted against the constitution. Those who have no faith in the constitution have been speaking against it. You have brought to power those people who spoke from here to U.N.O. in this regard. Would it not lead to further deterioration in the situation of Jammu & Kashmir? Who is to be blamed for this? When you had an axe to grind, you had good terms with the terrorists. You became their colleagues too, the Government was formed and it eventually collapsed. A person whom you dubbed as communal and threw out, had to be brought back by you, calling him as nationalist. What is all this?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the situation of Kashmir has come to such a pass, how would this administration function? We all should give a serious thought to this problem. An hon. Member from U.P. was just now saying that those who do not have faith in the constitution of this country should be asked to go and settle wherever they want but those who want to come and settle in our country should have full faith in our constitution and total dedication to our nation and only such persons should come to our country. People in other nations of the world also do not talk of caste and creed. But they are taught the lessons of nationalism and devotion towards their country right from the beginning. It is in their blood. However, these things are sadly missing in our country. We want to improve law and order situation but how will we do it? Can the Government which provides liquor in villages think of improving the law and order situation. If we

[Sh. Narsingh Rao Dikshit]

wish to improve law and order situation we shall have to enforce prohibition. The villagers who did not know anything about liquor were also offered liquor during Congress rule. You talk of poverty but still, to improve their economic position they have opened liquor shops and the number of the such shops is increasing day by day. They will continue to multiply, with each year passing. These shops are being opened in the vicinity of schools, mosques, temples and even near girls schools and colleges. If the Government spoils the character of the children and youth in this way, then it can never think of keeping the nation away from this danger. This matter should be given a deep thought. Another reason is that we do not take notice of triflings. Otherwise why should people of a particular community rejoice when Pakistan wins in hockey and India loses. We also want Pakistan to win. After all they are our neighbour. We shall also be happy, we are one, as we were never two but when India loses and people rejoice here, it is not reflective of national character. If we tend to ignore even one such episode, these things get a boost and continue to happen. Recently what happened in Raisin. Some people formed a group and went to agitate against the Prime Minister of a different country, who has been assisting the terrorists and the extremists in our country. They raised slogans against that Prime Minister but they were attacked by a group of people. What is all this? When it is the question of our country, we should have full sympathy for our country, and not for the neighbouring country. To inculcate such feelings among the people, we will have to educate them right from the beginning. There should not be discrimination of any kind and if we allow discrimination to flourish, discrimination in recruitment for jobs, etc., we shall have to face many obstacles. If a person is not able to get a job on merit, the matter needs to be looked into. If he is being given a step-motherly treatment we are to be blamed for it and not he. But if there is nothing of this kind, then they can achieve topmost positions by dint of their own merits and there would be no

restriction on them for participating in any competition. Then only we would be able to keep aloof from religious susceptibilities. We would not accept anything which is detrimental to national interest.

Similar is the issue of Family Planning. Everyone is aware that it is a national issue. If the population increases, poverty would increase simultaneously. The root cause of all our problems is our population.

Our rising population is the root cause of all our problems whether it is transport, law and order or unemployment. Therefore, there should be no partiality as far as family planning is concerned. It should be applicable to every caste and community. Attention should be paid in this direction.

Many things have already been said. Right now, an hon. Member was casting aspersions on the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He was right. In the serial Mahabharata, in one episode in reply to a question asked by 'Yaksha' pertaining to destruction of a nation, Yudhisthara said that anarchy was the root cause for the destruction of a nation. These days anarchy is spreading everywhere. This anarchy should not be treated as a routine affair nor should it be evaded as an hon. Member said, simply by saying that a consensus or a democratic set up is needed. At present even if 30 persons are killed whether in Congress ruled State or in any other State ruled by other parties it is said that the situation is under control. All of them speak the same language. Like wise, whoever may be the Finance Minister, he says that hike in taxes would not result in price-hike and the contrary happens just within 6 hours. The Minister is ignorant of the things happening at a 5 yard distance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dikshit, your party has been allotted one and a half hour in all, and you alone have taken 25 minutes. I have names of 10 other members with me. Therefore, try to conclude your speech soon.

SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would conclude my speech within 3-4 minutes. The various ruling parties exhibit a lot of similarity on these two points. Every bulletin is not about law and order. If 100 people are killed it is reported in the newspapers and news bulletins, irrespective of the party that is in power. Nobody is bothered about what is really happening there. Surprisingly, there is a similarity in all the parties. Even the Finance Ministers behave in the same manner. Each of them says that the higher taxation would not affect the price situation. Such a self-delusion is not good. Therefore, this anarchical situation should be dealt with immediate, because if anarchy is not checked soon, we might plunge into utter confusion.

Though, I had a lot to say, but due to paucity of time I would conclude by submitting only one thing. A resolution was passed by B.J.P. in its Calcutta session in this regard which suggested that such a situation, should be controlled as soon as possible. But the approach of the administration has been that it has not viewed it seriously. I have heard the hon. Prime Minister as well as the hon. Home Minister on this topic therefore, as one hon. member from U.P. suggested; whenever such a situation arises directions should be issued from a central authority to control it. There should be a centrifugal force. A new Minister was made incharge of Kashmir affairs. But where was the need for a special Minister? There is no uniform command any where and it is the reason which keeps Punjab problem unresolved. The officials have to carry the orders from many persons and often they are at a loss because the directions are contradictory. It would have been much better if the hon. Prime Minister had thought about this problem as this would have given the impression that he is concerned about it. Yesterday, some one was saying that the hon. Prime Minister refused to attend a B.J.P. meeting at Mathura. Therefore, had this portfolio been with the hon. Prime Minister there would not have been any complaint in this regard. The real problem with our hon. Home Minister is his being native of Kashmir and the entire nation knows

that the Government had to bow due to this. The hon. Prime Minister had to bow before the dacoits and the hon. Home Minister had to bow before the kidnappers. Neithers of these events was good. Nevertheless, our party supports the demands as that is the people's mandate.

[English]

SHRI NANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. But I want to make some observations regarding the State of Sikkim.

14.30 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE in
the Chair]

Sikkim is the most peaceful State; it has remained so. People are simple and law-abiding. There are reasons for this. Due to these reasons, the State is peaceful. The crime rate is the lowest in the country; it has remained so. Geographically also, we are isolated. From the government side or the Central Government side, I should say, Sikkim was most neglected; it had been so for the last 15 years. The Centre has not given proper attention. The quietness of the people is not a weakness. When there is a change in the government, the attitude of the Centre towards this isolated and neglected State is changing; that much I can say.

From Sikkim, political demands or issues are pending before the Home Ministry. (A) Restoration of seat reservation for the Sikkimese Nepal in the State Assembly on the spirit, interpretation, meaning and scope of Article 371F, a special provision in the Constitution. It was provided at the time of merger of the State with the Union. The historical perspective of merger of the State with the Indian Union in 1975 should not be ignored and it cannot be overlooked. (B) Under Article 371F, the Sikkimese, whether he is a Bhutia, Lepcha or Nepali—I am talking about the Sikkimese—has a distinct personality. This is the understanding of the merger

[Sh. Nandu Thapa]

of the State with the Indian Union in 1975. (C) This restoration of seat reservation is for the Nepales of Sikkimese origin who were the subjects of the Chogyal under Sikkim Subject Regulation of 1961. This restoration is for the protection of this particular group of people in the State. The tribal community of Sikkim also has been demanding this right for the Sikkimese Nepalis.

This was one of the demands made before the previous Government. They had only succeeded in forming a committee. The committee recommended that restoration of reservation of the seats could be done. They kept silent and remained unacted. Then, perhaps, in Sikkim, the Congress I, after 1979, had lost; they were not able to gain even a single seat. As a result, the demands were overlooked. This reservation of seats for Nepalese was abruptly ended in 1979. After the merger, the seats for the Nepalese were there. The Union Law Minister, Shri Shiv Shanker in this Parliament, during the Budget Session of 1980, said,

"If it is a case of revising the reservation for the future, that is a matter which can be taken cognizance of. The hopes and aspirations of the people can also be considered and a new policy evolved."

This is the statement of the Law Minister in 1980 in the House. Then again in 1983, in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 14th December, 1983 the then Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar said,

"There have been proposals for reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly for the Nepalese and Tsong communities of Sikkimese origin. A resolution for reservation of seats for different communities of Sikkimese origin including Tsong community in the State Legislature has also been received in this regard."

But till date, nothing has been done. Sir, that is one demand.

The second demand of the State of Sikkim is inclusion of the Nepalese language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. About one crore people are there in this country who speak the Nepalese language. I am not saying this because this language is spoken by the valiant Gorkha Regiment alone. The States of West Bengal, Sikkim and Tripura have recommended and passed resolutions in their Assemblies demanding the inclusion of the Nepalese language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This language has been recognised by the Sahitya Akadami and also it is the official language of the full-fledged State of Sikkim.

The third demand is about the delimitation of the constituencies in Sikkim. The last delimitation was done in 1974 when Sikkim was not a part of the Indian Union. Then the delimitation was done with certain ulterior motives or for some political motives in 1974 and after Sikkim became a part of India no delimitation has been done. Therefore, under Article 371(f) we should not reach 2000 AD without delimitation—delimitation has to be done. There is a provision under which delimitation can be done on the recommendation of the State Assembly and the State Government, by the President. This, of course is a very legitimate demand.

The fourth demand is for the inclusion of Sikkim in the North-Eastern Council. The State of Sikkim fulfills all the requirements for the inclusion in the North-Eastern Council, due to similarity of topography, economic backwardness, ethnic resemblance of the people, similar problems, living conditions and way of life of people, and Sikkim is in many forums like the North-Eastern Council.

Another problem is Sikkim has become a victim of faulty-planning like many of the North-Eastern States. What grows in the plains does not grow in the hills and what suits the plains does not suit the hills. This is the case with most of the North-Eastern States. At the time of formulation of plans

and in the planning processes many things have not been observed correctly to suit the local conditions in the hills.

Sikkim is a land-locked State and its terrain is hilly and is very mountainous State. The means of communication are only by road transport. The roads are narrow and steep. Therefore, the cost of transport is high, the cost of gas or petrol and oil, etc. is also the highest. The recent increase in the cost of the petroleum products makes also the cost high in Sikkim. Sikkim has been the worst hit in this because of the budget increase in price of oil.

Again, in the Plan outlay while in 1989-90 the provision was Rs. 92. crores in 1990-91 it is only Rs. 102 crores, the difference being only Rs. 10 crores. The national escalation is about seven per cent and the effect of the new Budget will be ten per cent. For Sikkim it will come to 17 per cent. The enhancement in the State's budget is only ten per cent and finally the allocation that has been given to the State is minus but not plus in evaluation. In totality, we need more funds and while formulating the Plans and budget allocations a carefully study has to be done by the Government and at the same time for law and order also there may be some problems because of these neglects. Of course, there is no problem till date. Silence is really maintained by the people as they are law abiding citizens. Unless the Government at the Centre takes the people of the State into confidence State of Sikkim cannot be developed physically and mentally.

So, the whole outlook has to be changed. After eight years, on the 22nd April the Prime Minister is going to Sikkim and about a month back, after six years the first Minister visited Sikkim and was in Gangtok recently. People say that national integration is required. But there was no interaction of the people from Sikkim with the central leaders. For the last ten years, what we have seen in Sikkim is utter neglect. So, I am sure that the Government and the Home Minister would apply their mind towards this direction and see that more interaction takes place be-

tween the State and the Centre or between the people of Sikkim and other parts as well.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, While supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to bring a few points to the notice of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs through you. The country is facing serious problems in Punjab and Kashmir. The law and order situation in both these states has totally deteriorated and the whole country is concerned about it. There is to doubt about the fact that the grave situation in these, two States is causing concern. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should not forget that there is also a major problem being faced by the country and it is the problem of the poor and oppressed. The poor and the oppressed account for the 85 per cent of the country's population. First of all I would like to draw your attention to the situation-persisting in respect of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. At the time when the constitution of India was framed and enforced, the population of Scheduled Castes was 15 crores and that of the Scheduled Tribes was 7.5 crores. On the basis of this population, reservations were provided for these two categories in the Constitution. If we keep in our view the increased population of the country in general and the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular. We will come to learn that the population of these people has increased manifold after 1950. Though we take of the implementation of the provision of reservation for the development of the people belonging to these categories, but they should get all the benefit of the reservations made available to them under the constitution, but at the same time, the percentage of reservation should also be increased in roll of rapid increase in their population after the fifties. The Government should think paper in terms of these things. We see that though provision of reservations has been made on paper in actual practice we find that it is never implemented in respect of I. A. S. and I.P.S. In these

[Kumari Mayawati]

categories of posts. The number of officers belonging to these reserved categories is far low be it the case of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, very few people can avail of the facilities meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these services. I, would therefore like to make a request to the Government to consider this point seriously and take stringent measures in this regard. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already explained the position of implementation of the provision of reservation in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Apart from this, there is also a class of people which is called the backward classes which account for 52 per cent of the country's population. Before assuming power at the centre, the National Front Government had promised that it will implement the Mandal Commission Report so as to provide relief to the people belonging to the backward classes. But I am pained to note that while presenting the programme of the Government before both the Houses of Parliament on the 12th March the hon. President had said only this much that the Government would consider the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. It shows that the Government have backed one of its words after coming to power and I say that these tactics would not work the Mandal Commission in its report has classified the backward classes into 3743 castes. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had also Categorical spelt under Article 340 of the Constitution that it is the duty of the Government at the centre irrespective of its party affiliations to set up a Commission for the upliftment of the backward classes. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to take strict measures to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. While on the one hand the Government talks about working in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, on the other hand it is not doing anything for the upliftment of the backward classes. While there is the problem of granting their due rights to these people, the first and foremost problem is that these 3743 castes should be given recognition. If these

backward classes are not given due recognition under the Constitution of India, there is no use of granting them some rights.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the people belonging to the religious minorities such as the Sikhs, the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis and the Budhists, they have got their own problems. I do not say these things on my own, but these actually relate to the hardships of these people and I am presenting the facts which, I feel myself is a fact. Recently, on 12th April the portrait of Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar was unveiled and on this occasion the hon. President, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Speaker had said in one voice that in this country it is due to the caste system on which rested the entire social structure that the incidence of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the religious minorities are increasing in the country and a large number of people belonging to the Muslim Community are feeling very unsafe in this country. Wherever the question of Hindu-Muslim riots arise, the Muslims get perturbed, because they know that it is the Muslims and the people belonging to weaker sections who will fall victims of these riots. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to ensure that it is the sole responsibility of the Government to see that the people belonging to Muslim Community feel secure. It is also necessary to go in for the recruitment of Muslims in Police and the P.A.C. If the Muslim community is given due representation in the police and the P.A.C. they will feel safe. Similarly, let us think about the increasing effect of terrorism on an unprecedented scale in Punjab. There are two types of terrorists in that State. In One type of terrorists are those Sikhs who have turned terrorists just in a frenzy of retaliation in the wake of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination by two three persons of that community for which the Sikh community had to face the days of hardships miseries and devastation. In the after math, the life and property of innocence Sikhs was ruined moreover. They were not given any financial assistance by the Government, who also not compensated in any form for their loss that is why they have

turned terrorist to take their revenge the injustice meted one to them. They are band upon disintegrating the country. It becomes the responsibility of the Government to take stringent action against the second type of terrorists. While taking action against those terrorists who have turned terrorists after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in a frenzy of revenge. I feel that the Government should adopt a lenient view for them, and understand their problems and save them from such terrorists as are having their links with Pakistan. India is a vast country. Its borders on all its four sides should be sealed in such a way that other countries find it difficult to attack it all of a sudden. Today morning one of our hon. friends Shri Rakesh made a reference to the incident live burning of a person belonging to Scheduled castes by a Thakur in the Constituency of the Prime Minister. It is a highly regrettable thing. Incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and religions minorities is increasing not only in the Prime Minister's Constituency but also in the nook and corner of the country. When the National Front Government was formed at the centre we thought that under them, the weaker sections would get some relief but the out come is just the reverse. Instead of relief, we find that they are being subjected to increased dimensions of atrocities and injustice. Moreover these incidents are gaining a deep ground in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Uttar Pradesh particularly the imperialist forces one of them the Thakurs, have plunged in to public life in large numbers at the instance of Shri V. P. Singh. I had raised a question with regard to Aligarh. There is a village called Rudain in district Aligarh in which the Thakurs man-handled the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and succeeded in their attempt to kill a person, named Dataram.

Their crops were set ablaze. There has been a rapid increase in this type of atrocities. The Government will have to pay its attention to this. You should also fulfil the promises you made at the time of elections. The members of Bahujan Samaj Party are sitting on a dharna at the boat club. They will confine their dharna till the Government

comes to terms. We have already taught a lesson to the Congress Party. If the Government does not fulfil its promises, the people of Bahujan Samaj Party who are sitting on a dharna will teach them a lesson. I would therefore, request the Government to fulfil all its promises it had made to the Sikhs, the Muslims, the Christians, the Budhists and the weaker sections.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today a discussion is taking place on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I support it. I would like to express my thanks to the hon.-Prime Minister for his entrusting the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs to a person who comes from a minority community. This has removed the misgivings which had been hitherto haunting the minds of the people.

The Ministry of Home Affairs looks after the work of the civil administration. The duty of the civil administration is to perfect the life, property and respect of people. Since the time this discussion was started, everybody in speaking in his own ways. I was also a Member of the Eighth Lok Sabha. During that period also discussions on this subject used to take place very often. At that time I was in the opposition and the Congress Party was in power. I do not find any difference between the quality of discussion that used to be held in those days and the one that is being held now, even earlier, we used to accuse them in the course of the discussion and used to have the feeling of party politics. The same thing is happening even now. During these 4 months the Government has been following the same tactics which the Congress Party used to display. Nobody comes to the truth.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We also heard the views of our learned

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

friends, Shri Dinesh Singh and Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. They threw light on the killings of people, the situation prevailing in Punjab and Kashmir and the agitation that is taking place in Assam. But nobody pointed one as to who is the creator of these sardonic events that have taken place during the last 4 months? That is the main thing to be considered. Nobody is trying to go into the genesis of the problem. No problem could be solved by accusations and counter accusations.

Today there is no rule of the law, rather it is the jungle raj, you know well that laws have no meaning in the jungle. You might have seen newspaper reports that there has been a steep rise in the crime rate.

15.00 hrs.

That means there has been development in every field. Since it is the modern age, it is quite obvious that the rate of crime will also go up. Today we come to know from newspaper reports that rapes have been committed in buses, public places and public toilets. This shows that there has been a remarkable development. It is also noticeable that there has been rapid development in this field. When somebody alleges that the civil Administration has come to a halt, we view it as an allegation. The police administration controls the law and order situation under the normal circumstances in a country and we blame the police whenever some untoward incident takes place. Today the police administration has become totally corrupt and corruption has spread everywhere in everyday life and to what extent it is degrading us, needs no mention.

So far as the question of democracy is concerned, please let me know as to what is the definition of democracy. In fact Democracy is the rule of the people, for the people and by the people. But democracy has been wiped out from this country. Today we are running the Government to serve the in-

tervents of some politicians and the families of some diplomats. It is no democracy now. Today we accuse you for the present sorry state of affairs which should not have been there. The Congress Party ruled the country for a period of 42 years and there has been an overall decline in the moral values during all these years. It is only party politics which is responsible for all this downfall. The Congress Party is not rising above the level of their petty political consideration. They had an understanding that they would not allow any other party to grow. That is why they joined hands with wrong parties and people belonging to wrong parties. Particularly they are very allegic towards the parties which cling to the leftist ideology. I would like to submit that the Left Front Government was working very nicely in Tripura and in order to destabilise the Congress resorted to all strategies. But what did they get in return? Today a leftist party has its Government in West Bengal and everybody including the Congress Party and its allies understand very well that. There has been no outbreak of violence in West Bengal due to a leftist party being in power in that state. Had we strengthened the leftist forces in the country. We could have checked the incidence of all types of disturbances in the country. That is the main thing I wanted to say.

Secondly when the Congress Party found that it was losing ground, it turned to seek the help of ...**... elements and they tried to capture power at the Centre with the help of these ...**... elements. They also gave tickets to ...**... elements in Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. The same is the position even with the Janata Dal one person who was proclaimed an offence in the eye of law and for whom the police was constantly on a look out; are now occupying the seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Then how can there be a rule of Law. Is it not a jungle raj? Now when the police can do in such a situation? If the police does anything against such elements it will invite the distortion of law breaking the law. Today we say that there has been unprecedented rise in

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not Recorded.

the incidents of killings. After all what are the main reasons for this? We should look into it. I belong to Bihar where three parallel Governments are holding the reins of power. One Government is that of the liberation, the other is of the party unity and the third one is of the M.C.C. It is a fact and the Government officers have also accepted this reality. There is a great difference between the situations prevailing the Centre and the other one prevailing in the State of Bihar. The people in that state have to pay taxes to all the three organisations.

[English]

SHRI S. BENJAMIN (Baptala): Sir, I am on a point of order. The discussion is on the Home Affairs, but not accusing the Congress Party as**..... The use of such a language as**..... against a party will not give credibility to any party. (*Interruptions*) I can as well throw stones upon those people.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI S. BENJAMIN: Sir, He has used the word ...*.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That word is unparliamentary and it will not form part of the record.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has objected to the word*..... As such it will not form a part of the record. The hon. Member is requested not to use this type of words.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Aurah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am also on a point of order. He has just stated in his speech that three parallel government in the Government of the C.P.I. (M.L.), that of the Party unity and also of the M.C.C are holding the reins of power in Bihar. It means that the

present Government of the Janata Dal and the previous Government of the Congress Party have no significance there. What he has said is absolutely wrong. The C.P.I. (ML) is launching a Kisan agitation in that State. The M.C.C. as well as the Party unity is also doing the something. He should not say such baseless things (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is no point of order (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It is not a baseless thing. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude within two-three minutes I would like to ask as to why this problem had been created. Until and when we go into the genesis of the problem. It cannot be solved. Criminalisation of politics in the main cause of this malady. When the reins of power started slipping one of their hands, they take the help of the criminals. What has happened in Meham is not that severe as compared to the ghastly incident that had taken place in Ghosi assembly segment. You can read the details of this incident in the Hindustan Daily a Hindi Daily.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot give any paper like that. Here you shall have to comply with the relevant rules to place a particular price of paper in the House.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I am only showing it and much can come to light in this way. My submission may not be taken seriously here, but the criminalisation of politics is the root of all ills. In the Assembly Constituency of Ghosi, Police Inspectors and R.S.P. jawans took leave from their respective offices and came here to indulge in firing. Communal thinking was behind the occurrence of such an incident. It is due to the criminalisation of politics that everyone feels unsafe and it is on this account that the law and order is threatened and the law of the jungle is operating everywhere. Everyone feels unsafe everywhere whether in a

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Not recorded.

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

bus, an aeroplane or a train. Corruption has increased manifold. A time will come soon in Bihar when one need not even offer Rs.100 to Rs.200, but only Rs.10 to Rs.20 will do for making a person place a bomb somewhere. This is the extent of corruption today. Corruption has entered politics as well. The political people often shield the criminal elements by exerting pressure on the officers due to which tensions are created everywhere. If you rectify this situation everything else will automatically improve. It is essential to pay attention to two points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken much time.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I am going to conclude. Firstly, corruption has to be done away with and secondly improvements have to be brought in the election system. It is necessary to pay attention to these things. Competent officers should be properly rewarded so that good work can be done and corruption can be removed. The corrupt can be removed. The corrupt officers should be isolated and you have to think about what measures to take for this purpose. It is only under such conditions can we think that law and order is prevailing in the country.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARATIYA (Farukhabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of law and order in the country is mainly corrected with 4 issues. There are Kashmir, Punjab, Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi and Jharkhand. During the past years we people noticed a peculiar phenomenon and I am referring to statistics in this regard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the world of statistics is a different and a strange world. The previous Government used to dish out figures and the present Government also gives a lot of figures, but in my opinion figures cannot bring about any change in life because these are mostly fake and concocted as per convenience. During the previ-

ous years we were often shown figures. I am telling all these things because had we relied on figures the condition of the country would have been better, development and change would have been visible, but nothing of this kind is apparent anywhere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the country inherited by the present Government is full of tears of the poor with their object poverty, unemployment, resentment, kidnappings and other crimes besides communal tensions and the horrible problem of secessionism. To say that the country which we have inherited is in a poor shape would be to follow a convention. Today the country is faced with a number of serious problems. When I am making such a statement I am well aware of the reasons behind it as well. It is because of the important people who have been running the country for the past 5 months and the analysis of the previous situation which these have undertaken that I have come to comprehend the reasons. One of the hon. Members namely, Shri Santosh Mohan Deo who is present in the House at the moment used to be in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri Dinesh Singh used to be a Member of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi's kitchen cabinet and was a Member of the inner circle of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I am referring to them because it is on account of their way of looking at things and the kind of politics which the Government had been following for the last 40 years that the situation has deteriorated to the present extent today. I am saying so because to treat the law and order situation as a problem of theft, dacoity etc. is sheer madness. While holding a discussion on the law and order situation we have to change our perspective. The previous Government did not pay any attention to the reports of the Central Committees. During the past years, there was a deteriorating law and order situation in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government had sent two Central Committees to review the situation in Andhra and these Committees did not recommend as to what number of forces weapons etc. are required to deal with the law and order problem, but they pointed out that the main reason behind the

deterioration in the law and order situation is unbalanced development or lack of development. In addition they also stated that people do not want anything else. The people want due compensation for the losses which they have suffered. But by the analysis which these two statwarts have provided, I can understand that the previous Government also had similar thinking on account of which they paid scant attention to the recommendations of the above mentioned report with the result that no attention was paid to the root cause of all the problems which are unbalanced development and lack of development. There was no coordination between the various Departments and with the result, law and order situation deteriorated day by day. Today, our country is faced with an explosive situation and it is on the verge of destruction. The present Government and the new Minister of Home Affairs are faced with serious challenges. The hon. member from Indore is not present here at the moment. I had been to Indore, Orissa and Bihar and the kind of imbalances in development which I noticed there, I could observe everywhere in our country. People are deprived of basic amenities such as hospitals, schools and even latrines. There is acute problem of unemployment as well. There is a large area in Indore where the population is about 35 lakhs and where there is little difference between the quality of life of the people and the pigs. People have never protested and for which they deserve to be praised. The credit of the fact that the law and order situation in the country has not deteriorated much should be given to the people and they should be thanked for it.

The resentment which has developed in Kashmir mainly due to the lack of development is being exploited by communal forces or foreign forces such as Pakistan and U.S.A. The question of whether the C.I.A. or open agencies are exploiting the situation is a different matter but the root of the problem is the lack of development and unemployment. Therefore, it is due to the unbalanced development during the past 40 years that there has been a constant deterioration in the law and order situation in the country. It is essen-

tial to take immediate steps to improve the situation and the Ministry of Home Affairs should make concerted efforts along with other Ministries to formulate schemes for a balanced, all round development of Kashmir. If this is not done I have no doubts that it will have serious consequences. I am not a great scholar but I am a journalist and not many people are blessed with the talent which is required to become a journalist. I have learnt to analyse situations and on that basis I have found that Kashmir like situation will develop everywhere in this country. It has taken roots during the past 40 years and it has been carefully and systematically planned. Violence will break out everywhere. The affected people view the Government as one unit. The poor people view the Government as one unit because there are little changes in the set up. It will be considered a change anywhere when there is a change in the Government. The previous Government of Kashmir took two very dangerous steps. One of the hon. Members mentioned them and the first one was to suspend all development work and secondly, not only had the entire administration come to standstill but that it had surrendered itself to the secessionists and encouraged them. The Kashmir Government with the permission of the Centre and I am referring here to the previous Government at the Centre and I am underlining it, released 23 hardened criminals in one month and 45 in another month which totalled about 68. They were hardened criminals and separatists and the Government had announced generous reward for their arrest. They were released and much confusion was created. As a follow up the daughter of the hon. Minister was kidnapped. Much propaganda was made on this issue but the root cause of it all was the release of 68 terrorists. An attempt was made to propagate that the Government was weak and that it is not competent enough of tackling the terrorists and that it intends to compromise with them. The facts are completely opposite. During the last two and a half or three years, the entire administration had become a pawn in the hands of terrorists and secessionists. Alongwith it, I would like to clarify that the Secessionists and the terrorists are

[Sh Santosh Bharatiya]

being encouraged because of lack of development there

Sir you have reminded me that I have no more time left I would like to take your permission for concluding in two more minutes Due to the imbalanced development in Kashmir the tourism industry has been destroyed and it is behind various other problems as well I would like to apprise the House about the fact that the previous Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Farooq Abdullah intended to settle down in London His family has already left for that place I am also informed that he wants to leave Kashmir This is the position there The people who are responsible for the crisis prevailing in the State want to leave the country but what would happen to the poor people residing there Where can they go? Therefore in order to prevent the development of Kashmir like situation elsewhere in the country the common people should be involved in the working of the Police and some sort of people's movement should be launched for internal security At the same time people should be involved in tackling corruption and eradicating it Until the people are involved in the law and order system and development activity I am confident that we shall not be able to atone for our sins committed during the past 40 years If we do not atone for our mistakes right now then let me say that all of us would have to face the consequences of all the blunders and crimes to which we were also a party during the last forty years It seems that we are destined to face such consequences I am afraid that the process of facing the consequences initiated by Mr Home Minister would one day entrap all of us Therefore I would like to request the Government and this august House through you that this problem of law and order should not be taken as the case of theft and robbery Since this Government has got a new will-power as well as determination, I support the demands of Home Ministry so that the Government may start working afresh for the development of the country and the law and order situation should be viewed not

insolation but in the context of national development

[English]

PROF MEIJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, just before me, my hon friend from the opposite side was alleging the previous Government that the Congress Government released 86 terrorists This is an example to the one incident in which the Janata Dal Government had released the five terrorists and others He is misleading the House in one sense because those 86 people were the Jodhpur detainees They were arrested under the Anti-Terrorist Act from the Golden Temple Therefore they are not coming under the same category as the militants released by the present Central Government Therefore my submission is that he is giving a wrong information to the House

SHRISANTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West) They were Jodhpur detainees The whole Parliament wanted them to be released

PROF MEIJINLUNG KAMSON The whole House decided unanimously that those detainees should be released So now our friends should not allege this Government

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA Hon Home Minister would reply to it only later on

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) You are going to be the Deputy Minister in near future then you may reply to it

SHRISANTOSH BHARTIYA I was just saying that

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) Then why just a Deputy Minister He can be given even higher responsibilities

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Don't dis

tribute all these things in the House.

PROF. MEIJNLUNG KAMSON: I am sorry if my friend from the opposite side is trying to justify the release of five militants, the terrorists, on the ground of comparing it with that of Jodhpur detainees. I am sorry because, I do not like to tell all these things again about this episode of kidnapping of Dr. Rubaiya and release of five militants. That was not my intention here. But since my friend has already said about it here, I have to speak something on that point. I am sorry to remind here in this House that the release of seven terrorists was an incident that gave a signal, a good message to all the terrorists of Jammu and Kashmir to wake up. It has been the signal to them—the weakness of the National Front Government—after which the situation started deteriorating. Therefore, I think, if they are to compare the performance of the Government of the Congress Party, the previous Government, I would quote one thing in that regard. The previous Government refused to release Mr. Macbool Dutt the terrorist in exchange of an officer. The previous Government was firm in its stand and for the cause of the nation, the officer had to be sacrificed. We have to stand firm like that. That was the position of the previous Government. Therefore, I am sorry to say that it cannot be compared like that.

Again, as regards this matter, I would like to remind our Home Minister that he owes an explanation because everybody throughout the country and also the people are demanding an explanation as to how the National Front Government has two standards in such matters. That means, in case of an abduction of Dr. Rubaiya, the Government decided to release five militants whereas they could not release three militants to save the lives of the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Haq Mr. Ghani and Mr. Khēra. I do not mean to say that they should have released them just to free these highly-placed gentlemen. But, simply, the people are inquisitive to know, anxious to know what standard or what policy does the Government likely to adopt in such a situation? Therefore, I do not

mean to say that five terrorists should not have been released and let Dr. Rubaiya go to some unfortunate situation. I do not mean to say that. At the same time, I do not mean to say that the three terrorists should have been released and thus saved the lives of Mr. Khēra and others. I mean to say that the Government should have a strong policy on the same principle. Similar situation demands similar policy. They should not adopt two standards. I think, the Home Minister can kindly explain to the nation through this august House, about what policy are they going to adopt in such a situation? I think, members of the BJP were also criticising this matter about the release of these militants. But I do not know how they would be pursuing this matter. In this way, there has been something wrong going on in the National Front Government that they do not have a consistent policy. As pointed out by the senior Members from our side Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev and Shri Dinesh Singh, the Government has no direction, no policy and no philosophy. They are simply tackling the day to-day problems and routine matters. I think, country cannot be carried on by doing routine work and just depending on what information is given by some officers or what planning is given by some officers or some secretaries. In that case, there is no need for having a Minister or a Ministry. Ministry means a policy-making body. Therefore, unless there is a policy, what is the meaning of having a Ministry. Therefore, I share the view of my senior friends here that Government should have a direction or policy in this matter. Unless you have a direction and a specific policy to deal with the such matters, I think, the solution will be very very far away.

Now, according to this Annual Report...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time for this debate is over now. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.
