

[*Translation*]

- (vii) Need to grant permission for manufacturing staple yarn in the spinning mills of Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN** (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance and demand that the Government of India should make proper arrangements for the production of the staple yarn in the State spinning mills in Uttar Pradesh.

In my Lok Sabha constituency Akbarpur, in 1974, the then Prime Minister, Late. Smt. Indira Gandhi while laying the foundationstone of the State Spinning Mill had stated that keeping in view the heavy demand of the weavers for staple yarn, this mill was being set up and with the staple yarn produced by this mill, the problem of the weavers of this area would be solved. But it is a matter of regret that after producing the staple yarn for some time, its production was stopped and other types of yarn are being manufactured.

Sir, the aforesaid mills had been set up for solving the problems of the weavers but in the absence of the production of staple yarn, their problems remain unsolved and there is great resentment among the weavers on this account. They have been forced to buy staple yarn at high rates resulting in their miserable condition. Around 50 thousand workers, who are very poor, are on the verge of starvation due to this.

Therefore, keeping in view the seriousness of the problem and the needs of the weavers, I request the Government of India that the State Spinning Mills working in Uttar Pradesh, specially the State Spinning Mill in Akbarpur in Faizabad district, may be directed to produce staple yarn urgently so that the problem of the weavers could be solved.

[*English*]

- (viii) Need for early Enactment of Comprehensive Bill to declare all those persons as SC/ST who satisfy the required conditions

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA** (Robertganj): It is of great concern that "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill" has not been enacted though it was introduced in both Houses of Parliament in 1967 after the recommendation of the Commission. Many a time, honourable members of Parliament inside and outside Parliament have suggested inclusion of some tribes and castes which have been left out in getting recognition. The Home Minister, time and again, has assured that he would bring forward a Bill for inclusion of these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but nothing has been done so far. It is understood that some States have not as yet sent their recommendations in this regard. The comprehensive Bill is therefore getting delayed. Now it has become imperative that those communities which are socially, economically backward and satisfy the norms which have been fixed for declaring them as scheduled castes or tribes should be immediately recognised as such so that at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan they may get the benefits of the development schemes, which are to be taken up for them.

I would urge upon the Home Minister to bring forward a comprehensive Bill in this very session of Parliament.

13.59 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 1985-86**

*Ministry of Home Affairs*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants--Demands

Nos 46 to 56 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those

cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

14.00 hrs.

*Demands for Grants, 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs  
submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

| No. of<br>Demand                | Name of Demand   | Amount of Demand for Grant<br>on account voted by the House<br>on 25th March, 1985 |              | Amount of Demand for Grant<br>submitted to the vote of<br>the House |                |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1                               | 2  | 3  | 4            | 5   | 6              |
| <b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b> |  |  |              |   |                |
|                                 |  | Revenue  | Capital      | Revenue   | Capital        |
| 46.                             | Ministry of Home Affairs                                       | 1,25,85,000  | ..           | 6,29,28,000   | ..             |
| 47.                             | Cabinet  | 1,23,54,000  | ..           | 6,17,71,000   | ..             |
| 48.                             | Police . . . . .   | 97,45,71,000   | 6,40,32,000  | 4,87,28,60,000  | 32,01,63,000   |
| 49.                             | Other Administrative and<br>Other Services                     | 46,65,97,000   | 6,99,91,000  | 2,33,29,85,000  | 34,99,59,000   |
| 50.                             | Rehabilitation . . . . .                                       | 25,30,56,000   | 1,29,33,000  | 1,26,52,84,000  | 6,46,66,000    |
| 51.                             | Other Expenditure of the Ministry<br>of Home Affairs . . . . . | 65,66,39,000   | 36,59,76,000 | 3,05,09,95,000  | 1,50,28,78,000 |
| 52.                             | Delhi . . . . .  | 67,67,51,000   | 45,82,19,000 | 3,38,37,58,000  | 2,29,10,99,000 |
| 53.                             | Chandigarh . . . . .   | 11,19,44,000   | 6,24,58,000  | 55,97,24,000  | 17,64,59,000   |
| 54.                             | Andaman and Nicobar Islands                                    | 10,63,06,000   | 6,18,60,000  | 53,15,34,000  | 30,93,02,000   |
| 55.                             | Dadra and Nagar Haveli   | 1,37,62,000  | 98,33,000    | 6,88,13,000   | 4,91,65,000    |
| 36.                             | Lakshadweep  | 3,14,81,000  | 55,52,000    | 15,74,05,000  | 2,77,59,000    |

**SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah):** The civilization of any country is measured by the law and order situation prevailing in the region. The administration should be such that it protects the weak against exploitation and gives equal opportunities to all sections in all walks of life. The great Sardar Patel, the first Home Minister of Independent India gave us a well-knit, disciplined, honest and hard working administration. The then Government's policies on national integration, secularism, communal harmony and satisfactory law and order situation made our country one of the most progressive regions in the whole world. In later years, the standards of administration in Home Affairs have hopelessly deteriorated, culminating in chaos, communal disharmony, election violence, mob fury and frenzied agitations leading to police firing and deaths, causing colossal damage to property, public and private. The police force as such has to induce confidence in the common man. As it is, they are drifting away from the public and are considered indifferent to public safety. Corruption is rampant and in many cases, the police are in league with the criminals. Only recently, in Bombay, two highly placed police officers, it is reported, met one Varadarajan, a noted gang leader and the conversation was taped by a reporter, who refused to identify himself for fear of his life. I can name the two officers, but I do not want to do it. They have since been suspended.

The capital city, itself, is a standing example of the inefficiency of the Police Department. Bank raids in broad day light, thefts, molestation of women, and criminal assaults on innocent people have become alarmingly frequent. How can we have confidence in the protectors of law, when they allowed a Prime Minister of a country and a great international leader to be assassinated by one of her own guards in her own residence? The Home Ministry and Intelligence Wing should hang their heads in shame for their inability to protect the life of our esteemed late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The aftermath of the

assassination resulting in the organised slaughter of one particular community, resulting in senseless slaughter of women, children and innocent citizens of that community in the capital city of Delhi is an indelible scar on the Home Ministry and its administration. And later on, no less a person than Shri Wali, Lt. Governor of Delhi said that there was pressures on the police not to act. I am sure, Sir, that you would have seen in the papers that no less a person than Shri Wali remarked that there was pressure on the police not to act. The Home Ministry will please their take note of this.

Extremist activities are on the increase in recent years. They are taking law in their own hands, which is resulting in many killings of innocent persons, politicians not to their liking, eminent men of letters and so on. The administration has failed miserably in checking this menace as is prevalent in Punjab, Assam and other parts of the country.

The problem of Punjab is the greatest challenge the country has faced since Independence. It is not only limited to Punjab, but it has implications all over the country. There is need to find a political solution, but the Prime Minister is trying to find an economic one. Some leaders in the ruling party unfortunately have made it more complicated by coming forth with proposals for the merger of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and this has added to the confusion and complications of the whole problem.

I am happy that the Prime Minister has taken the Opposition parties into confidence in solving these problems, at least now. It is unfortunate that the Punjab problem is being discussed in the absence of its representatives in the House. So, elections should held immediately, and people's representatives should be invited for discussions to find a solution as early as possible. Otherwise, it may endanger the concept of national integration; and the Sikh may

[Shri D.N. Reddy (~~Chandrapur~~)]

wonder whether he can live in India at all.

The agitation in Assam has been continuing since 1979. Representatives of AASU were invited for talks many times, but the Government could not find a solution. One of the main contentions of the agitators has been that the electoral rolls of 1979 were defective. The elections held in 1983 against the wishes of local people were an affront on the people's representatives, and it made matters worse. It was a fraud on the people's aspirations. Government should immediately settle the question of the validity of electoral rolls, and conduct elections in Assam. As it is, I may say that ours is a truncated Parliament, without the representatives of the two important States, viz. Punjab and Assam. We are discussing their problems in their absence. So, I repeat, since I want to stress it again, that this is a truncated Parliament, where the two States are not represented.

Coming to the Sri Lanka problem, it has been discussed quite often, but a solution is still missing. In the meantime, many of our countrymen are either massacred or driven out of the country. While mounted attacks on the innocent Tamils are on the increase, the callous indifference of the Government is causing grave anxiety in the whole country.

The Centre-State relations have to be improved. The Centre has gradually usurped the powers of all the States, even in small matters of welfare programmes benefiting the poor and the down-trodden. In matters concerning finance, price fixation of agricultural produce, procurement and allotment of foodgrains and other essential commodities, the States are not given a free hand. The States should have more powers regarding the above matters, and the Centre should loosen its stranglehold on the States.

It is unfair on the part of the Prime Minister or the Ministers visiting the States to make political speeches criticizing the States even on well-meant welfare schemes. Some Union Ministers visiting the States do not have the elementary courtesy of informing the Members of Parliament about their programmes, or inviting them to their public functions.

The institution of Governors is misused, to dethrone constitutionally-formed Governments — as happened recently in Andhra Pradesh and Kashmir. The powers of Governors should be clearly defined, and the issue settled only on the floor of the House.

You know what happened in Andhra very recently. The Governor was recalled, and the dismissed Government was re-installed, thus agreeing that it was a grave error on the part of the Governor. This should not be repeated under any circumstances. The very post of Governor, in our opinion, is absolutely unnecessary, and is ornamental. Often, it is used by the Centre either to dethrone the Governments or misuse him in some other way.

Election violence has been frighteningly on the increase resulting in many deaths and malpractices like booth capturing, kidnapping of candidates etc. The police force was either inadequate or ineffective. Home guards should not be posted for election duty as they have absolutely no interest to protect the public. Electoral reforms should be introduced as early as possible to curb the malpractices. Otherwise, democracy itself may be in danger.

Now that elections are over and calm atmosphere is prevailing, I plead that there should be an atmosphere of co-operation and cordiality and not of confrontation in every walk of life concerning public.

Lastly, Sir, a ward about recruitment to high posts. The U.P.S.C. is the highest recruitment board at the

Centre level and the P.S.C. in the States. I have had the privilege of serving the P.S.C. in my home State first as a member and later Chairman-in-charge for four years. Great care should be taken for the appointment of a person to this august body. They must be experts. People in different fields of activities with integrity and character of high order should be chosen and preference be given in the field of education, agriculture, rural welfare, army etc. Age limit for retirement is fixed as per the Constitution. But there should be an age limit for recruitment also because it requires a very matured and experienced mind to judge a candidate's personality and merit. As it is, in some States, even persons below 50, even 45 are recruited as members of this august body. There should be a rule in the Constitution that persons below a certain age level should not be appointed as there is a rule for the age limit when a person should retire; and having appointed persons of high integrity and character in these bodies, the government should have full confidence in them! and any decision taken by them should be accepted by the government unconditionally. As it is, many things that have been going on in various governments even at the Centre, whenever it does not suit them, they say, we do not agree with the P.S.C. or U.P.S.C; and then a report is laid before the Assembly or Parliament some two years later, as was done just a few days back, that we lose all interest in it. They give reasons why the government has not accepted the decision much later. So, the question does not arise at all whether the Parliament or the Assembly can judge it. So, the Constitution itself must have a condition that once they are recruited, the decision given by the Commission must be binding on the government. There may have been many cases where under disciplinary proceedings the Commission has taken a decision and given bad remarks against certain officials, the government cleverly ignored them and gave promotion. There have been many cases like that; and it does not aid to good administra-

tion in the States or in the country.

Coming to ad hoc appointments, they go on for years together and then the Commission is approached that the appointment should be approved. It is very bad in principle and they should not be allowed to continue them beyond a certain level.

Recruitment to the Police and Army should be done with great care. A Commission may be appointed and police reforms be implemented. Their service conditions are not at all encouraging, housing accommodation is poor, salary inadequate, service conditions are unsatisfactory. While expecting efficient service from them, these things should be looked into to improve their service conditions.

Espionage activity is alarmingly on the increase and very high officials are connected in these nefarious activities. Only recently the Prime Minister informed the House that certain highly placed officials are under cloud and suspended. Even Diplomats are not safe in the city of Delhi. Only recently the Embassy official of a friendly country was murdered and the culprits are yet to be caught. I would like to suggest that ex-Army officers should not be allowed to ask appointments in foreign countries. It has become a growing danger. Many of the espionage activities had taken place only because important highly placed Army officers secured jobs outside the country. In fact, an undertaking should be taken that they would not be given any position in any foreign country.

We must strive hard to take the country forward to the standards visualised by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and the architect of Modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru. And I would like the country to become one of the biggest, socialist and democratic countries in the world.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY  
(Hindupur): I beg to move:

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]  
[]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to resolve the Punjab tangle without further delay.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for early restoration of popular Government in Punjab.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for imaginative handling of the anti-reservation agitations.] (4)

"That the Demand under Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a common code to check inhuman and illegal treatment of arrested persons.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create confidence in the public about police.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impress upon States to bring efficiency in police force for tackling law and order problemr.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise police and crime investigation in Union territories.] (10)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head

Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-examine the reservation policy on an All-India basis.] (39)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are before the House. Now, Shri Brahma Dutt.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhawal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. The welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the protection of their rights is one of the main functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs and it is a matter of happiness that so far as the financial allocation made for the purpose from 1980 to date is concerned, it has been satisfactory and commendable. It is clear from the fact that out of a sum of Rs. 5967 crores allocated in 1979-80 for the State Plans, Rs. 250 crores were allocated for the Special Component Plan for Harijans. That came to 4 percent only. In 1984-85, out of an allocation of Rs. 18342 crores, Rs. 1001 crores were earmarked for the Special Component Plan. But the matter of the greatest happiness, for which the previous Government deserves kudos, is that the Special Central Assistance which was Rs. 5 crores in 1979-80 was increased to Rs. 140 crores in 1984-85.

In the States, corporations have been set up for the Scheduled Castes, and assistance to these corporations is given from here. The assistance for this purpose has been considerably increased between 1980 and 1985 for which we want to congratulate the Government. In 1978-79, this assistance was to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs, which has now been increased to Rs. 15 crores. It is a matter of happiness. But I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to three things. In all the programmes meant for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, 50 per cent of the

amount is given as grant. The loans are granted to them through banks or some other institutions and attempts are made to make them stand on their feet, but a lot of bungling taken place in such matters. In Uttar Pradesh, I noticed this thing at one place. In a village near Lucknow, ten persons were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12000 each. Out of this amount Rs. 6000 constituted the loan component and the remaining Rs. 6000 constituted the grant. The loan from the bank was sanctioned just to draw the grant from the State Government, but that was not given. The grant component was, however, drawn but that man did not get anything. Some amount out of that was pocketed by the employees and some by the bank employees. Anyhow, the matter was enquired into and action was taken but this aspect requires Government's attention. I would suggest that the nature of this grant should be changed. It would be better if instead of giving the grant in cash, the rate of interest is reduced and the period of the repayment of loan is extended.

The second point is that there was a plan to construct houses for the people belonging to these castes. So far as land is concerned, that is the responsibility of the State Governments. But in Uttar Pradesh, we had a different experience. We had been providing Rs. 2000 for the construction of a house in the plains and Rs. 3000 in the hill area to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, but we observed that the houses were not being constructed. The reason was that with the amount no house could be constructed. And the State Government was spending Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs annually on this account. Therefore, the present Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, and we sat together and prepared a new scheme that this amount should be increased to Rs. one crore, the loans should be taken through banks and the houses after construction is handed over to the Scheduled Caste people. 10,000 houses are being constructed this year under this scheme. Of

course, the State Government would be spending a lot, but the houses would be constructed for them. I would request the hon. Minister to conduct a study in this connection also.

Now, I would like to say something about the Scheduled Castes. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes are the Adivasis of India and the important thing is that the impact of the development on them should be such that they may join the main-stream. But they should not be uprooted from their land. I have seen in Mirzapur that when the Rihand dam was constructed there, the people living there were uprooted and when the second project was undertaken, they were again uprooted from there and they are being uprooted for the third time also. Forests are very important for them. Preservation of the forests and the wild life is important, but at the same time, it is also important that the people who are living almost like cattle should also be protected. Special schemes should be prepared for them and they should be associated with social forestry.

The constituency of Tehri-Garhwal, which I represent, starts from the Tibet border and ends at Dehradun. *Bhotias* live on the Tibet border and we know that they used to come down the hills to purchase salt, etc., and to sell wool and borax. That traditional trade of theirs has now come to an end but the problem has arisen as to what should they do now. Farming cannot be done there. In winter, they have to come down to the plains. In the plains, the forest people do not allow them to use their land for grazing their sheep. The Central Government should pay special attention towards them. I congratulate the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on the fact that he has allocated Rs. 9 crores for this purpose but unless some integrated scheme is prepared for them, their problem will not be solved. Arrangements would have to be made to provide them with sheep of good breed and for the marketing of their wool.

Besides, I want to say something



[Shri Brahma Dutt (Ferozpur)]

about *Gujars* also, who even today rear thousands of cows and specially buffaloes on the Jammu and Kashmir—Uttar Pradesh border. In winter, they come down to the plains and in summer they go back to the hills. They are being exploited. They do not get any place where to stay. They are driven away from every place. The Central Government and the State Government had jointly prepared a scheme for their resettlement but, surprisingly, that scheme was unimaginative. They were given land for growing fodder but were not allowed to sow wheat on it. We told the forest officials that wheat provides food for human beings and fodder for the cattle. What is the difficulty in allowing them to sow wheat? Such problems must be solved.

I would like to draw your attention towards one thing in particular. A large number of people have been engaged in forests under the *Tongia* System. When forests are fully developed, they are displaced from there. No alternative arrangements are made by the Government for their rehabilitation. We have got thousands of acres of farms in the Tarai region. It becomes difficult to impose any restriction on them. Hence, alternative arrangements should be made to rehabilitate them so that they may not have to face any difficulty.

Tharu and Boxa people in our area lead a life similar to what was led by the Negroes in America at one time. The rights of these people must be protected.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs towards an interesting thing. In my constituency, there are three districts—Uttarkashi, Tehri and Dehradun. Dehradun has two development blocks—Kalsi and Chakrata. Both these blocks have been declared as tribal areas. The most important feature of this area is that the polyandry system is prevalent there. Previously the slavery

system was also in vogue there. The people belonging to Kolti tribes are treated as cattle by their employers. This practice has been abolished to a great extent during the last 30 years, but the polyandry system is still prevalent there. That is why it has been declared as a tribal area. It has benefited the local people considerably, but certain facilities, like loans from banks, agricultural implements and equipment etc., which used to be provided to these people, have been grabbed by the influential people of the area and have never reached the people for whom they were intended. This practice must be stopped.

Across the Yamuna River, there are four development blocks of Mori, Jaunpur, Purola and Tharyud in Uttarkashi and Tehri Districts. The people belonging to the tribe which inhabit Kalsi and Chakrata live in these four blocks also. The Polyandry system is prevalent here also. They have been demanding for many years that this area should also be declared as a tribal area. The U.P. Government had made a request to the Central Government in this regard, but it was turned down in 1977. In 1984, again a request was made. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs towards the manner in which the Home Ministry deals with the case. I had written a letter on 11th February. Thereafter the people of that area sent me a memorandum which I forwarded to you. After that, I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on the 19th February requesting therein that the entire area may be declared as a tribal area, because in these four development blocks of Uttarkashi and Tehri, the same traditions are prevalent as are in Kalsi and Chakrata blocks of Dehradun. The economic and social conditions of both the areas are similar. It has become a big political issue there that the people living across the River Yamuna are getting all sorts of facilities whereas those living on this side of the River are deprived of them. They had placed their problems before the then

Prime Minister also and she had given them a patient hearing. I have received letters both from the hon. Minister and from the Home Minister. The hon. Prime Minister has replied that it is being examined. I offer my thanks to him. But it is a matter of surprise that the replies to two similar letters addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs are different. One says that it is not possible because the percentage of the tribal people is quite small. It has been mentioned in the letter that in Uttar Kashi, out of a population of 190948, 1817 people belong to scheduled tribes and, in Tehri, out of a population of 497710, 68 people belong to scheduled tribes and therefore, it is not proper to declare it as tribal area. I became a little disappointed. That was what was said in the letter of 12th March. But the letter of 21st March brought fresh hope. It was said in it that other States were being consulted in this regard and the comments of some of the State Governments were still awaited. I am grateful for all this. It has become a controversial issue that people living on this side of the River get some facilities whereas the people living on the other side do not get, although the polyandry system is prevalent in both the areas. There should not be any discrimination in this matter. Social structure is the same in both the areas. We are also committed in this respect. The U.P. Government has also pleaded in their favour. I request you to do the needful. Today, an hon. Member has also drawn your attention towards this matter.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANA : What is the discrimination that is being shown? We do not know that.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The discrimination is that on both the banks of the Yamuna, similar type of tribes—Jaurani and Rawalta—live. Both are polyandric. Economically and in social structure they are the same, but on the right bank of the Yamuna they have been declared as Scheduled Tribes while

on the left Bank they have not been to declared. That is the discrimination.

[Translation]

Sir, these are the issues. There are certain programmes for these people and we are spending huge amount of funds on them, as a result of which there have been quantitative changes after 1980, but there is need to bring about qualitative changes also.

The Member who spoke before me, made a reference to the law and order situation, violence during elections, and the Punjab Problems also. All these three problems are social problems which should be solved by rising above party politics. We shall have to sit together to find out a solution to all the problems, whether it is the law and order problem or the problem of violence during elections or the Punjab problem. It is not a question of any political party. We should strive for a national consensus therefore. I would even say that there should be a code of conduct for political parties because although we all talk of peace and of solving the problem yet we make the problem more complicated by our conduct and deeds. Hence, a code of conduct for political parties is a must.

In the end, I would like to say a few words in regard to Centre-State relations. In this respect, a lot has been said here and outside also. We fix certain national objectives and all our schemes are prepared to achieve those objectives. Nobody has the right to utilize the funds for any purposes other than those for which they allocated. Everybody has to strive for achieving the national objectives. The national are fixed by all of us collectively. It is, therefore, necessary that no State should utilize the funds for any purposes other than those for which they are allocated. They should not have the right to divert them. There should be consensus in this respect.

With these words, I congratulate the Government for all the welfare activities

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

and the steps taken by them.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants presented here in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to congratulate the Home Minister for improving the law and order situation considerably.

I would like to submit that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, our Government had resolved to lift five hundred families above the poverty line in each block every year. But this House is not aware of whether any progress has been made in this regard. It is not known whether Government or the Home Ministry has received any report in regard to poverty. (Interruptions) I understand that the Ministry of Home Affairs is mainly responsible for monitoring the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Sixth Five Year Plan is nearing completion and we are about to launch upon the Seventh to Five Year Plan. Hence, I would like to know from the Home Minister how far we have been successful in achieving the target fixed for lifting the people above the poverty line in each block. Only false claims are being made that so many people have been lifted above the poverty line. But actually no significant progress has been made in this regard. Last year, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha had asked a question of the Minister of Planning had stated in his reply that fifteen million people had been lifted above the poverty line but he could not give the State-wise break-up. I would like to have this information as it is an important question and you were the Planning Minister when this Plan was drafted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that today the Opposition is creating an atmosphere against the reservation policy in the country. It is very shameful on their part. Shri Lal Krishan Advani had said in Rajya Sabha or at a public meeting

that there should be national consensus on reservation policy. Shri Chandra Shekhar, President of the Janata Party, had also demanded a national consensus on reservation. It is a very shameful thing. Bapuji, Dr. Ambedkar, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Rajendra Babu and our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, had laid down the principle that reservation policy had been enshrined in the Constitution and it could not be made a subject for discussion or consensus. Today efforts are being made to create an atmosphere which may lead to disorder. They also want to mobilise public opinion. Outwardly, they say that they are well-wishers of the Harijans, the Adivasis and the poor. In India, no political party or leader can be the well-wisher of the Harijans and the Adivasis except only the Nehru family and the Congress Party. Nobody else can be their well wisher. We want to thank our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who had announced in this House that the reservation policy was enshrined into the Constitution and it could not be made an issue for discussion or national consensus. It is the clearcut policy of our Government. The hon. Home Minister is responsible for implementing the reservation policy and he should monitor the reservation in all the departments and public undertakings so as to ensure implementation of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections. Our Constitution has guaranteed 25 per cent of posts in all categories for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But when you write to the Department, you would come to know that the reservation policy is being violated every where, whether by officers or through other methods. Not only this, you have allowed the officers to use an expression that suitable candidates are not available. What can be the definition of "suitable candidate"? Do the Harijans and the tribals not possess suitability for the post of even a peon after 37 years' of independence? This is simply putting forward excuses. You can see that the reservation quota is not being filled up in Medical and Engineering services and

in I.A.S. and I.P.S. The Harijans and the tribals have, of course, been found suitable for the reserved quota in class III and class IV posts. To say that suitable candidates are not available and hence the posts be deserved is a question which has to be considered by the Government of India. That is why I want to ask how it is Harijans have not been made suitable for the posts of poens and clerks even after 37 years of independence? Even though the Potential has developed among them. Why do your officers say so? You should take a decision to provide a column in the confidential Reports of officers to indicate whether appointment as per the reserved quota have been made by them or not. If appointments have not been made according to the quota, an entry should be made in their confidential Reports to that effect. It is a national issue. It should be taken in that spirit only. We always talk of establishing a socialistic pattern of society. 99 per cent of the Harijans in the country are poor. Has the educational system been developed only for one per cent of the people. If you cannot improve their condition, you cannot be successful in achieving the target of building a new India. During the Seventh Lok Sabha, I had moved a Private Member's Resolution on 28th August 1982 in which I had urged the Government to provide for job guarantee under the right to reservation. The graduates and post-graduates in villages are today working as labourers. When an educated Harijan youth goes to work as a labourer along with his father, the other Harijan students think that if is no use getting education or pursuing studies when an educated youth has to work as agricultural labourer along with his father. This feeling is, therefore, causing erosion of education among the Harijans. All the unemployed Harijan youths having qualifications from seventh class to M.A. should be given jobs within a period of two years. You had said that land would be given to the tillers and land would be allotted to the poor. It was also said that ownership papers regarding the land would be given to them. I think this law has been inforce

for the last ten years and some land was distributed according to that law. But there are certain reactionary forces in the villages who again took possession of that land or have not allowed the Harijans to take possession of the land. A letter should be written to the State Governments for making physical verification about the actual possession of the land distributed among the Scheduled Castes the Scheduled Tribes and the poor. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important question and I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister, through you, that he should get this matter physically verified through State Governments and the Central Government should themselves monitor this work.

Our Government are implementing the 20-Point Programme for the up lift of the poor and, as a result, an era of awakening has drawned throughout the country and the Harijans throughout the country are coming forward to their rights. In my view, all this has been possible due to the leadership provided by Shri Rajiv Ji. You have implemented the Minimum Wages Act, initiated the programme for distribution of land and started other programmes and that is the reason why people are coming forward to secure their rights. But the situation in the rural areas has not improved to the extent it has improved in other areas. The Harijans even today have to suffer all roits of humiliation at the hands of the landlords in the villages. They are sandwiched between the landlord and the police and have become victims of the feudal system. If they make a demand for minimum wages or for land, they have to face the atrocities of the landlords and the police. The Police kill them by Calling them extremists. I would like to give an example to you in this connection.

In my State of Bihar, twelve Harijans were shot dead at Kaithi in district Aurangabad. 32 houses of their were burnt to ashes. Later on, when the Police forced open the door, a naxalite fired a shot killing a constable on the spot. The other constables were frighter

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

ned and the retreated. They collected armed landlords from nearby villages. Extra police re-inforcement with sophisticated weapons was called and the police supplied rifles and guns as also ammunition to the landlords. The landlords, collected and shouted the slogan of "Bajrang Bali Ki Jai". The landlords brought kerosene and the Police took out-petrol from their jeeps and their houses were set on fire. In this way not only many persons were roasted alive, but their property was also looted, otherwise also, they do not have much property, but it is a serious matter that these persons are suffering so much of atrocities in the villages. Such incidents are happening in every village. In my view those of incidents are taking place because of the feeling of awakening among them under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Ji and they are coming forward to demand their rights. They are neither Naxalites nor extremists, they are rather coming forward to demand their rights. They are facing of the bullets of the landlord and the police and are being crushed under the feudal system. I would request that there should be a judicial enquiry into all such cases. The committee on the welfare of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this House should reamine the factual position in this regard. The actual position has not been brought to the notice of Government and as a result, the people living in the villages are facing difficulties.

I would also like to submit that wherever Government pay due attention, these people get jobs according to the reserved quota, but the reservation policy has not been implemented in the Public undertakings. In the Private Sector, new individuals are being set up by industrial houses like the Tatas, Birlas and other big houses, but in those industries the policy of the Government regarding the reservation of jobs for the Harijans and the Adivasis is not being implemented. I would request Government to take steps to ensure that the policy of reservation is implemented

in the industries set up in the private sector also.

I would also like to submit that in the newspapers sometimes it is said on behalf of Delhi University that the reservation quota has been reduced a little and sometimes it is reported about Ahmedabad University that the number of nominated boys in the Medical Colleges and the Engineering Colleges has been curtailed. I would like to request that we should adopt and implement a uniform policy in this regard. I think it is a poison which, if not checked, would infact the entire society. When the society becomes weak, the integrity and the unity of the country cannot be presrbed. I would like to submit that it is a very delicate issue which should be settled very amicably. The Opposition parties are trying to intensify the agitation and the fear of anti-reservation is being put in the minds of the people so that people may oppose it. We would also like to tell them that outside the House they also support the Harijans and the Adivasis, but inside the House, whether he is Shri L.K. Advani, Prof. Madhu Dandavate or Shri Chandra Shekhar, they are different persons and they support the cause of the landlords. They also say that they would form a Socialist Party and would implemented socialistic measures, I would like to say that it is hypocrisy.

In India it is only Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Party which can remove poverty, preserve the integrity of the country and establish an egalitarian society. The, opposition parties are shedding crocodile tears, but we want to bring about socialism in the real sense. There is a difference between the Congress Party and other parties. Telugu Desam is a regional party and nobody knows what its future would be. Political parties are formed in the name of religion and language overnight. I am not against regionalism, but I am apprehensive whether naxalism may not grow in the name of regionalism. Such a fear is growing. I would like to submit that political parties in the

States are formed on the basis of religion, castes and languages. There should be a ban on such parties. These parties call themselves secular, but I would urge that such parties should be banned, even if it be Telugu Desam Party. I would not mind it. The people of India have given you a great chance, but they would not give you chances time and again.

I would like to submit that implementation of socialistic measures in the responsibility of the State Governments and they should take such measures, but you should monitor their programmes.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

\*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I will like to place my views and the views of my party on the law and order situation, put forth by the Ministry of Home Affairs, while speaking on the demands of that Ministry.

The extremists activities in the country are on the increase. Although in the report of the Ministry an effort has been made to project that the extremists activities are on the decline. Some figures of murders, attacks, arson etc. have been given to support that claim. The Government has claimed that the activities of extremists are declining. But in reality what do we find? The picture is just the reverse. There are many incidents of the violent activities of the extremists all over the country which have not come to the notice of the Government. We think that the rise of the extremists and the extremist activities are mainly due to the failure of the policies and actions of the Congress Government over the past 37 years. Our country is a multi-lingual country. People speaking different languages live side by side. All the languages do not have equal opportunities for development. Out of the multi-farious languages spoken in the country,

only 14 languages have been included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution, and some effort is being made to develop them. All effort is centred on Hindi. We agree that more funds need to be allocated for the development of Hindi since it is Indians national language. But proportionate funds must be allocated and steps should be taken for the development of the other languages also included in the 8th schedule. This unfortunately is not being done. As a result of this a disparity is developing and dissatisfaction is generating in the minds of the people speaking other languages. Side by side we also find that economic disparity and social disparity is also prevailing amongst different communities and people living in different areas and different States in the country.

Take for example, the people living in the North-Eastern region of the country. The Centre has taken over the responsibility for the development of this region and the North-Eastern Council has been formed for that purpose. That is very good. There are seven States under the North-Eastern Council which are mostly centrally administered areas. Three State have State assemblies. For the main developmental schemes of this region under the 6th Plan, an allocation of Rs. 340 00 crores has been made, and you estimate that an expenditure of Rs. 391.43 crores may be finally incurred. But if you make a comparative study of the amount allocated for other States of the country on the basis of population and area, you will find that the amount allocated for the North-Eastern region is proportionately much less of course we admit that this region is industrially backward, there are practically no industries and the infra-structure needed for other developmental works and the establishment of industries is also not there. That may be one reason for this low allocation. But we have other prospects which need to be exploited and developed. For example there is possibility of finding gas and petroleum here. But the

\*The speech was originally delivered in Bengal.

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people of this region do not have the capacity either to explore and extract that or to utilise that. This responsibility has to be borne by the Centre. But the Centre is not coming forward to help in the necessary and desired manner. Therefore economic disparity and social disparity remains among the people living in different regions of the country. We believe that this economic disparity is at the root of the various types of extremist activities which are raising head in different States of the country, as a protest against this disparity. You say many things and promise to do many things. But has the benefits filtered down to those people for whom it is meant? You have promised to do many things for Punjab. Punjab is a full fledged State. But even today if you ask where is their capital, they have to say that it is not in their State, but at Chandigarh. Now, Chandigarh is a union territory administered by the Centre. Haryana has also to say that their capital is at Chandigarh. This is one of the reasons of discontent in Punjab. Some people taking advantage of this situation and with the help of some foreign powers are trying to foment trouble in Punjab. As a result of this trouble and disturbances, the unity and integrity of the whole country is at stake. Holding the country together is becoming difficult. Our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had during her life time, assured this House on several occasions that separate capitals for Punjab and Haryana will be provided. You assure that you will do it. But you are not doing it. You have not done it yet and there is no knowing when you will do it either. I do not believe that you will be able to do it ever within the time you remain in power. There are the reasons that are giving strength to the extremist movement.

Sir, the extremist movement first started in our country in Nagaland. The people there do not want to live with India, they do not consider themselves

as Indians. Why is it so? This is because you are not taking up the necessary developmental works there. They cannot believe that as Indians they too have a right to live and develop and progress. They are not getting any opportunities for development. They feel discriminated against, and there is unrest all over. Now to suppress them, you have sent the 'Assam Rifles' and other central police forces and para-military forces. Emergency and military rule has been imposed there. But in spite of all that the situation continues to remain far from normal and violent incidents are taking place every day. In Mizoram, in Manipur, the same problem is raising its head and it has appeared in my State also, Sir, Bangladesh is just adjoining the borders of my State. Those who are indulging in extremist activities in my State today are getting shelter and training in Bangladesh. From there they are crossing the border into my State and attacking the people.

A joint study team under the Chairmanship of Mr. Tomar has submitted a report recommending that two battalions of Assam Rifles should be sent to Tripura to encounter the Tripura National Volunteers' extremists activities. The recommendations has not been implemented. I think Assam Rifles will be suitable force to encounter these extremists forces, as they have adequate experience to work in the hilly terrain. Sir, Tripura is such a State where the Tribals were in a majority at one time. After the partition of our country, a large number of people came over and settled in Tripura. As a result of this mass influx, the Tribals were reduced to a minority. This generated a mistrust and apprehension among the Tribals that if the Congress Government continued to remain in power, the very existence of the Tribals will be threatened. Therefore the people of that area has organised many agitations under the leadership of the leftist parties, demanding autonomy rights for the tribal people. When the Janata Government came to power at the Centre, concessions were

given by forming the district councils there under the 7th schedule of the Constitution. We are glad that during the life time of Smt. Gandhi, the Congress Government had agreed to amend the Constitution, and to extend the benefits of the sixth schedule to Tripura. That legislation has been enacted and from today, the 1st of April, 1985, the same is going to take effect there. We are glad that a right has been conceded to the people of Tripura. This will help them to become united and to move towards progress in the association of the left parties and the CPM. The Bengalis the hill tribes will all work together for their development.

But the tribals living in other parts of the country, in other tribal areas, are not getting these benefits as they are unable to raise a united struggle and hence they are denied these benefits. The condition of the tribals in other States of the country is very pitiable. For instance, what is the condition of the tribals in the union territory of the Andamans? There is no assembly even today. Practically no Government is functioning there. Whatever semblance of Government is there, it is only a Government of the bureaucrats. They are all in all, for good as well as bad. If that type of Government is good enough, then we do not need a Government here also. Let us all go away from this Parliament also and close it down. But we feel that a proper Government is necessary. If the people of Andamans demand a popular Government will you be able to give it? When will you give it to them? After how many years.

You do not know as yet, what is the number of people living there. No census has been undertaken. Even now people roam about naked in those parts. There are several islands where you do not even know who are living, whether they are men or monkeys. In your report you have stated that the 'Sentenelis' tribes have been contacted and you have got some response. They

are also human beings. You could arrange for somebody to go to the moon. But you failed to do anything for these citizens of our country. Due to these causes, the law and order situation is being affected in the country. There is strife between one man and another. There are problems in Assam, there are problems in Mizoram, there are problems practoca ; ; u everywhere. We want solution of these problems. We feel that the solution of these problems are not possible without political solutions: Your method is that if there some agitation somewhere you concede some demands, in another place you concede concessions and at some other place you send the military or other forces to suppress the agitators etc This is your method. In reply to agitation in Punjab you have established military rule there. You have passed orders that foreigners will not be permitted to that State. This how you want to combat the problems. As there is a need to send the military or other forces, side by side it is also necessary to educate people of that area and to explain things to them. The people of Punjab should be convinced and made to realise that this sort of destructive activities is not proper it will not solve any problems. If the people of all the States indulge this sort of activities then one day Bihar will be separated, U.P. will be separated, Tripura will be separated, Jammu Kashmir will be separated etc India will not be united and it will no longer be one country. The Government should take firm steps no doubt. But you are taking action only through the military and other forces and you are taking administrative steps. This will not do. There is a political organisation in Punjab. You got votes from there and did form a Government. Although the whole thing is suspended at present. Those members, MLAs etc. are allowed to do what they could have done as elected representatives of the people. You have to solve these problems through the political parties and their workers. The political organisations should be allowed to function normally. If our party was affected then we would have



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faced the challenge and contested our rights. You are working with an eye on the elections and power. You are not taking necessary steps. This way you will get nowhere near the solution of the problem. The people will have to be educated and taken in confidence.

You have formed the north-eastern council and a Committee of Ministers have been set up there. In that Committee of Ministers and Chief Ministers of the seven States concerned sit together and discuss the problems. They also make certain recommendations. Accordingly the Chief Ministers of Assam and Tripura had recommended that these States under the North Eastern Council should be allowed to explore and exploit the oil and gas that is lying underground in that region. I hope this opportunity will be given to that region.

Sir, we have the opportunity now to discuss the of rehabilitation also along with the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. There many Indians who were living abroad but have now come back to settle in India. Their rehabilitation is also cropping up as a problem. There are many such people who links with our ethnic groups and our language. Many such people who were living abroad in Bangladesh, Srilanka, Pakistan, and many other countries of the world are now compelled to come back to India. This is giving rise to rehabilitation problem for them. This problem is also not being tackled on right lines. You have said that you have arranged for the rehabilitation of so many people in West Bengal and in the Dandakarnya project. But the displaced persons have not been rehabilitated only in West Bengal, in some parts of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, or Bihar only. They are spread over at many other places in many other States. They are in Tripura, they are in Manipur, they are in Assam etc. But have you made financial allocations to all such States to look after

the rehabilitation problem properly and effectively. Had you done that this problem could have assumed present acute form. I will urge upon you to make adequate financial allocation to all these States to solve the rehabilitation problem. There are a large number of refugees in Calcutta. For their rehabilitation, for granting conferment rights to them, the West Bengal Government had taken certain decisions and sent them to the Central Government for approval. The West Bengal Chief Minister Comrade Jyoti Bosu has written to the Centre, he has written D.O. letters. In the report of the Ministry it has been stated that powers have been given to the State Government to implement these. But it is not only the Question of giving powers to the State Government, for rehabilitation.

A large number of conditions have been imposed alongwith one being that 99 years lease will be given, this cannot be altered. Like this thousands of other conditions have been prescribed by the Centre. The State Government has approached you again and again to waive those conditions. But you are withdrawing them. Just by saying 'give it', it cannot be given'. It has to be given free. It can be given only in the way suggested by the West Bengal Government. You were in power in West Bengal before 1977 except one or two years. Could you solve this Problem? You are perhaps thinking that because there is the left Front Government in West Bengal, this problem is not being solved. It is not so. You will not be able to solve it either. I am sure of it. You have set up the Sarkaria Commission in respect of Centre-State relations and you have given its effectiveness from July 1983. This is good we want the States to have more powers in many fields. The State should have more financial powers, more administrative powers etc. But I feel that the report has been delayed too much. The time has been extended by one year, even after that whether it will be completed

is doubtful. I have with me a copy of the questionair forwarded by the Sarkaria Commission. There are many good recommendations contained in it. But the final report must be expedited and the recommendations implemented quickly. So that the various State Governments will feel that they are really in power and are running a Government. Perhaps your thinking is that when there is Congress Government at the Centre and also a Congress Government in the States, the State Governments should be able to function with whatever they get from begging from the Centre.

But we feel that the Centre's rights are separate and the States' rights are separate. The States cannot function without the Centre and the Centre cannot function without the States. They are mutually dependent and complimentary to each other. The States have to be given administrative and economic freedom. Sir, many bills, resolutions etc. passed by the State legislatures are pending with the Centre for the President's approval. The Centre should clear them at the earliest. Some 250 such proposals were sent to the Centre upto December 1984. Only two of them have got the clearance from the Centre, as stated in the Ministry's report. The rest also should be cleared at the earliest. Either you clear them or you reject them. Take some positive decision. Do not leave them hanging or pending uncertainty.

I wanted to say something about the Adivasis and the Scheduled Tribes. But there is one other Speaker from our party, he will speak about the problems of the adivasis.

In the end I will say that great atrocities are being committed on the scheduled tribes and tribals to which I belong. Therefore wherever there are this class of people we will unite them and try to overthrow this Government. The problems of the downtrodden and neglected poor people can never be

solved so long as the present Government is in power at the Centre. We want to unite all the poor people so that they can overthrow the present Government and form a Government of the poor people. Then only the various problems of the poor will be solved. Through you I give a call to all the poor people of the country to unite and come forward for this purpose. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :** Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Ministry deals with law and order problems in the country; and while doing so, it has to keep a very big force for handling the problems. The para military section is the most important section and is necessary to strengthen the same at this critical juncture to safeguard the security and integrity of our country, more so when some forces are raising their ugly heads inside and outside the country to destroy our integrity and security.

We know the conditions in our neighbouring States like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma and China. I need not emphasise that India got independence with some other countries at a particular point of time and while democracy is not there, democracy is here and here alone. Why is it so because here the Congress Government has been there for a long time and because Congress Party and Government could deliver the goods to the people. In the recent Lok Sabha elections, massive mandate had been given by the people of India to Congress (I) Party through the ballot box having immense faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and they continue to have the same faith.

The Home Affairs Ministry is deeply concerned about the welfare of SC&ST. In that connection, there are schemes and sub-plans. In spite of this, some States raise slogans saying that the Government

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of India is giving a step-motherly treatment to them. That is a political slogan for political ends. The plan amount is given to different States for their development. If they divert that amount towards non-plan and do not spend it for improving the socio-economic conditions of the SC&ST and poor people, then there is no use raising the slogan that the Centre is showing a step-motherly treatment towards the States. If the States do not spend that amount for the persons for whom it is meant, then it is not the fault of the Centre and those states are to be blamed.

The economic conditions of the minorities are also improving and the communal harmony is maintained in the country. India is vast country and with growth of population is but natural. There will be some incidents here and there, it does not mean that there is no law and order in the country. Even in a small village where a single community lives, there also some trouble sometimes comes up. When compared to the previous Janata Party rule, certainly there is communal harmony now.

About rehabilitation, we are facing a great problem. India is facing since long the problem of rehabilitating displaced persons, refugees and migrants. Now also we are facing the problem of rehabilitation because of the affairs in Sri Lanka. The Home Department is meeting the problems squarely. Similarly, if we take the labour situation, violent incidents owing to labour problems are on the decline. During the pre-poll period the incidence of crime had also declined and of course, there were some cases of booth capturing during the election, but that was not of that magnitude to be highlighted as has been done by some persons.

One thing I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister through you, Sir. In the British days, officers to the Indian Police Service were recruited from our country also. But they were

given proper training to suit their administration. Now, after getting a Master's Degree and selected by the UPSC one can become IPS officer, only after eleven and a half month's training. Then, barring a few months training in some police Station, he is put in charge of a district. And, our experience is that he has no practical training worth the name before he becomes an Additional Superintendent of police or Superintendent of police. So, necessarily, it is suggested that he must work as a Sub-Inspector of police in some Thana for a minimum period of one year. He must know how investigation of cases are done, how a case diary is written, etc. He must be subjected to cross-examination in a court of law so that when he becomes a higher official he can supervise the work of sub-Inspector better.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Is not the training being given now ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : That is not sufficient. It is only for a few months. So, permit me to repeat that a minimum or one year's training should be given as a Sub-Inspector in a police. Also, the attitude of the Police towards the public must be changed. In the British regime he was trained to assist to rule, as an agent of a foreign Government. Now they have to serve the people more so of the weaker section. If Adivasis, or Harijans or poor people go to a police Station to lodge any First Information Report they ought to be helped, and a copy of the FIR has to be given to them also as envisaged in Cr. P.C. It is rarely done now. Offences of small magnitude magnified. You know Sir that an offence under Section 379, I.P.C. for theft can be manipulated into dacoity under Section 395 I.P.C. till he gets bail and an innocent person may be kept in Jail and an accused can be acquitted only in a Sessions court. That is why I once again stress about proper training to be given to sub-inspectors and more so to IPS officers who are at the helm of affairs and who become Inspector-General of Police one day administrator justice. Otherwise, the common man is bound to suffer. Similarly, the persons

who conduct prosecutions in courts like Public prosecutor, Additional public prosecutor, Assistant public prosecutor, are to be chosen from the bar from the efficient advocates having long practice and the incentive should be given to them. If an Asstt. Public Prosecutor Additional Public Prosecutor discharges his duties fairly, why not appoint him as D. S. P. to give job satisfaction.

Police administration, is to necessarily coordinate with civil administration. The Police take action when order is given by the Magistrate as required. At some places least interference of not resorting to firing or lathicharge can as well solve the problem. So, it is on the attitude and judgement of the police and Magistrate how best law and order can be maintained depends. At times for the mistake of a Sub-Inspector or a Constable things go wrong and unnecessarily the Government is blamed. To avoid that, a scientific approach is necessary. There is an indication in the Report that some measures are being taken to make the investigation scientific. But the measures should be taken in all the States right earnestly. Instances are not rare when the investigation goes on for months and months together. Case diary is not written. Because of these technical defects, even a culprit is acquitted in Court. Unless the Police Officer is conscious of these facts, merely registering a case spending time and energy on investigation will be of no use. So the promotion of a Sub Inspector as a Circle Inspector or D. S. P. should depend upon how he is performing his duty by investigation supervision and getting the cases proved in the court.

This Department deals with rehabilitation and has been well. Here I will only states one instance pertaining to Orissa. There is Potteru Irrigation Project which was approved in 1975. In 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 14.81 crores were earmarked for that project. Now, that amount has gone upto Rs. 58.41 crores. And it will not be complete in this year also. It will spill over to next year when prices will

go up and it will continue to remain incomplete for years. My point is that when a project scheme is prepared and the scheme is going to be implemented, it should be done with in a particular period. The resources must be found. Otherwise, starting many projects and allocating small amounts will not solve the problem and we will at a loss know when they will be completed.

About jail administration, steps are taken to improve the jail administration by providing better food for the prisoners, better clothing and hygienic conditions etc. Here I want to submit that the punishment should be reformatory and not deterrent. While the juvenil offenders and women are in prison, special attention should be given. The prisoners should be taught, how best can they earn their livelihood after they are discharged from imprisonment. It cannot be said once a criminal is always a criminal. For one reason or the other one might have committed a crime, but if proper education be given to him inside the Jail and he is trained in such a manner after his release from the Jail, he can lead a noble life.

I want to submit basent the pensions to the freedom fighters. From the Report it is seen that about 1, 11, 000 and odd applications for pension are still pending disposal for long time though government attitude is very very sympathetic. This requires immediate attention.

Another point to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister is about the 7.5 per cent Scheduled Tribes population in the country, Priority should be given to improve their socio-economic conditions.

Lastly, Sir, as I have said, I am not going to say much about Punjab and Assam because the problems have been widely discussed and we are hoping for the better. But one thing I would like to say is that though the seeds of trouble

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were sown during the Janata regime. It is a national problem. So, let us not blame anybody. It is the duty of every political party to see that the security and integrity of India are maintained, the extremists are rooted out and India marches forward.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA** (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is a fact that our country has faced a variety of complex problems during the last three to four years and the way our Home Ministry tried to grapple with them and the wisdom shown by our Prime Minister was unparalleled. This is why our country has continued its march forward on the road to progress in spite of many unforeseen crises.

As you, Sir, were saying, the problems of Punjab and Assam have been debated a number of times in this House, so, I do not want to go into the details thereof but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister some basic issues. Normally, law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments and only in the case of Union Territories it is the responsibility of the Home Ministry. Besides, there are some Central Forces in our country, such as, the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police or the Forces engaged in security work in Industrial Undertakings, etc. Except these Forces, the Central Government have no other means to take any direct action at any places. When the Members of the Opposition accuse the Union Home Ministry in the House on petty things, issues concerning the States are raised here, then it appears or we assume that the enforcement of the law and order throughout the country is the responsibility of the Home Ministry, whereas, in fact, it is not so. At the same time, when it comes to the allocation of funds to the State or giving

more powers to them, accusations are made that the Central Government do not provide or do not intend to provide funds. On the other hand, when it comes to the question of the law and order, which is the direct.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*] responsibility of the States, my friends in the Opposition talk in a different tone. Sir, the phrase 'Unity in University' fits well on our country. Therefore, so far as the question of joint responsibility is concerned, I think, it should totally be the domain of the Central Government. When communal or other riots take place on different occasions, the State Governments certainly look to the Central Government. In the event of breakdown of law and order anywhere, the people also accuse the Central Government. When law and order breaks down at any place, the Central Government have to come forward to tackle it. Why should this subject then not rest with the Central Government? For this purpose, the Sarkaria Commission has been set up which will submit its recommendations with regard to Centre-State relations. I would like to say that this question should be referred to that commission. If we are to preserve the unity and integrity of the country, this power must vest with the Central Government.

We have seen it on numerous occasions, that when the situation took a turn for the worse, whether it be communal riots or some other riots, the Central Government had to intervene. The tact with which the Home Ministry have taken charge under complex circumstances, has been such that there has been a gradual decline in crime, and industrial unrest has also gradually declined. There has been a decline even in the student movements witnessed during the recent years. Although all this is the concern of the State Governments, yet the Central Government do keep a constant watch on such things. The State Governments which abide by

the directives of the Central Government certainly find improvement.

When we talk about law and order, it concerns the police. Today, the system of primary given to the police forces needs changes. Today, even after 37 years of independence, a large section of policemen have mentally not attuned themselves to the fact that the country has become independent. Therefore, a radical change in their training should be brought about. The training should be imparted by the centre.

So far as the question of recruitment is concerned, it is high time that an organisation comprising people belonging to all castes and religions is formed, without any discrimination. The Central Government were also of the view that in the event of communal riots taking place in any part of the country, the police force etc. deputed the centre to restore peace should have representation from all sections.

The main task of the police force is to maintain law and order, detect thefts and to evolve a suitable course of investigation to check crimes in future.

In Delhi Administration, the people are of the view that crimes cannot take place if the police so desire. This is true. If the police in the country is determined to check crimes, then crimes cannot take place.

The moment one alights from a train at the Delhi Railway Station, one is confronted with the deterioration that has come about in the Police Services. A policeman is on duty at the taxi stand, but I seldom had the opportunity to get a taxi as per its turn. What is his duty? The Aandard of the police in the capital of the country is exposed to the common man, the moment he gets down at the railway station. Who will improve it?

I returned to the capital just today. You will be surprised to know that it

took 20 minutes for a policeman to get me a taxi. One taxi driver said that his tyre was punctured, another said that it was not his turn. Thus they form a clique. At the out set, I would like to tell the Home Ministry that if they could set right the police arrangement at both the Railway Stations of Delhi, I would concede that the situation is improving.

The bank decoities being committed in Delhi should also be checked. We do not have any answer as to why crimes are taking place in the capital. The Central Government command all powers and only when they improve the situation here, can we tell the State Governments that if they do not improve law and order situation in their states it is their fault.

So far as the question of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, I would like to say that you have allocated only 6 per cent of the funds in the Sixth Five Year Plan for them. You can reduce to prove extent allocation to the central sector. You have allocated 39% to the states, but there should be orders to the effect that the allocations made for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should exclusively be spent on them and these allocations should not be slashed.

Sir, the programmes chalked out by you for the upliftment of the weaker sections are all welcome steps, but so far as implementation at the state is concerned, so far as programmes for lifting them above the poverty line are concerned, the Home Ministry should set up an Evaluation Committee which should see whether the funds allocated for these programmes are being actually spent on them or not. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the assistance provided under the special component plan, such as allotment of a shop to a Harijan, was shown in government records as a Harijam having been lifted above the poverty line, irrespective of the fact that the shop was closed and the assistance did not actually

[Shri Ram Piyare Panika]

reach him? Therefore, I want that you should set up an Evaluation Committee to see that the funds meant for such programmes are not diverted elsewhere. If you go to the country side, you will find that no work has been done as per the targets, your intention is good, but the states have made such a means of it that the funds are not being put to proper use. Therefore, I demand that instead of the Planning Ministry, the Home Ministry should set up a separate cell of their own for monitoring the programmes of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had brought an amendment Bill for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in 1968, but it is a matter of sorrow that it could not be passed till today due to of various reasons.

We have raised this issue many times here and some members raised it even outside the House also and the hon. Home Minister gave us assurances time and again that they would bring it forward in the next session. I, therefore, demand that a Comprehensive Bill may be introduced in this session so bring about uniformity in the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes that exist in different states, so that at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan we may be able to develop them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other hon. Members also interested in level taking part in the debate. So we must accommodate other hon. Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PIYARE PANIKA: Mr.

Deputy speaker Sir, you are giving me very little time. The regional imbalance in the matter of development should be removed. You will have to look into it. I had gone to Chhatisgarh and Shri Chandrakar who is sitting here would bear me out that there are still some caste in that area which have been declared as Scheduled tribes in one district but not even as backward in another district. Similarly, there are the Panika caste and the Mullah caste which are known by different names and at some places they are treated as Scheduled Castes while in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal they are not. Likewise, there is Bihar caste which is a tribe but in Uttar Pradesh it is not treated as a tribe. Therefore, it is necessary to bring about uniformity in this matter. The matter would not be solved till you bring about uniformity as it would result in inequality among the Harijains. We have various Sub-Castes in different communities. I would request you to pay attention to the suggestions made by the commission and members of parliament and give an assurance in this regard in the House during the current session.

With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulabani): Mr. Chiraman, Sir I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. While speaking on the demands I would like to deal with some national issues. It is a matter of great regret that the elections for Assemblies and Lok Sabha could not take place in Assam and Punjab on schedule. The House is aware of the reasons which led to the postponement of elections in those States. I am glad that our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been making all possible efforts for the solution of Punjab and Assam problems. He has initiated right steps at the appropriate time and because of his sincere efforts normalcy can be brought back in those States. I request the hon. Members of the Opposition to extend their kind cooperation to Prime Minister's

\*The Speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

efforts for an early solution of Assam and Punjab problems. If everything goes well I hope that there will be peaceful atmosphere prevailing in those perturbed States. I request the Government of India to find ways and means to hold elections in those two States as early as possible.

Coming to the Mizo problem, it is really very good that the Mizo Leader Shri Lal Denga has come forward for a peaceful settlement of the problem. According to the press reports Shri Laldenga has called upon our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Home Minister Shri Chavan in this connection. Our Government is equally interested in the solution of Mizoram problem. I trust that after the solution of the Mizoram problem peace will prevail all over the north eastern region.

Sir, recently there had been violence and demonstration in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on reservation issue. It is the duty of the Government to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The backward classes should also be provided due protection. The reservation issue should be mutually settled. I request the Home Minister to see that weaker sections are in on way effected.

I would like to discuss some issues related to the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I would like to refer to various welfare programmes under implementation in Orissa for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The total population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Orissa was 3,865,543 and 5,915,067 respectively according to 1981 census. I take this opportunity to pay my tribute to our late Prime Minister Sm<sup>l</sup>. Indira Gandhi. She had dedicated her life to the welfare of the countrymen. She had undertaken several measures for the upliftment of Adivasis and harijans. We are really grateful to her. The Centrellyponsored tribal sub plan programme is meant for the welfare of scheduled tribes and special component programme has been

launched for the welfare of scheduled castes.

The Government of India has been sanctioning crores of rupees to different States for implementing the tribal sub-plan programme and special component plan programme. Smt. Indira Gandhi was paying special attention for implementing such programmes. It is a matter of great satisfaction that many people belonging to SC & ST have received better education. They are not illiterate as they were earlier. Quite a good number of people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes have been provided employment. Many of them have joined civil services. But it does not mean that all the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have become self dependent. The Government of India has been formulating plans and programmes for the welfare of these people. Various programmes are under implementation in different States for that purpose. But still they are backward. What are the reasons therefore? I must say that the lack of proper education is the main factor responsible for their backwardness.

It is a matter of great concern that there have been large scale drop outs among tribal students in the tribal areas. Why those students are not able to complete their education? We have to find out the reasons. I request the hon. Home Minister to take necessary steps to put an end to this problem of a large number of drop outs.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of hon. Home Minister to various problems of the SC & ST students. Firstly, the stipend presently been given to those students is very meagre. I request the Home Minister to enhance the pre-matric stipend. The State Governments are now bearing the entire expenditure for paying stipends. In some cases the share between the State and Centre is 50 : 50. This should be borne by the Centre entirely.



[Shri Radhakanta Diga]

Secondly, there is only a small number of residential schools opened in our country. The number of hostels for scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes students is also very small. Therefore it is necessary to open more residential schools in tribal areas. Orissa should be sanctioned special assistance for the construction of more hostels and residential schools. I am glad that Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been laying greater stress on opening more residential schools. I suggest that at least one residential school should be opened in each and every gram panchayat. There should be upward revision of the ceiling limit fixed for the construction of hostels for the SC & ST boys and girls in hilly areas and also in tribal areas.

The mid-day meal scheme should be introduced in each and every school set up in the tribal areas. This will encourage the SC & ST students to continue their education. All these suggestions, if implemented will reduce dropouts in schools particularly at primary level.

Sir, there are many inaccessible areas in the country. Better communication facilities should be provided in those areas. The people living in those far flung areas are quite ignorant of the welfare measures under implementation in those areas. They are far from modern civilisation. Therefore I suggest to the Home Minister to spread education in those areas. The National Adult Literacy programme should be implemented in those areas. The intention of the Govt is to eradicate illiteracy from all over the country. Therefore all persons living in the far flung areas should be made literate by the end of the 7th plan. Sufficient funds should be earmarked for the eradication of illiteracy.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not make a mention of the various Rural Development Programmes under implementation in the tribal areas. Those programmes are Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural

Employment Programme and Economic Rehabilitation of rural poor schemes. The main objective of these programmes is to raise the economic status of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. I am thankful to the Central Government for having made sufficient provision in the Budget for implementing those programmes. But it is really a pity that the entire amount earmarked and allocated to the State Governments for implementing such programmes is not utilised properly. Sir, the employees involved in implementing these programmes are sometimes misappropriating money in connivance with the total political party workers or the members of the local voluntary organisation. In many places even 20% of the total allocation is not reaching the beneficiaries. Sometimes the officials executing such programmes produce the fake lists of beneficiaries. If we go through the statistics and files submitted by such people, it will not be improper to say that the real benefits do not percolate to the deserving persons. The Adivasis and harijans will not be benefited if such type of people remain incharge of implementing such programmes. In this context, I would suggest to the Government to set up a parliamentary committee which should verify as to how far the benefit is given to the deserving persons. Severe punishment should be given to employees indulging in corruption or misappropriation of funds earmarked for the upliftment of the tribals. If steps are taken this way the tribal and harijan upliftment programme will be implemented perfectly. I hope that the hon. Home Minister takes note of all these points and also takes appropriate action to plug the loopholes in implementing the tribal and harijan welfare programmes.

Lastly Sir, I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to make my maiden speech. I support these demands wholeheartedly and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) :

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister for the successful handling of the situation in Punjab, Assam and recently in Gujarat.

I would like to speak about police in general and other departments concerned with Home Affairs.

The Police officials have not been given proper training in scientific investigation. The intelligence branch is not efficient. That is why we lost our great Madam Prime Minister Indiraji. The missing of Russian diplomat was not quickly traced. The assailants of one other diplomatic official of Russia have not yet been apprehended, even though the murder took place in broad day light on a bazar road. Naturally, witnesses should have been available to speak about the murder. Fortunately, one of the two assailants of the Madam Prime Minister is alive to give clues and to narrate the story of conspiracy to murder Indiraji. If that fellow is not alive, our investigating staff would not have identified the assailants and the conspirators. The Police force would have been grouping in the dark. I do not condemn the police force. I mean that our police force lacks sufficient training in scientific investigation, experience in detecting crimes and sincerity in discharge of duties.

The Civil Service was introduced by the Britishers long back. The same mode or method of investigation continues. It is generally said that the civil servants, namely IPS, IAS and other servants have inherited the legacy from the Britishers that they are the officers representing the Government to rule over the people. They often forget that they are public servants, in other words, the servants of the people. The poor and downtrodden scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and backward classes people are not able to get sufficient information regarding any plan or help provided by the Government. Pandit Nehru wanted to introduce socialism and to promote the welfare of the poor

and downtrodden people and to provide adequate means of livelihood, the ownership and control of material resources of the nation in an equitable way and to minimise the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities and to regulate the operation of economic system in such a way that it does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment and to secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of employment, old age, sickness and disablement and also to secure for agricultural and industrial worker a living wage and decent standard of life and to promote the educational and economic interests of the weak section of the people and particularly the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. But Nehruji himself could not achieve this goal. His worthy successor Shri Lal Bahadur Sastri followed in the foot-steps of Shri Nehruji. But he could not do anything in the short period of 1 1/2 years. He got involved in the Pakistan war. The dynamic Madam Prime Minister wanted to spread socialism and to enable the poor and downtrodden people to enjoy the fruits of independence. All these great Prime Ministers were able to nationalise the industries and banks and developed socialism through public sector undertakings. In general, these undertakings have not yielded any profit or income worth the name so as to provide a sizeable income or revenue to the funds of the Government. Only loss and inefficiency and non-production is the result of the undertakings. It has become a liability. An owner of small industry is able to run it profitably and pays tax to the exchequer but this is not the case with the public sector undertakings. Crores of rupees have been invested without dividends.

16.00 hours.

Our Divine Mother Indiraji declared before the Sixth Lok Sabha in 1978 in a different context :

[Shri K.R. Natarajan]

"I would like to submit with utmost sincerity that I would cheerfully sacrifice even my life if by so doing I could promote the cause of our country."

She was saying so repeatedly till she lost her life. She wanted to execute the Directive Principles of State Policy and provide a decent living to one and all of the poor and the downtrodden. Alas! she could not do it. This august body should seek solution for all ills of society. Socialism should be observed faithfully and sincerely.

The young and energetic Prime Minister is the hope of the poor and downtrodden people who are living below the poverty line that he will identify the system the group or class or service of people who block the way of introduction of socialism among the people and mend or eradicate the block, so that the cause of the common people is served.

Regarding appointments to high offices, I request the hon. Prime Minister to do something. Governors, Ambassadors, Ministers and other high officials may be appointed from the South. It is the general feeling of those in the South, especially Tamil Nadu, that due share of such appointments has not been given to them. After independence, the great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, boldly chose non-Congressmen such as Shri Ambedkar as Law Minister, Shri R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar as Finance Minister, Shri M.C. Chagla as Education Minister. I request the hon. Prime Minister to choose and select as many great people as possible region-wise and State-wise. And also, whenever possible, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class people may also be selected to such high offices in order to impress upon the poor and downtrodden people that their spirit and aspirations are also respected by the hon. Prime Minister,

It is a well-known fact that it is the poor and downtrodden people in general, and particularly the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Denotified and Backward classes people who have sincerely been exercising their franchise in favour of the Congress all these years.

I hope the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister will note these matters and take suitable action in this regard.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Home Ministry is having a long list of subjects dealt with by them and all of them are very important. But I would like to deal with only a few points for the consideration of the hon. Home Minister.

The first thing is: the Home Ministry is the pivot of all the Ministries and the success in the functioning of the Home Ministry means the success of the entire country. I can say this based on our past experience: whatever we may say on paper, whatever target we may fix, the fact remains that there was a failure of our police force, there was a failure of the intelligence branch. That is why, such a heinous crime could be committed, the assassination of our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Therefore, we should not minimise or underestimate the forces that are working in this country, the forces who want to destabilise the political conditions in the Indian Sub-Continent. It started in Assam and the same thing spread to Punjab and then to many other parts of the country. We have seen the way the extremist elements, chauvinistic forces and the communal forces are trying to disintegrate this country. The main responsibility for this lies with the Home Ministry. Only proper care and action on their part can save the country and keep the country together. I do not know whether the new Home Minister has taken stock of the entire situation, whether he has taken some action in this

regard, But one thing is clear. In the past when the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants were discussed, we have seen, the entire officialdom from the Home Ministry used to be present here and listen to the discussions taking place in the House. But now we find that there is lack of seriousness on their part, seriousness is not there, and, therefore, the feeling comes whether this discussion in Parliament has got any relevance. They should take some lessons because the assassination of the Prime Minister is an eye-opener and it should be a lesson to us. To keep the country together and make the Home Ministry successful they should take care of all these matters.

The second point I want to mention is that very recently the Home Ministry has taken over the responsibility of rehabilitation. In the past rehabilitation itself was a separate Department. Only recently it has been attached with the Home Ministry. We have received the report of the Home Ministry and it is a stereotyped report and if you go through it, you will find the same figures, the same report and the same language. There is no change. There is a lot of lacunae and you can very well evaluate the functioning of the Home Ministry by going through the report and you will see how unconcerned they are about they are about the entire situation.

Rehabilitation, as I was saying, is no more attached to the Home Ministry. In this report they have said that 78,000 families are there for rehabilitation. Out of that, 68,000 families have been resettled. But what about the rest of the 10,000 families? That has not been mentioned anywhere. It is not mentioned whether they will be rehabilitated, whether they will be given some amount of benefit, etc. Nothing is mentioned here. I can see even more than a lakh of families today throughout the country who are in the streets and who have not received any kind of rehabilitation benefits. Very recently before the Jaisalmer House where the Rehabilitation Ministry office

is there, there were a few hundreds of East Bengal refugees. They were settled in Hastinapur in the Madan Mills. In that mill they were given the job of a labourer. They were not given any house sites or house building loans. Only a daily labourer job was given to them and the Government said 'We have completed the rehabilitation programme.' Thereafter this mill has been closed and these people are starving, the women, men and children are strended and they were squatting before the Jaisalmer House. They have represented to the Home Ministry and I have also written in this connection to the Home Minister and the Ministry but I do not know what action has been taken in the matter. It is going to be a problem for so many people. They have not been given any houses. They have not been given any kind living facilities or houses or house-building loans. They should be given the rehabilitation facilities as have been given to others.

Then a member from the other side said that they want to give the lease documents, that the CPM Government of West Bengal wanted to give the lease documents but/the central government are coming in the way. The point is that there are 324 such colonies. The land has been acquired with the money of the Central Government and the Central Government aquired the land and that land has been given to the Government of West Bengal for issuing the lease documents. Now so far as the conditions are concerned, it is true that they should be give free hold documents and there should not be any such conditions to that because it is a part of the rehabilitation scheme. It is not anythingelse. It is a part of the rehabilitation scheme. That is why they should not be brought under any kind of the this condition. Further, the refugees who have been given these pattas in the rural areas, have been given free—hold pattas but only in the urban areas this kind of condition is put.

The third point I want to touch is about the Union Territory. The Union

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

Territories are directly administered by the Home Ministry. There is a discrimination in that also. Discrimination is there. There are Union Territories like Pondicherry, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh etc. Where they have got Assemblies. At the same time, there are Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the people are not having that kind of Assembly, in spite of their best efforts and representations given time and again. People have represented that these Union Territories should be brought on par with Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry, but this was not considered.

Under Article 240 of the Constitution, the President of India is responsible for providing a good Government to the Union Territory. I will now enumerate what type of 'good Government' has been provided to us. The first thing is 'Law and Order'. I would like to mention one incident here. During the month of December, 1984, one young man was killed by a C.R.P. Jawan. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration registered a murder case against that C.R.P. Jawan. But what happened was that the Home Ministry was not permitting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration to take that man into custody. What I understand recently is that the C.R.P. authorities have approached the Calcutta High Court for anticipatory bail of that Jawan. Sir, if I kill a man, then, the law will be different. If C.R.P. Jawan kills a man then there will be another kind of law. This is discriminatory. Law should be equal for everyone. If a C.R.P. man is responsible for any crime, he should be given the necessary punishment.

Certain figures are given by the Home Ministry in their Report. We find that there is a long list of how many ships have been acquired, what are the repairing facilities available and so on. All these things are enumerated in their Report. But today the passengers are stranded at Calcutta and Madras. They

cannot go to their respective places. Now, the problem is this. The repairing facilities which are there are not adequate. Of course, is a dry dock which has been constructed; but there is no workshop. Everywhere only some piecemeal arrangements are provided and that lead lot of problems for us. This should be looked into.

Then in the North Eastern region, there is a Ministers Committee. Therefore there is better coordination for solving their problems. But in regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, what happens is this. Though the Grant is passed by the Home Ministry, the respective Ministries like Shipping, Transport, Communications, etc. say that they cannot do anything, and it is only the Home Ministry which can do anything with regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So, I request that this matter should be considered by the Central Government. Like the North Eastern region where there is a Ministers' Committee, here also, they should also have a Committee to take stock of the situation and to coordinate things for taking necessary action, in regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Ministers' Committee should co-ordinate the whole thing, so that the development of the area could be speeded up. Government should do everything to see that the people do not feel that because they are far away they are being neglected. Their interests should be looked after by the Government in a proper manner.

The figures given in the Budget papers show that in regard to non-plan expenditure, there is a steep rise in those areas. But the plan expenditure has been reduced or it is only very marginally increased in these areas. This small provision is inadequate. It cannot cope up with the needs and the requirements of the people. So, I request the Union Government to see that adequate provision is made for Shipping, Education Transport, Communication and other sectors.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I request the hon. Home Minister kindly to consider the cases of such remote and isolated Union Territories and to help them to solve their problems. We are in the midst of the sea. We should be provided with all kinds of facilities, particularly communication facilities, shipping services, help in regard to agriculture and other activities, so that our people can also feel that they are being looked after properly by the Central Government. Finally, I request the Home Minister kindly to consider the appointment of the Ministers' Committee to look into all these things and to provide necessary coordination. With these words I come to the

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA** (Balasore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support whole-heartedly the Demands for Grants placed by our hon. Home Minister for his Ministry. I also oppose all the cut motions moved in this House. Sir, I must congratulate our Home Minister and his Ministry because the communal situation during 1984 remained comparatively peaceful throughout the country. For your information, in 1983 there were 4175 incidents whereas in 1984, the number was 3939. In 1983 it was 16 per cent and it has been reduced to 14 per cent in year 1984. Similarly, student unrest also declined in comparison to 1983. In 1983 it was 7018 but in 1984 there were only 6603 incidents.

Sir, many things have been said in this House in the past as well as today regarding the Punjab situation. I must congratulate our Home Minister and our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajive Gandhi, because they are sincerely trying to bring a peaceful solution to the Punjab problem. For this, they are taking the Opposition leaders also into confidence. Only day before yesterday, there was a meeting and discussions with Opposition leaders were held. I must request the Opposition leaders to extend their cooperation

and help in bringing a peaceful solution on the Punjab issue. But Sir, some provocative speeches and statements made by some of the Sikh leaders are actually spoiling the entire issue and the entire situation. I should request those leaders who are giving such provocative speeches not to deteriorate the situation by insisting that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution must be accepted before they could sit together for discussions. So, regarding Punjab we are all very much worried and our beloved Prime Minister is trying to bring a peaceful solution. All sections of people in our country should extend their cooperation in bringing about a peaceful solution to Punjab problem.

While coming to Punjab and Assam, you know that elections for Lok Sabha have not been held in these two States and these two states are not represented here in this august House. The Union Government are trying to finalise the electoral rolls of Assam. They will very soon be finalised and I hope that the Ministry will take all steps to have Parliamentary elections in Assam. Similarly, if we all cooperate, the situation in Punjab will also be normalised. Then elections for Lok Sabha in the Punjab State also will be held very soon. The Home Minister may kindly say whether we are going to have elections in the Punjab before the ensuing rains. The amount allotted for 1983-84 is Rs. 10.36 crores. It is well-coming step that the Union Government is taking steps to bring improvement in jails in the country. But the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended some steps which are not adequate to bring the jail administration upto the mark. The amount allotted for the improvement of jail expired on 31st March, 1984.

The Eighth Finance Commission in their report have made a recommendation for upgrading the standard of police as well as jail administration. They need to be accepted by the government. I would also request the hon. Minister to accept the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission especially with regard to the recommendations regarding

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

welfare of peons and women and young offenders in the jail. That should be accepted in toto.

Regarding Home Guards, according to the Home Ministry Report, their authorised strength is 5,16,568 throughout the country, but the total recruitment made was 4,37,502. But in that Report, the Home Ministry has mentioned that the State Governments had recruited about 1.7 lakh Home Guards during the last Lok Sabha elections. I do not know whether they were recruited only for conducting peaceful Lok Sabha elections or whether they were recruited permanently. In case they were not recruited regularly, then I would request the Home Minister to look into it and see that they are made permanent and regular. Regarding their training allowance and daily allowance, I must congratulate the Home Minister for raising their daily allowance from Rs.8 to Rs.15 and training allowance from Rs 7.50 to Rs.14. In these hard days, even this amount is not adequate. The amount need to be raised further. I request the Home Minister look into it.

Regarding barbed wire fencing on the Bangladesh border, I had raised this matter in this House under Rule 377. Today I have received a letter from our Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, saying that they cannot say about the date line when they are going to have this. In this connection, I have been reading conflicting news for the last two or three days. In some newspaper it has been written that there is no certainty to have it. But in today's newspaper a news has appeared that the hon. Home Minister has already orderd for starting barbed wire fencing on the Bangladesh border. I would urge the Home Ministry that this should be started soon and with a time-bound programme it must be completed within one or two years. Such types of time-bound programmes are needed to have it started soon.

Regarding the welfare of north eastern region, my hon. friend in the opposite has raised so many issues. I will not go into them. I will only draw his attention to pages 21-22 of the Home Ministry Report. The Ministers for Economic Development of North Eastern Region in their 8th meeting reviewed it and they have also recommended certain development programmes. They should be accepted in toto. The disparities which are there in the North-Eastern region they are causing heart-burning to the people and they should be removed in accepting these developmental programmes.

Regarding the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I must congratulate the Home Ministry for undertaking many development programmes for their upliftment. But there should be a monitoring committee and it should be ensured that their benefits reach the really needy people.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to a scheme which the State Government of Orissa have sent for the construction of a hostel to check the drop-out of students from schools but the Union Government is not accepting that proposal, I would request the Central Government to accept the same. Also, some more residential schools need to be started in the tribal districts and tribal areas so that education to tribal masses can be expanded.

I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that the Kesusia in community which is called Khadala in some parts of Orissa and Namsudra in West Bengal has not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in Orissa. The Orissa Government have also recommended the case. I have also written so many letters to the then Home Minister on this issue, some time back. Similarly, the Kuduma caste in Orissa is also not included, whereas Kandara is included. It is the same case in some regions, in one districts of Orissa, where it is named

as Kandara has been enlisted, but not Kuduma as called in other parts. I would like to mention Bagla community which is living in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts of Orissa. These also should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes which are equal to Bhumiya which has been included in the list of Tribes.

Mr. Chairman, you had also in your speech raised correctly the difficulties faced by the freedom fighters in Orissa. Some freedom fighters, running into lakhs in number, are not getting the pensions. When we go to the Central Government they say that they had asked for some information from the State Government and the State Government say that they had already sent it to the Central Government. Like this for the last five or ten years so many cases are pending and more than 3,000 freedom fighters in Orissa alone are suffering, they were sent to jail in fake names but no records are available. Their case is not being accepted by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : One point more, I will raise, about Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I want one ship should be sent there daily.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is already mentioned by the hon. Member representing that area. Kumari Mamta Banerjee.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Even after 37 years of independence there is no scientist no technocrat no engineer in the country without knowing English even through we have accepted Hindi as an official language. The Union Government should do something about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I have called another Member.

[Translation]

\*KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : At the very outset I want to thank you for allowing me to speak on important subject like demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. We know that the Lok Sabha is the highest judicial forum of our democracy. The barrel of a gun cannot be a source of democracy. The source of democracy is the peoples court, the peoples voice and the peoples demands. We have come here to project and highlight the tales of happiness and sorrow of those masses who have elected us to this august House. I come from a very neglected area of Jadavpur from where I have been elected on a Congress ticket for the first time since independence. The poor people of my area has manifold problems and I wish to highlight some of these problems. Sir, in Bengal the refugee problem is a very big problem. I will narrate the woeful stories of all these unfortunate people who after independence came over to this country leaving their hearths and homes behind and saying good bye to all their hopes and aspirations. They came here to find a shelter for themselves and to be able to stand with their head high. Many political parties tried to use them for their own political purpose. But nobody treated them as their own to give them support and hope for the future. The Rehabilitation Department of the Government of India was abolished in 1974. But even today the refugee problem in Calcutta remains a very big problem. To solve this problem in Bengal rehabilitation department is very essential. This is not my demand alone but this is a demand of the entire people of West Bengal. A little while ago a friend from the CPI (M) was saying that the refugee problem is entirely the responsibility of the Central Government. The left front Government of West Bengal has no responsibility in this regard. The refugees in Bengal want free hold rights. We also support this demand but there should be one condi-



[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

tion and that is that nobody will be allowed to sell his land without the consent of the Government. The left front Government there is conspiring and their party members are saying that entire responsibility for the refugees rests with the Central Government and that the left front Government has no responsibility for this. This is a total falsehood. This canard is being spread just to malign the Central Government and to distort the image of our Prime Minister. I want to protest against this and to say that a lease deed was framed during the Congress rule in West Bengal. Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray had given copies of that lease deed to the people and in that it was clearly stated that the lease will be for 99 years in the first instance and after its expiry if the leasehold was desired, the Government will be bound to extend that lease. But the left front Government who are today blaming the Central Government for lease have also issued lease deed according to which the lease will be for 99 years but the lease will be extended beyond that period only if the Government feels like doing it. This is the difference between the two Governments viz., Congress Government and the present left front Government in West Bengal. The Government said that lease will be extended if the leaseholders so desired and the left front Government stipulates that lease will be extended only if the Government so desired. That means only those who are supporters of left front Government can get their lease extended. This step-motherly policy and this corrupt policy has created many problems for our refugee brothers and sisters in West Bengal. (Interruptions) Don't disturb CPI (M) people this is a common issue. This is a common interest. Therefore Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I demand that the rehabilitation department may again be revived to meet the hopes and aspirations of the people. They may be given freehold rights and they may be given economic rehabilitation on sound footing. The CPI (M) has played politics with their

fate, they have taken their votes and after that they have been forgotten and thrown away. This should not happen again. These poor people are crying today for justice and justice must be given to them. They have no voice to demand justice and I am raising my voice for them in this highest peoples court demanding justice for them.

Secondly Sir, I want to raise the problems of the freedom fighter we know Sir that during the freedom movement thousands of freedom fighters sacrificed everything even their lives for the sake of freedom of our country. Today thousands of appeals and applications from those freedom fighters are pending who are not getting any pension at all and those who are getting, are not getting the full amount. Some of them are getting their pension for a short while and after that it is being discontinued. The Central Government may hold an enquiry into all these and see that all those freedomfighters whose applications and letters are lying pending for a long time may be paid their due pension promptly. Many of them may be in the death bed and in very miserable conditions and may expire within a short time without getting any pension at all. Kindly look into this. The freedom fighters had great hopes that in this year's general budget there will be provision for increasing the amount of their pensions. We have the future before us. We can hope to achieve something further in the future. But what about all those people who fought to free our country from the British shackles and sacrificed everything for this cause should also be taken care of by the Government. We should feel happy and proud if we can bring a smile on their face and so they are happy in their difficult hour. For that why should not Government raise the amount of their Pension? I place this demand before the Government alongwith all the freedom fighters.

Sir, I demand that a new industrial township should be set up in West Bengal. This is because due to one

after another industry falling sick there, the West Bengal economy is in total shambles. The West Bengal Government is in ruins. The Ha'dia Petro Chemical Chemplex, Dumcuri Coal complex, the Panagarh Mint Company and many other such industrial establishments are languishing.

The opposition friends keep on blaming the Centre. But who will save the people of West Bengal. For saving them if we appeal to the West Bengal Government, no attention is paid. I will cite an example. I went to see the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Shri R.K.Parasana, with a view to find solution for some local problems of the people. I had a official appointment. But when I raised the grievances of the people, he said, "Get out of my room. Don't come here to speak about the public. Don't talk about them here." If we take any grievnces before the West Bengal Government, nobody hear us or pays any attention. Therefore I have to project them in this highest peoples court. Therefore I will request the Central Government to implement the sahmes under them speedily and to save the people of West Bengal. I will tell my opposition friends that opposition must oppose but it should be constructive. Our primary aim should be to save the suffering people. Let us forget Congress or Communist. Let us all strive together to save the people from the Jaws of death. That should be our comman aim. After that you may oppose us, we will welcome you.

Coming to the Punjab problem, Sir, I will say that a little while ago one of our Communist friends from the Opposition was saying that the Central is responsible for the Punjab situation today. Sir, with great sorrow in my heart I like to point out that this Congress whose leader Smt. Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life for the sake of protecting the integrity and unity of our country. We know that we will not be able to hear her voice like before "Insan ke liye insaf chahie" i.e. every man should have justice.

But it is a fact that :

Generations to come it may be, will scarcely believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth.

This is a truth. There can be no grearer truth in our history. Smt. Indira Gandhi has sacrificed her life to save Punjab. Therefore I believe that we will win over the people not with ideas of secessionism or by blaming somebody or the other but with tolerance and feelings for others sentiments. We will win over the people through understanding and in the hour of that victory I want to say in the words Kavi Rabindra Nath Tagore :

"Danditer Saathe danda data  
 Kande jabe Saman aghate, Sarba  
 shreshtha se vichar"

For that 'vichar' or justice come let us forget all our party or political affiliations and work together. We will not allow Punjab to be separated. Punjab and all other States are equal sons of our great mother India. Unity in diversity is our origin. I am also making this appeal in this House that let us all strive to build a prosperous and strong happy Punjab.

We want to solve the Punjab problem through unity and brotherhood. In the end I would like to draw the attention of this House to a few other issues. One of the main reasons for my speaking in Bengali today is that I want to quote certain items form a Bengali newspapers to draw the attention of this House. I want justice in this Lok Sabha.

Sir, Gokhale had once said "What Bengal thinks today, India thinks tomorrow" But today the situation is such that we have to say, I am sorry to state, that "what other States think today Bengal thinks not today but day after tomorrow under the ledership of Left Front Government" This is because the 'Golden Bengal of Rabindranath Tagore, the 'beautiful

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

Bengal' of Jibanananda Das has today turned into the dumb Bengal of killings and murders in the hands of the left front Government there. Therefore the voice of justice is today striking its head all over in Bengal but there is nobody to hear it and there is no redress. The protector has turned into the destroyer. The voice of justice is shedding tears silently. Sir, I want to highlight the atrocities being perpetrated in West Bengal. I am reading from an important Bengali daily dated 28th March. The heading of this news item says "Due to the atrocities of the party Pulin Jana had to die after abandoning his hearth and home, the CPM performed his 'peoples' last rites." His only crime was that he was a Congress worker. After his death his sons were not even allowed to perform his 'Shradh' or last rites. The CPM workers looted his House, he had to struggle with death for five years, no medicines even were available to him. He had to die without medical treatment. I am not lying, you see here in this paper full articles have been published. When this unfortunate person, being harassed day and night and after his land, house etc. was snatched away by CPM offered to sit with the CPM so as to come to some understanding, he was told by the CPM party office, look here Sir, a photostat copy of the letter written on the CPM party's letter pad has been published here; he was told by the CPM party office that 'Pulin Jana we can sit with you to discuss these affairs but there is one condition which is, you will have to provide the following items for our refreshment and amusement :

Chops— 60

Tea — 60

Sweets—250

Paan —100

Fish —500

lemons— 8

Meat, rice etc.

This shows that everything is being snatched away even from a dying person. He fell at the feet of the CPM party workers begging for adjustment and understanding but the party workers are demanding all sorts of luxurios eatables from him as a precondition, taking advantage of his helplessness. This is the condition in West Bengal under the left front regime.

I am now referring to a case in my own constituency, viz, Mandibajar. This news item was published in the 'Jugantar' paper' an important daily of West Bengal, on 29th March. One poor woman voted for me, voted for the Congress. Due to that crime of her, the day after the voting took place, eight CPM workers attacked and raped her. The police refused to even diarise the case, what to say of punishing the miscrepant. When I came to know of it, and took up the issue, the case was diarised on 23rd January. The incident took place on the 26th December, but the complaint was registered only on the 23rd January that too, after I got the information and took up the issue. This is the condition of law and order in West Bengal.

Sir, this is not my statement alone, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee of the CPI is present here—on 28th March last this following news item was published in the 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', the most important and most popular paper of West Bengal. The caption says "The dead boy of a housewife found in the pond." The deadbody of a young housewife of Bowbazar area was found in the pond of Nilratan Sircar hospital on Tuesday, 48 hours after she was reported missing. Her name was Sutapa Nag and she was aged 18 years. Inspite of the case being already diarised with the police, a post-mortem was conducted on her without informing her parents. As soon as she was reported missing, Sutapa's parents had registered the case with the police. The police knew everything. In spite of that the post-mortem was conducted without inform-

ing her parents. The statement of the CPI against this incident and against the police administration has been highlighted here. This is the law and order situation.

Now Sir, I shall refer to another item mentioned in the editorial of the paper 'Aaj Kaal' dated 12th March. On the 11th March last, an employee of this paper was observing the first death anniversary of his only son, Rahul. After one year of fruitless effort to find out the cause of the death of Rahul or who were behind it, the unfortunate and hapless mother of the deceased appealed to the Chief Minister Shri Joyati Basu through the press. The paper says, "11th March is the first death anniversary of Rahul. Rahul's mother appealed to the Chief Minister, Jyoti Basu through the paper to join in the special prayer meeting to be held on this day. She has written 'on 11th March when I will hold special Prayers for the eternal peace of Rahul's soul, at that time hon. Chief Minister you can also join in my stream of tears. Apart from this pitiable appeal what else can a mother who has lost her son? She only wanted to know the cause of the unnatural death of her brilliant management trainee only son. She wanted to know the identity of those who killed her son in the heart of the capital. She wanted justice for the murder of her son. This is the condition in West Bengal. Some time back there was police firing centred on the regional college at Durgapur.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I am on a point of order. Can we discuss the law and order situation of each and every State here ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, are you allowing this ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Can we discuss the law and order situation of Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and other States ? If it is so, you also allow us to discuss the law and order situation in all the States.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Why are you allowing this ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ? I could not hear.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHAERJEE: My point of order is whether we are allowed to discuss the law and order situation, other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of all the States here. If it is so, we have no objection, let her discuss, we can also discuss the internal law and order situation of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and all other States. But is it allowed ? *(Interruptions)*. We are fully prepared, we have no objection if you also allow us to discuss.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want your Ruling, Sir.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : She is speaking about the law and order situation prevailing in her State.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Of course, we need not give any importance to what she said, but we have to observe the decorum and dignity of

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury]

the House. The hon. Home Minister as also the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. You should look into this. We don't mind her way of speaking sometimes we require entertainment. But the point is whether it is according to the rules or not. If we say something about Maharashtra during this debate, will that be permitted?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is purely an internal matter, we cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Can we discuss here the law and order of a State?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The law and order situation is always discussed in the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : You are in the panel of Chairmen. Don't you know the rules? We go by certain rules.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Should we discuss the internal law and order situation of Maharashtra also? We have no objection her speaking whatever she likes to speak. But there should be some uniform rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Not only West Bengal but all the States should be discussed. We want to listen to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Under what rule finished raising the point of order? I know, it is rule 376.

But a point of order or not?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is purely an internal matter of any State, it is better to avoid.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am on a point of clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have only said that it must be avoided. That is what I have said.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The law and order situation of the country is always discussed under the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down. All of you sit down. I have given my ruling. It is purely an internal matter of any State—law and order or anything—I request the Members to avoid making a reference.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They are always trying to disturb me. How can I continue?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You follow the ruling which I have given. If it is purely an internal matter of any State, don't try to make a reference to it. Please conclude. You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The law and order situation always used to be discussed in this House. Kindly listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. If it is about the general law and order situation, you can discuss.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Have we not discussed here about Punjab or Assam?

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** The law and order situation of the entire country is always discussed.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I am not allowing. Please sit down. Please wind up

[Translation]

**\*KUMARY MAMATA BANERJEE :** Sir, I want to say that more assistance should be given to West Bengal, something more has got to be done for the people there. About the I.R.D.P. and NREP programmes in West Bengal. I want to say, I know whenever I speak the truth the CPM members will raise a hue and cry and oppose me, but I will again say that opposition must oppose but it should be constructive. I say that the rural people of West Bengal are not getting any benefit from the funds being provided by the Centre for the NREP and IRDP programmes.

There are many roads in West Bengal where the people cannot even walk. These poor people of rural Bengal are living in very neglected conditions. The State Government should be given more powers. The Chief Minister of West Bengal Jyoti Basu goes on repeating that the Centre is not giving any assistance and they are responsible for all the ills of Bengal. He blames the Centre for everything. He says that the Centre has adopted a step-motherly attitude towards Bengal. This way he is misleading the people. But we know that the Centre is giving bountiful assistance to Bengal for the betterment of the people there, for the development of the State. But those funds are being misused for political purposes and going in the party coffers of CPM. They are being used for party work and party offices of the CPM. The people of West Bengal do not consist of the CPM alone. Once the definition of democracy was, "Govern-

ment of the people, for the people and by the people. But Sir, in West Bengal the definition of democracy today is, "Government of the Marxists, by the Marxists and for the Marxists."

With that Sir, I thank you and conclude my speech.

**SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I wholeheartedly support the demands presented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It is the duty of the Home Ministry to protect the life and property of the people belonging to the weaker sections, the people living in backward areas, the harijans, the Adivasis and other communities and to make them prosper. It is also its duty to curb the activities of the people indulging in violence and to maintain law and order.

I would like to place before you a few serious problems of district Ranchi in Chhota Nagpur, the area which I represent here, which is the most backward area in Bihar. Sir, you know that there cannot be two opinions about the fact that the Chhotta Nagpur area of Bihar is the heart of India. I would like to bring it to your notice that the Chhota Nagpur area is, in a way, unique in the entire world. It has the biggest coal reserves in Asia. Uranium, iron, copper, gold, mica and Bauxite reserves are also found there. There are so many reserves of minerals in the hills of Chhota Nagpur. Raw material for paper, like bombo, etc., and fine clay china clay are also available there? Then why is it that the standard of living of the people is not rising there? I would like to give some figures to the Home Ministry. This is a serious problem. In Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganar the population of the Santhals is 1801304, the Uraon caste is 876211, the Munda caste is 753111, the Ho caste is 505172 and that of Kharia caste is

[Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu]

127002. Similarly, in Chhota Nagpur of Bihar there are about 30 sub-tribes. There are many tribes like 'Birhor', 'Asur' and 'Korba' who still live in the jungles and in the hills and eat monkey flesh.

71.00 hrs.

A grave situation has arisen in Chhota Nagpur about which I am a bit hesitant to speak here. Big dams have been built there and I would like to mention only two of them one is the Koyal Karo dam project and the other is Subarna Rekha dam project. In the Koyal Karo dam project, approximately 70 thousand acres of land would be submerged and in the Subarna Rekha project 92 villages and approximately 52 thousand acres of land would be submerged. The Government had announced that Rs 20,000 to Rs. 22,000 would be paid as compensation to the people affected by it but no decision has yet been taken about it. It has also not been decided how many people would be offered houses and alternative employment after their lands have been acquired.

All these problems are assuming serious proportions. The same is the case of Subarna Rekha dam project. When a demand is made for the opening of a bank branch or for the supply of electricity there, it is said that that would be of no use because ultimately the area would be submerged in the dam. Many dams were built in Orissa, but it was not made known where these people would be rehabilitated and give alternative lands. This issue of rehabilitation and providing alternate jobs and houses must be settled before the construction of the dam starts.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Are they not being offered any alternative lands?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: They

are not getting any alternative lands. We have abundant coal deposits. A provision was made in the coalfields that only those people would be provided with jobs from whom three acres of lands had been acquired. I would like to point out that the people living in the forests do not own more than one and a half to two acres of land. When they ask for employment they are told that as their land was less than three acres they could not be provided with employment. The result is that outsiders are being taken and the people of Chhota Nagpur are not being given jobs. In spite of the land being rich in minerals, more than two lakh workers from Ranchi and Palamau districts have to work in brick kilns and they have to go in search of jobs to Purnea and Varanasi.

This must be the only example of its kind not only in India but in the entire world. Because of unemployment the people of that area go to other places and there they are exploited. They go every year by force of circumstances. At least 200 to 300 adivasi girls are found missing every year. Who takes them away no one knows about it. The Home Ministry should pay special attention to it. There standard of living should be taken care of. Under the I.R.D.P. Programme, Rs. 1000 or sometimes Rs. 800 are given to buy bulls but they are asked to sign a receipt for Rs. 1500. An enquiry committee should be appointed by the Home Ministry to see whether the money that is being spent in Chhota Nagpur is being utilised properly for the betterment of the harijans and the Adivasis. The Committee that goes to look into all these things, returns from the Ranchi city itself. They should visit the habitations of the Munda the Uraon castes who live in the forest and the hills to see whether the funds are actually being spent for their betterment or not.

Sir, I am saying all this because there is great resentment and unrest every where in the country. A very explosive situation is developing in our country disturbances are taking place and the politics of violence can be seen every-

where. What is happening in Chaibasa? They are talking in terms of secession. On the other hand in Chhota Nagpur also, this trend is gaining ground. There are forces behind all this, who are exploiting the poor adivasis and are conspiring to mislead them by inciting their feelings and sentiments. That is why I said that Chhota Nagpur was a ticking time-bomb and if no timely action was taken to defuse it, it would pose a grave threat to all of us.

As I said earlier, I would like to give a few suggestions to the Home Ministry. Survey for laying railway lines has been undertaken many times in the Ranchi district for example, from Ranchi to Lohdaga and from Lohdaga to Tori and from Ranchi to Koderma via Hazaribagh, as coal is found in that area. The other area has abundance of bauxite and forests. But every time, the work is not taken up on the plea that it would be uneconomic. The survey has been carried out more than four times. When two to three lakhs of people have been migrating to other parts of the country every year, the Government should enquire into it and make special provision to link this tribal area with new railway lines so that new industries could be set up there. As far as I know there is a move to set up an aluminium plant there by the Birla Group. There is also a proposal to set up a bauxite factory, and as per the blue-print, Rs. 700 crores are likely to be invested thereon. But, in the absence of a broad gauge line in Lohdaga, they are hesitant. It is, therefore, essential to provide a broad gauge railway line if the standard of living is to be raised and people made happy.

I would now like to bring to your notice another serious problem. Tension is being created in the Punjab, Tripura and in Assam. These forces had assassinated our revered Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Even now letters of threat are being received from them. If any one raises his voice against the Akali Dal or appeals to the extremists to stop the politics of murder and violence,

he immediately receives a threatening letter. After all, for how long will this go on in our country? Today, conspiracies are being hatched to murder our Prime Minister and the President. As we have already lost "Bharat Ma" Indira Gandhi, the Home Ministry should become vigilant lest the enemy should hatch another conspiracy by taking advantage of our carelessness we shall have to be extra careful about the enemy.

Danger is looming large over our borders, as Pakistan and China have massed their troops on our borders. On the other hand a number of conspiracies are being hatched within the country and the politics of murder and violence is raising its ugly head. The Adivasis of Chhota Nagpur are being incited and similarly the people in Assam and Nagaland are also being incited and misled and disturbances are being created on our border areas. This indicates that some foreign powers are casting an evil eye on us and trying to disintegrate the unity of the country. We are faced with many grave problems. When Indiraji used to say that the country was facing danger, she was ridiculed but she sacrificed her life and proved it. I would like to ask the opposition members whether the country is facing any danger or not, whether troops have been massed on the borders of Kashmir or not and in which direction the guns and tanks are pointed on the borders of NEFA and Assam? Are they not pointed in the direction of our borders? Extremists are being imparted training in Kashmir and people are being incited in Punjab, Assam and Nagaland and there are disturbances in Tripura. All this pointedly indicates that some foreign powers do not want to see India progress, now that we are making under the leadership of Rajive now and under the leadership of Indiraji before. They do not like this. We are becoming self-sufficient in almost all the fields today and there is nothing in the world which we do not manufacture, though in 1947 not even a needle was manufactured in our country. I would not



[Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu]

take much time of the House and would like to point out that the land of Chhota Nagpur is rich in minerals. I would request the Home Ministry to lay a network of Railways in the area so that industries could be set up there, people could get employment and their standard of living could improve and they could become prosperous and their migration could be checked. Besides, the disturbances being incited there should also be checked. The foreign powers, which are gaining ground in the country and trying to spread disturbances, should be checked from doing all this, so that we could build a strong and united India, which Rajiv is dreaming.

\*SHRI A.C. DAS (Jajpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to take part in the discussion on demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I support the demands for grants wholeheartedly. Sir, the subjects which come under the Ministry of Home Affairs are very vast. It is not possible to discuss everything within the limited time allotted to me. Therefore, I will just discuss some problems relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

It has been said in this House and outside that there has been decline in the atrocities in Adivasis and harijans. But it is actually not correct. The Adivasis and harijans are still exploited in many parts of the country. The Government of India have taken some steps to put an end to the exploitation and oppression of SC & ST, but those are very inadequate. The amount provided for the implementation of protection of civil rights is only Rs 360 lakhs. This amount should be enhanced. You are deploying police to protect the harijans and adivasis. But they are not able to help those communities. Sometimes they make the situation more tense. So we have to find ways and means as to how the oppression on these

people will come to an end. In this connection, I suggest to the Government to involve voluntary organisations. But it is seen that the funds earmarked for the activities of voluntary organisations are very insufficient. These organisations go to various places to create peaceful atmosphere and to stop exploitation of Adivasis and Harijans. If we look into the allocation made in the current financial year for various activities of the voluntary organisations we find that the allocation is very inadequate. I suggest to the government to enhance the allocation to the voluntary organisations in the next financial year. We should not depend more on police force to safeguard the interest of S.C. & S.T. but we should involve more and more voluntary organisations who can help the government to mitigate the suffering of these oppressed communities.

Sir, it is a matter of great regret that Harijans are engaged in the unclean occupation even 37 years after Independence. However, it is good that Government of India has identified 50 towns and cities for the introduction of modern sewage system and better sanitation programme. Under these schemes, the dry latrines will be converted into septic latrines. It is our duty to improve the condition of the people engaged in unclean occupation. The Government of India should take immediate steps to provide more educational facilities to the children of such people. The stipends of the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation should be enhanced. Low cost houses should be provided to this class of people. It is seen that many of these people do not have houses. Therefore it is our first duty to provide them shelter. Highest priority should be attached to their economic rehabilitation. At present there are as many as 50 castes included as Harijans and about 23 tribes are listed as Adivasis. But the time has now come to give a new definition to the word Harijan.

In the past, the people who were

untouchable were called harijans. The washerman did not wash their clothes. The Brahmins did not perform the religious rites on their social ceremonies. The barbers did not cut their hair. Only such neglected people who were totally detached from the society were called Harijans in the olden days. I will tell about Adivasi's on some other occasion.

There are many people other than Harijans living in the country. Though they are not Harijans, but they are getting the benefits that are available for Harijans. On the other hand, there are people belonging to Harijans Community who are deprived of such benefits. Though they are depressed and neglected nobody bothers to help them. I suggest to the Government to give real benefits to the deserving persons only. All possible steps should be taken to provide good education to these people.

Sir, I had the opportunity to travel throughout India. I have seen the plight of Harijans from close quarters. The neglected people are still neglected whereas the people who are well off are still getting the benefits. Therefore we have to thinkover this matter. A group of people belonging to Harijans Community have received good education; they have got jobs and their status has improved. But they are still getting all the benefits because they belong to Harijan Community. On the other hand those who have remained backward are still not able to come up at par with other Harijans who have already raised their status. Sir, there are many affluent Harijans who do not want to identify themselves as Harijans. It is also a fact that there are many people who were originally not Harijans but have somehow managed to become Harijans. The motive of such people is only to enjoy the benefits that are given to the Harijans. We should singleout such people. Sir, recently some people who were not in the Harijans list in Orissa filed cases in Court and staked their claim to include them as Harijans. Finally they won the

case and their caste was enlisted in Harijan community. These people were not untouchable and they belong to upper caste and their financial position is sound. So we have to be very careful about these people.

Sir, I request the Home Minister to set up a Parliamentary Committee to go into these problems or else the parliamentary committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be requested to make a fresh tour all over India. They will study the situation and submit reports to the Government.

During the Sixth Plan period a sum of Rs. 60,213.18 crores was sanctioned under State plan Rs. 4,847.98 crores was sanctioned for implementing Special component plan and Rs. 605 crores of special Central assistance was also sanctioned for implementing welfare programme for Adivasis and Harijans. So the total amount sanctioned under the above programmes was Rs. 65,670.16 crores. We are spending so much money for implementing those programmes. But the real benefit is not reaching the deserving people. It is a matter of great regret that their condition has not been improved. The present trend everywhere is to submit statistics regarding the number of people benefited under various programmes. There is competition everywhere among the officials to show in the official files that there is tremendous increase in the number of beneficiaries. All of them want to achieve the target even surpass it. But that is not the way to improve the lot of Adivasis and the Harijans. We have to monitor the implementation of various programmes from time to time and see that statistics of real beneficiaries are submitted by the officials. I hope that Honourable Home Minister will take note of my suggestion and will do the needful. If you pay somebody Rs. 50 or somebody Rs. 100 and say that his condition has improved then it is not

[Shri A.C. Das]

proper. You have to find out that the money provided by you is properly utilised or not.

Now the schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Differential Rate of Interest are also under implementation in the rural areas. The Government is sanctioning Rs. 3000 or Rs. 5000 under such schemes. The Government machinery is silent after sanctioning the money. No body is making any review as to whether the amount sanctioned is properly utilised for the real beneficiaries or not. The middle men who are neither from SC & ST communities nor the beneficiaries are getting the real benefit. They are exploiting the Adivasi & Harijan beneficiaries.

The other day I was speaking on the system of subsidy granted by the Government under various development schemes. In my opinion, by paying subsidy we are paying the way for growing inflation. Again I would like to say that the only middlemen are benefited by such a system. I suggest to the Government to abolish subsidy system. Instead the interest free loan system should be introduced. The total loan sanctioned to the beneficiaries will be returned by them fully in due course. If at all the bank insists on interest it should be borne by the Government and not the beneficiary.

Sir, the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had discussed the present system of the disbursement of loan to the beneficiary under IRDP, special Component plan and also under 20 Point Economic Programme. The Committee had recommended to the Government to introduce 'Family Cards'. The Family card or Family Diary is just like an Identity card where the names of the members of the family, their status, category they belong, the amount of loan disbursed to them, how far the loan is properly utilised, all these

should be written there. I hope the Government will implement this recommendation.

Sir, I had the opportunity to work in Koraput in Orissa which is predominantly a tribal populated district. In 1983 the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe had visited that district and seen the condition of the people. We come to know that only 34 S.C. & S.T. students from that district have passed B.A. so far. Sir, Koraput is one of the largest districts in India. About 70% of the total population are Adivasis and Harijans. There are 10,000 primary schools, many High Schools and colleges in that district. Despite all this if only 34 have graduated since Independence. You can well imagine the fate of the tribals and Harijans living in that district. Sir, I have to speak a word about primitive tribes. We have not yet implemented sufficient schemes for their development. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is of the opinion that more schemes should be implemented for their upliftment. Then only they can join the main stream. The fruit of the freedom should be equally shared between all. Equal opportunities should be given to all. I request the Government to implement the suggestions that I have made in this House. With these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI** (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the Home Minister that our country needs a peaceful atmosphere for making progress and increasing production. If we want to strengthen democracy and to make our country strong, then it is necessary to face those hostile countries, which have cast an evil eye on us, by having peace in the States. Among the brother States, the state of Jammu and Kashmir occupies an important place. In this connection, I would like to submit to the Home Minister that the conditions in Jammu and Kashmir cannot stabilise unless democracy is

restored there. The whole country is enjoying the fruits of independence since 1947 and living with freedom. So long as freedom of speech and expression is there in Jammu and Kashmir, and the right to elect representatives of ones choice is there that State would emerge stronger and the people of that State would have faith in the Constitution of India. So long as they have faith in the Constitution, they would remain a part of the mainstream. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is surrounded by foreign powers from there sides. On one side there is Pakistan, on the other side there is China and the border with Afghanistan is also not trouble-free. There Russia and the local freedom loving people are at war and its impact might be felt in Jammu and Kashmir. So, if there is peace in that State, it will give great encouragement to our armed forces. The greater the cordiality between the people of the State and the armed forces, the easier it would be for the armed forces to face the enemy, I think it is most unfortunate that the people of Jammu and Kashmir do not have democracy and they could not form a Government of their choice and in place of trust they may be looked upon with distrust and suspicion. This thing is not in the interest of the country and it poses a danger to the integrity of the country. The hon. Home Minister should give special attention to all these things. I would like to say that there can be peace in the State of Jammu and Kashmir only when the people are allowed to form a government of their choice. Elections were held there in 1983 but ever since the installation of the defectors' Government, the people are feeling discouraged and frustrated. Now, they have no faith in free elections. The Lok Sabha elections were held there. I congratulate the Election Commission for conducting fair and free elections to the Lok Sabha held there recently. The results of the Lok Sabha elections have revealed certain facts and it is on that basis that I am speaking here. With me, Dogra Sahib and Janak Raj Guptaji of Congress (I) have been elected. Begum Abdullah and Prof Saifuddin Soz from our party have been

elected, but in this House there is no representation of the Government which claims the right to administer the State. It will have to be conceded that the people of the State had rejected the Government of Ghulam Mohammad Shah in the last elections. This was the verdict of the people which should be honoured. Today, Rajiv Gandhiji and Chavan Sahib are sitting on the treasury benches because the people have supported you and have given their verdict through the ballot box that the Congress will rule and the Opposition have no right to take its place.

I would like to submit that the law and order situation in the border area has deteriorated. The link between the Government and the people has been snapped and the people have lost faith in that Government. So, danger is looming large over that State. I think that of being a sensitive area whose security is as important as that of the entire country, it would be injustice to tolerate such a Government under such conditions. This is not conducive to our democracy and our Constitution. The Congress Party should look into it on whose support this defectors' Government is in the saddle, although the Congress has not joined the Government...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) :  
 On a point of order. Shri Kabuli has said that nobody is safe in Jammu and Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
 Had those people not defected, who formed a new party by breaking away from the National Conference (Abdullah Group) ?

**SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :** This case is *sub-judice* in the Supreme Court. I think the contention of the hon. Member is not correct because the Government was formed with the help of those persons who had left the party. I want to know whether when Sheikh Abdullah was in power, Kabuli Sahib would say at that they had not been fired upon.....?

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Do not stretch too much on law and order. You can give a separate notice.

[Translation]

**SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I only want to know from Shri Kabuliji whether when he was in the Janata Party, in the Government of Sheikh Abdullah ....

(Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please sit down. If you go on speaking nothing will go on record. Except Mr. Kabuli, I will not allow anybody.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) :** We enjoy certain privileges....

(Interruptions)\*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :** I have my own opinion and you can

have your own opinion. I would like to cite an example. This is a small matter but it has a great significance. I am a Member of this House because the people of that area have elected me. The son of Shri Ghulam Mohammad Shah was contesting against me but he had to forfeit his security deposit. We succeeded because the people reposed faith in us. But I would like to caution you. It may have come to your notice or not but the Hon. Speaker knows very well about a murderous attempt on my life which was reported to the House telegraphically. Mr. Speaker was apprised of the horrible incident which occurred there on 31 March. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he asked me to give details to him personally. I would like to inform you how difficult it has become for us to work in Kashmir. On the 3rd March, when I was going to my constituency to thank the people for electing me, a murderous attempt was made on me. The police was helpless. They told me that they were not in a position to help me because they were helpless. They further warned me that some *goondas* had blocked my way to prevent me from going to my destination. On the way some 17 persons attacked me with lathis and iron rods. If the local people had not come to my rescue at that time, I would have been killed. After this incident in spite of my naming the persons involved in the attack at the Police Station, not a single person out of them was arrested. They were all Government employees, contractors and persons with vested interests. Seventeen persons were involved in the incident but not even one of them was arrested. Some one dozen persons suffered head injuries in the incident. Some persons lost their lives. The persons who were injured accompanied me as witnesses to the police station to report the matter but they were arrested.....(Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please do

not go to other matters which are not connected.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
It is connected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may give a separate notice. Speak only on Demands for Grants. You are unnecessarily taking the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I would like to tell through you that no reply has been received to the letter which the hon. Home Minister had written for conducting an inquiry I would like to say that if this Government initiate investigations into any matter pertaining to any political figure against whom there is a complaint which has a bearing on the defence of the country or on some crucial issue, then the State Government do not interfere in that. But our State Government have issued a White Paper against Dr. Farooq Abdullah and our National Conference. The Home Minister should take note of this. They have made certain allegations in it. It has been alleged therein that he and his party took part in anti-national activities. The State Government referred the whole matter to the Advocate-General and issued a White Paper which they should not have done.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : So many things are happening in Jammu and Kashmir. (Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
Either you be hanged or we shall be hanged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When I am standing, both the hon. Members

are speaking. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
They are not your slaves. Rest assured.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request both the hon. Members to please sit down. This matter you have already raised many times. I myself have listened to it during the Punjab discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important point through you. So far as Punjab is concerned, we are much worried about it and a solution to this problem must be found out expeditiously, because the life line of Jammu and Kashmir passes through the Punjab. All the trade, business transactions transportation of essential commodities take place through this life-line. Our tourism industry depends on it. Our fruits, forest products and other things which are produced here, are taken outside *via* the Punjab. That is why it is engaging our attention. It is unfortunate that we are misunderstood. Several persons have misused our right statements inside and outside the Parliament according to their convenience. I want to tell the hon. Home Minister that if a solution to the Punjab Problem is not found out without delay, we would be strangled economically. Our economy would be shattered.

[English]

We have been misunderstood. This is the most unfortunate thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You go on telling the same thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
We will be strangled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You  
have raised this matter several times.  
You have raised this matter during  
the Punjab discussion also. Please  
sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA  
(Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,  
although the time is short and much of  
the time has been taken by this dis-  
cussion, yet I request that some  
concession may be shown to me in  
regard to the time.

Sir, I rise to support the Demands  
of the Ministry of Home Affairs  
presented before the House, but we  
have also to present our own demands  
before the hon. Minister. Due to  
shortage of time, I am not observing  
the formalities and rather I am putting  
forth my views in a forth right  
manner.

It is a coincidence that hon.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Home Affairs belongs to a district which  
is adjacent to the district to which I  
belong. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are  
contiguous to each other. On one side  
flows the river Narayani and nearby  
flows the river Pasi. About 25 to  
30 kms of the area there is on the  
border with Nepal. It seems that that  
area is neither in U.P. nor in Bihar.  
Stories similar to those about the  
Chambal ravines are being heard in  
regard to this area also.

Recently, the grandson of our  
Governor was kidnapped. There is one  
Jungle Party in that area which has

become a terror for the administrations  
of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, I  
had written a letter to the Minister of  
State in the Ministry of Home Affairs  
in this connection. Fifteen days after  
I had written the letter, the grandson  
of the Governor was kidnapped. The  
members of the Jungle Party come  
there and kidnap the boys of affluent  
families and demand heavy ransom ranging  
between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000  
for release of the kidnapped boys. They  
release the boys only after getting  
the ransom. For the release of the  
grandson of the Governor also,  
Rs. 1,00,000 was demanded, but  
because he was the Governor's grand-  
son, the entire police force was  
engaged on the task of getting the boy  
released. The boy was found after  
three days. The Jungle Party people  
had threatened the police force also that  
if even a single shot was fired, the boy  
would not be found alive and only his  
dead body would be there. After that,  
the Jungle Party people left the boy in  
his house during the night. No one  
was arrested thereafter. Earlier  
also, these people had kidnapped the  
boys and had released them after getting  
Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 50,000 as  
ransom. I am not stating all these  
things for the sake of making a speech.  
I am rather placing the facts before the  
hon. Minister to project the situations  
prevailing there, which is not good.  
No boy of a well-to-do family is able  
to move out because of the fear that  
the might be kidnapped by the Jungle  
Party people and his parents might  
have to pay ransom for his release.

I am putting forth before you the  
situation of the Uttar Pradesh and  
Bihar administration. The Minister of  
State in the Ministry of Home Affairs,  
who comes from Bihar, which is  
adjacent to U.P. is also sitting here.  
I would submit to her that a programme  
should be chalked out to make this area  
safe. Not only this, large scale  
smuggling of 'ganja', opium and other  
things is going on the Nepal border.

Big people are engaged in the smuggling. The Centre should post a special police force to check this smuggling and to maintain law and order there. At present it appears as if there is no administration there. The people living in the area are very unhappy. There should be a police force to look after the borders of both the States as well as the border with Nepal. This will check smuggling. It seems the big people, the officers and the police personnel are engaged in the smuggling of marijuana, opium and other things. It has become a heaven for smugglers. I would request that for the protection of the leaders of the country, there should be a police force which may instil confidence among the people of Bihar and U.P. living on the border, so that they may lead a trouble-free life.

Sir, there is one more point. A State which does not have an efficient intelligence network cannot function well. Ever since the Gupta period and the Chanakya period, and ruler with a good intelligence network has been able to rule successfully. I do not blame any one, the only the times are to be blamed, and I think democracy is to be blamed for this state of affairs. None else is at fault. Our CID is not upto the mark. Why is it so? If any leader lodges a complaint against any police officer, he is transferred to CID. Naturally, the C.I.D. Department consists of second-rate personnel. It has now become a practice that whenever some crime is committed, that case is referred to the CID. Referring a case to the CID means blocking the progress of the case. What can be more surprising than the fact that such a big incident took place, I do not want to mention it in which all the secret documents of the country were being handed over to foreigners and it could be detected only after quite a long time. You may be able to throw some light on the quality of the intelligence personnel in foreign countries; may be they are very good, about which I have no knowledge, but the standard of the CID personnel at the

State and the national level is not upto the mark. I am not quoting from any book; I am saying this on the basis of my experience. If you look into this aspect, the crime rate can be reduced. If the intelligence Department is efficient, the crimes will stop. Just as you have formed cadres in different services, such as IPS, IAS, IES, you can form a cadre in the intelligence Department also and the cadre should be of such a calibre that it could detect crimes. If the cadre is good, it will have the capability to detect crimes. Police officers as also big officers will have a sense of fear in them and crime will be reduced.

Sir, it is unfortunate that an educated boy of a good family in service is asked to ultimate his income from illegal sources which means how much bribe he takes. I, therefore, suggest that the Vigilance Department should be perfect and above board. If the salary of an Inspector is Rs. the 1000 salary in the Vigilance Department should be Rs. 1500. He should get a salary which should enable him to maintain himself. If you consider this suggestion a good one, I think it will be beneficial. If the Vigilance Department could be come efficient the number of crimes will come down. Every one will have some fear of it. In our locality, there was one District Magistrate, Shri Rajkishore Singh. I do not know whether, he is still alive or not. Every one was afraid of him. Similar was the case of Shri Kidwai. He used to see vigilance work himself also. What I mean to say is that the work of the Vigilance Department should be made efficient.

Secondly, what is the reason for the increase in crimes? I think because the cases of murders, decoities, etc go on in the courts for 2 or 4 years, the witness become hostile. If a provision is made that a case of murder or decoity will be decided within 6 months, I think, the number of these crimes will come down to nil. Similarly, it should also be enquired as to who the persons are who are being given licences for guns



[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

ard revolvers; and where from the dacoits get revolvers, guns and machine guns. There is one of information in this regard. Earlier, the princes and rulers used to have gun and machine-gun; now a new community of contractors has come on the scene. There might not be a single contractor who is not having gun, rifle or a machinegun. Because fear of them, the officers are unable to do any thing. These contractors are in collusion with the dacoits and provide them with shelter. I asked an aged person, he replied simply that along with the birth of democracy compenion also took birth good leadership discourages corruption while bad leadership e. courages, it. The Member who spoke earlier talked of Bengal. I do not know what is wrong with them. If one cannot talk of one's own state, then what else can one speak? I want to know in which ideology or democracy your leader believes. If your biggest leader of the world can beat a shoe on the table of the UNO for attracting the attention of the people then what can be expected from his followers? Our leader Gandhiji had pleaded for bringing about a change in one's heart. Your leader works to do things with the help of the sword. According to me, we are all Indians. If you have any problem, solve it at home. Do not look to peking for ti. We should try to solve the problem of poverty according to Indian traditions. That is why I am saying that there should not have been much of reaction.... (Interruptions) The people who appear as witness in cases of murders and dacoities do not get protection. They are threatened and with intimidated by the dacoits. They are afraid of them. I want that the Government should provide protection to the witnesses. What is the attitude of the Police today? I do not say that all Police personnel are corrupt but there are persons who are responsible for dismissal of the cases. I would like to talk about a political sufferer. In spite of the completion of all the farnables, he is not getting

pension. This is happening in our State. Orders should be issued for immediate payment of pension to persons in whose case all the formalities have been completed with these words I support the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs and thank You.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Najrangpur) :  
I rise to support the demands for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Home Ministry is the nodal Ministry to look after law and order. Though law and order is a State subject, the Home Ministry looks after this. Barring Punjab, the situation of law and order in the country is almost normal.

Regarding Punjab our Prime Minister has released many Akali leaders and he is meeting several opposition leaders to normalise the situation in Punjab. The other day the Home Minister made a statement to the effect that the Government would review the detention cases of many other Akali leaders and others who are not concerned with criminal cases. These steps show that our Government is eager to solve the Punjab problem and to see that it returns to normalcy.

The police department looks after the life and property of the people in the country. They are the custodians of law and order. Police Commissioner was appointed in 1962 and another during 1979. They have come out with very valuable suggestions to improve the performance of the police. They first said that the police duties and functions are controlled by the Cr.P.C. Evidence Act and the Police Act, which were enacted in 1861, These Acts have become outdated and require a thorough change. The Police Commission has given a proposal for the enactment of a new Police Act. To suite our country, which is the biggest democracy in the world. So, we should have this new

enactment is early as possible.

The amendment of the Cr P.C. in the year 1973 also has brought in several changes in the Code and in the procedure followed by the police department. During the last two or three years we visited some of the places in India to find out some of the acquittal cases under the PCR Act. SP and Collectors told us that they do not know anything about the acquittal of these cases. The position is that after the amendment of the Cr.P.C. in 1973, The Daily Under trial Reports which were submitted to the District Officers by the prosecuting staff attached to courts have been discontinued. In those reports they used to submit the number of witnesses attended, the number of under-trials produced before the court, the number of cases convicted and acquitted etc. In a criminal case when witnesses come to the Court, specially the poor people who do not have food to eat and who depend on daily wages, whether they were examined or not they used to be paid. That was reported to the District Police Officer for necessary action. And if they were not paid, they were asked to be paid. Now this practice has been given up. The

police people, who are responsible for prosecution of these cases have given up this old procedure of follow-up action for the acquittal cases and do not bother whether the witnesses come to the court regularly or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhani, would you like to continue your speech or conclude now ?

SHRI K. PRADHANI : I will continue tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOURTH REPORT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. Bhagat) : Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18-00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, April 2, 1985/Chaitra 12, 1907 (Saka).*