

(x1) Demand for conveying the feelings
of the Indian people to Pakistan
Government for saving life of
Ayaz Samoo sentenced to
death by Pak Government

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY
(Katwa) : It is with grave concern that we heard the news that Ayaz Samoo, a labour leader and fighter for democracy in Pakistan, has been sentenced to death by a military court on 1 March, 1985 on a charge of murder. He is in the prime of his youth being aged 22 years, and his precious life was being sought to be cut short in a most undemocratic manner. Ayaz Samoo is counting his last days in the jail. Democratic people having knowledge of this case in the international year of the youth cannot remain silent. I would like the feelings of the people of India to be conveyed to Pakistan Government so that the life of this young man is saved.

13.40 hrs.

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

Ministry of Home Affairs—contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are going to take up the discussion on Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Already we have exhausted 3 hours and 50 minutes, that is, almost four hours. Only four hours are left now. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to be precise in their speeches and not take long time. Shri K. Pradhani was on his legs yesterday. He may continue now. Only three minutes more are left for him.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was talking of the recommendations of the National Police Commission yesterday. I would request the Hon. Minister to place their recommendations before the Chief Ministers' Conference and accept as many as possible to improve the performance of police in this country.

Next I come to the question of upgradation of administration in tribal areas. The Eighth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 114.88 crores for the upgradation of administration in tribal areas. Out of this, they

have recommended Rs. 30 crores for compensatory allowance, Rs. 37.83 crores for staff quarters, and Rs. 47.05 crores for building up infrastructure. In this context, I would like to point out that I come from a tribal district where about 50 per cent of the posts of Medical Officers are lying vacant mainly for want of residential accommodation. I think, if this amount of Rs. 37.83 crores, which has been recommended by the Finance Commission, is spent properly in tribal areas, this problem may not occur in future. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to see that this money is not diverted for any other purpose except for the construction of staff quarters.

Next I come to the question of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in tribal areas. As regards the economic development of SCs and STs, it is quite encouraging and a large number of families have been covered during the Sixth plan. But I would like to point out that the condition of these tribals in the matter of education is miserable and rather pathetic. I would like to mention that 95 per cent of the drop-outs there are at the primary level. The State Government is trying to build hostels and provide food and lodging to minimise the number of drop-outs. It is mainly due to extreme poverty that the tribals could not give education to their children and they continue to do so. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to come to the rescue of the State Government and give them more money for building hostels and for providing food and lodging to the children so that this miserable condition of the tribals could be reduced to a considerable extent.

I now come to the Dandakarnya Project. There are two zonal units of this Project in my constituency, one is Umerkot and the other is Malkangiri. The Project authorities say that they have completed the rehabilitation work in Umerkot Zone. I have visited a large number of displaced settlers' villages and have found that there is scarcity of quarters. A large number of tubewells, constructed about 20 to 25 years back, are not functioning properly. The open wells have dried up. The roads are without repair and the main road connecting Papadahandi with Umerkot, is in a very bad condition; the buses cannot ply properly on that road. I

approached the Dandakarnya Project authorities and requested them for the repair of these wells and roads but most probably they are avoiding it because they are winding up the Project this year. The State Government also says that they have not received charge of those roads and villages. In this way, this has become no man's zone. Neither the Government of India nor the State Government is taking up the development works in that area properly. Now, I would like to speak about Malkangiri zone. The rehabilitation work is in progress there. I visited a large number of villages in this area. In this area there is an irrigation dam called Satiguda dam. It irrigates many villages, but the problem is that at some places its canal is so low that the people there cannot utilise its water. Though the settler farmers are very hard-working and they do very good agricultural work, they cannot utilise water of this dam because of the low level of the canal. There is a Balimela hydro-electric project there, very close to it there is a power house also. Even then some of these villages do not have electricity. Nor can the people there have water for irrigation. I have requested the Dandakarniya authorities either to give the people of this area electricity to have lift irrigation or to examine a proposal to provide a fresh canal from another point so that suitable irrigation in this area is made feasible.

Lastly I would refer to only one point. I come from an area where large number of people sacrificed their life during the freedom struggle and a large number of people were put in jail. About two to three hundred people of this area are getting freedom fighters' pension. I have forwarded some cases to the Ministry. Those cases are still pending. I had a talk with the concerned Joint Secretary, but even then these cases have not yet been finalised due to one reason or the other. I would request the Ministry to expedite these cases in consultation with the State Government. It seems in many cases some or other documents are missing. In some cases certain tribe certificates are missing while in others Scheduled Castes certificate is missing or some other thing is missing. I am very definite that these documents were submitted to the Ministry with proper care. I personally did it, but now I find that some or the other documents are missing. The result is that these people who suffered dur-

ing freedom struggle are starving and that they are deprived of any assistance. I hope the Hon. Minister will take note of it and examine their cases and pass them as early as possible.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I want to raise a point of order. In the House now we do not have even a single Cabinet Minister. There must at least be one Cabinet Minister representing the Government.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Every Minister is a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a definite point of order. Is this the way the Government would like to deal with the question of demands? I am not asking for the presence of all the Cabinet Minister, but what I am pointing out is that we do not have even a single Cabinet Minister in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Actually it is lunch time. Discussion during this hour is extended for our convenience. In that situation at least some Ministers are there and they will look after it. Moreover the concerned Minister is present here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I have taken note of it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : At least Minister of state or a Cabinet Minister must be present in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is because of the lunch time and we are discussing it foregoing the lunch break.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Home Minister is busy with the Prime Minister discussing some important facts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not insisting like that. He is insisting that some Cabinet Minister must be there.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The Home Minister should be here. The convention demands that the Home Minister should be here. I have all respect for her, but the Home Minister should be here,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like to clarify Mr. Basher. He wants one Cabinet Minister should be here. I will convey this to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to ensure this.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : When important demands are being discussed, the Home Minister should be here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already conveyed these things.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have already stated that he is busy with the Prime Minister.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : She is very efficient Minister, there is no doubt, but as per convention the Home Minister should be here. If he is busy for some time he may be out, but he is mostly out.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : He was here all the time yesterday. Only for a few minutes he is not here, but again he is coming.

[Translation]

*SHRI SODE RAMAIAH (Bhadrachalam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to invite the attention of the Government towards deteriorating law and order situation, the falling standards of administration, the atrocities on harijans, tribals, backward classes and women the inefficiency of police and the unabated espionage activities—that are being undertaken in the country today. I am speaking about these issues not only as a representative of the people but as one who understands their problems. As a man who shared their grief, I am highlighting these problems once again and bringing them to the notice of the Government.

Sir, I hold our intelligence set up responsible for all the dangerous activities which are going on in the country. First there was Larkins' case, then the murder of late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and now these espionage activities. All these incidents prove beyond any doubt that our intelligence set up is inadequate and inefficient. For the past

25 years the anti-nationals are carrying on their espionage activities without any fear. It is shocking. All these activities have taken place before the very eyes of the people who pledged to the nation "the Government that works." It is none other than the Government and its intelligence agencies which are responsible for all these unfortunate and dangerous incidents. It is really a shame that we could not protect our Prime Minister and the secret documents involving the security of the nation. Not only that. The diplomats from our friendly countries were murdered in broad day light. The Government could not get even a clue, leave alone apprehending the murderers. Four persons belonging to the diplomatic corps were murdered in the last three years. In no case the Government was successful in apprehending the culprits. I fail to understand what the Government, our intelligence and our police are doing ?

Sir, throughout the country and especially in the capital city, the crime rate is going up rapidly. Hardly we come across a day when some back robbery, some loot or theft at some place or house has not taken place. Women are being burnt alive for not bringing sufficient dowry with them. Harijans are being butchered by rich landlords and other upper castes just for the sin of raising their voice against the atrocities perpetrated on them. Will there be any end to all these atrocities ? Like all other promises, the promise of the Government to put an end to these atrocities only remains a hollow promise. The figures revealed in the parliament recently show an increase in the number of women burnt in 1984 as compared to 1983. These figures pertain to the reported cases. There are many more which have gone unreported. There is also an increase in the number of incidents of rape and molestation of women. In 1982, there were 5026 reported cases and in 1983 there were 5298 reported cases of rape.

Sir, the atrocities perpetrated on harijans, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections are endless. Just for the sin of demanding justice due to them, these unfortunate people are being killed in hundreds brutally.

The Government claims that they have done very much for the weaker sections. It is far from true. Had they put in action even a fraction of what they had said, I think, the conditions of the weaker sections would have

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

been far better. The amounts allocated for their upliftment do not really reach these people. This amount is being swallowed by corrupt politicians and officials.

The allocations made for many of the social welfare schemes are being diverted to enable the rich to line their pocket. Perhaps this is what the Congress mean by socialism.

13.53 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Sir, I want to say a few things about the condition of the people in my constituency. I hope, you know that represent a reserved constituency. I come from a scheduled tribe family. So I know what a miserable life they are leading. What I say about my people is equally applicable to all the tribals living in various parts of the country. Sir, all of you are civilised. You have TVs and air-conditioned houses and are leading a very comfortable life. All the pleasures are yours. But, Sir, do you know that lakhs of our tribal men know not what a TV is. Leave alone colour TV. They don't know what an electric bulb is. They do not get a square meal a day. Many of them eat leaves and tumors to keep the body and soul together. Some of these leaves and tumors are poisonous. You will be surprised to know that these tribals have not seen a railway train. These people go to bed at 6 o'clock in the evening. Do you know why? They cannot afford to have kerosene lamp leave alone an electric lamp.

What is the reason for their backwardness. ? The Government have done nothing so far for their upliftment. Every now and then the Government announces certain programmes for their development. But the fruits of development do not reach them. The role of middle men is too well known. Selfish men exploit these innocent people in the name of their traditions and blind beliefs. Selfish can exploit them only when the people remain ignorant in the name of their traditions. These innocent people are more afraid of Government officials than God. Forest officials, contractors, traders are exploiting these Girijans and sucking their blood by terrorising them.

Sir, my people are becoming victims in the hands of village doctors since they do not

have medical facilities. If they wants to go to any Government hospital, they must travel at least 25 miles. Even if they trek the long roads and reach hospital, neither the doctors nor the medicines would be available.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will give just two instances to show how the Government neglects the minimum facilities. How they neglect the hopes and aspirations of these Girijans. In 1962, the foundation stone was laid for the Kovvada Reservoir by the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Damodaram Sanjivayya. Now it is more than 23 years since the foundation stone was laid and not even a single brick was added to it till this day. Same is the fate of Polavaram Project. The former Chief Minister Shri T. Anjiah laid the foundation stone long back. But the construction work is yet to being. These two foundation stone will remains as the tombstones of the aspirations of miserable adivasi people.

The Government promised ten years ago to establish an Aluminium factory at K.D. Pet. So far that promise had not materialised. On the other hand we hear the news that this proposed factory is being shifted to some other places. I do not know why the Government is treating the Girijans so lightly. Are we not the citizens of this country? Dan't we have any rights? How long are we supposed to live like this. ?

If the above two projects are taken up, there will be a tremendous transformation in the lives of Girijans in these areas. The water and unemployment problems can be solved for ever.

My entire constituency has only one railway station namely Chagallu. I am not asking for any new railway station now. My only request is that all trains should stop at Chagallu. This has been the long standing demand of my people. Please concede at least this demand.

Sir, before concluding my speech, I once again request the Government to sanction and allocate funds for Polavaram, Kovvada projects and Aluminium factory. Also, I request for more industries in tribal areas for the development of the tribal people.

Sir, I request you to provide us at least minimum facilities. Please treat us as human beings. For heavens sake do not treat us as third class citizens of this country. Treat us on par with others and see that we too live as others in the country.

With these words, Sir, thanking you for giving me this opportunity. I conclude.

[English]

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since previous speakers have dealt at large the law and order situation and also about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would not like to repeat those points.

As it is stated in the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is a fact that by and large, law and order situation in Nagaland, has remained peaceful. But, we have underground problems which we have been intrinsic problems, we are facing, for the last so many years and unless a final solution is found to these longstanding problems in the border areas many economic development programmes have not been taken up because now and then, peace has been disturbed and so the Government servants have a fear to go to interior places to work there. So, this affects the normal developmental works.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the Shillong Accord which was signed in 1975 with underground leaders. Even after this accord, in the North-Eastern States, especially in Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, the insurgency problem is continuing and every year youth are being recruited and day by day, underground activities are being increased.

I would, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to take an initiative to have talks with the underground leaders to find a final solution once and for all to this problem.

14.00 hrs.

Now, coming to the North East Council, it was set up in 1972 to tackle the problems relating to all the States and Union Territories in the North-Eastern region and to ensure balanced development of the region. I am happy that even though in the

Sixth Plan, Rs. 340 crores were allotted, the actual expenditure was Rs 391 43 crores. This is the most neglected area, and about the insurgency problem started in the beginning due to the neglect of the area during the British times and, even after Independence it was because of lack of communications and transport facilities and the Government of India could not tackle the problem there. The people have a feeling of isolation and, because of this, the problem still continues. So, in the next Plan, some more funds should be allotted for the improvement of transport and communications in this area.

Now, while giving importance to the development of road transport in the North Eastern region, for the construction of road bridge over river Brahmaputra near Tezpur and Dibrugarh, separate Central funds should be allotted. This work should not be taken up with the funds allotted to the NEC. If such works are taken up with these funds, then there will be no fund left for other projects in other States. Therefore, I would request the Government that separate funds should be allotted from the Central sector for taking up this road bridge over river Brahmaputra near Tezpur and at Dibrugarh.

I would also like to say something about the functioning of the NEC. The people in my State of Nagaland feel that there is no equal distribution of funds from the NEC, the reason being that the staff in the NEC has been mostly from one or two States. So, the staff who come from these States give priority to taking up the various schemes in their own States. I would request the Hon. Minister that the NEC office should be manned by the Central Government staff. If that is not possible, then there should be equal representation from all the 5 States and 2 Union Territories. Then only we will be able to get proper distribution of funds from the NEC.

Another point I would like to emphasise is that we have seen in the last few months also there have been incidents of killings in the boundary of Assam and Nagaland. Because of the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland, innocent people were killed. Most of the essential commodities to Nagaland come through Assam. Because of this trouble in the border there was no bus service between Mon district in Nagaland and Assam for nearly 15 days. Nobody could go

to Assam for marketing from Mon district. How long will we allow the condition to continue in this manner? I would, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to take up this issue with the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland. These State are being run by our own party Governments. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to take the initiative to settle this long-standing problem amicably once for all.

A Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of North-Eastern region was constituted. A few recommendations were made. The Committee has recommended Doyang Hydel project. I understand that this hydel project has not been cleared by the Cabinet Committee.

I have been requesting the Government of India since 1981 to improve Dimapur airport and to have some day connecting the flight with Delhi but that has not been done so far.

I request the Hon. Home Minister to take up these issues with the concerned Ministries to expedite the work. At present, we have to make a night halt either at Calcutta or at Gauhati because the Dimapur airport is not developed and there is no same day connecting flight. If the Dimapur airport is developed, and same day connecting flight is introduced we can come back to Delhi the same day by the connecting flight. If one can go to Europe within six or seven hours, why should it take almost two days to go to our State? Those who are looking after the affairs of the State should consider all these aspects to bring the people living in the interior areas closer to the Centre. Then only there will be emotional integration and the unity and integrity can be strengthened. I would once again request the Home Minister to take up this issue very seriously and to take up with the concerned Ministry.

I would like to say a few words about Assam Rifles. Assam Rifles have been posted in North Eastern region and specially before Nagaland achieved Statehood, the entire area has been covered by Assam Rifles. When there were insurgency problems, when insurgency activities were very much on the top, Assam Rifles has done very good job. They have worked to curb this insurgency activity. Many Assam Rifles men have been lost their

lives. But today, if you go to the place where their camps are, you will find that their conditions of life and accommodation are deplorable. The Home Ministry should give enough funds for Assam Rifles to provide accommodation for them. Then only they will be able to work wholeheartedly to defend this country and to curb the activities of the insurgents.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, you have been kind enough to allow me to speak on this important issue. Whenever communal riots have taken place in India, whether they have taken place in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad or Bhiwandi, the only way to pacify the people has been to order a judicial inquiry. I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister what follow-up action was taken after their reports were submitted. Inquiries have been conducted in the case of all the communal riots in the country and the Reports have also been laid on the Table of the House and, thereafter, they have been discussed also, but I have never seen any guilty person punished. Why are these Reports called? These Reports are called to defuse the tense situation with a view to preserve the national unity. But it is also necessary that action is taken on those Reports. It is said that there is unity in diversity in unity. At present, a poor person in a village would visit a mosque, a temple or any other religious place on his way. He does not shed his religion. He has respect for other religions also. But, all the political parties contesting elections not only keep in view whether a person is a Hindu or a Muslim, but also whether he is *Kumhar* or *Mali*. The Constitution envisages the establishment of a society free from exploitation and caste considerations, but during the elections, the political parties offer tickets on the basis of castes. I want to know how long it take to would have a code of conduct in order to ban the elections on caste basis. Today, there are certain parties in the country which are based on religion and seek support on the basis of religion only. Why are those parties not banned in this age? So far, several reports regarding riots in the country have been submitted. Have Government ever tried to know

the reasons behind those riots. It is the political parties of the country which incite trouble in the name of religion. Some parties organise *Shakhas* and others indulge in other activities. How long would it take to ban such activities? How long would it take to make available such literature in our schools as may arouse a feeling in the minds of our students that they belong to this country and they are proud of their country. How long would it take to achieve the dream of building a society having no considerations of caste or community and having a lesser gap between the rich and the poor, as provided in our Constitution? When would we be able to have a sense of national integration?

Many innocent people have been killed in Punjab. I would like to ask the Hon. Home Minister how many extremists and terrorists were put behind bars or punished after Punjab was declared a disturbed area. Can you give even a single example where to police personnel have been punished for torturing the people or perpetrating atrocities?

The Home Minister says that we believe in the unity and integrity of India and it is absolutely correct that the future of the country as well as its progress depends on the unity and integrity of the country, but the riots which take place between the people of two different communities bring a bad name to the entire country. The Government should find out the root cause of these riots, whether they take place between Hindus and Muslims or between any other two communities.

I would like to repeat once again the question about the need of having the Upper Houses in our country, when 35 crores of our people are living below the poverty line? There are Upper Houses in many States ... (Interruptions)... The people of Rajasthan are sensible people, but what is the need of having the upper House in Maharashtra or in any other State? Our Home Minister comes from Maharashtra, perhaps that might be one of the reasons and you also belong to Maharashtra. What are the functions of these Upper Houses? In my view, there is only repetition of the Business conducted in the lower Houses. They have no other work. Keeping in view the condition of the entire country, we should have a rethinking about their existence. There should not be any need to have Upper Houses in a country where poverty is respect.

Thirdly, I would like to repeat that these while elephants...

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : The Hon. Member has made derogatory reflections in respect of Rajya Sabha. That portion may be expunged.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have said it in general. It is not a derogatory remark. Simply I have given my views.

[Translation]

I have said in a general way that they should not be there. These cannot be called derogatory remarks. I have simply expressed my views about the necessity of having them in a country where there is so much poverty. Why should so much expenditure be incurred on these white elephants in the country. What are the Governors doing, who are just white elephants? High Court judges also can work in their place. Their job is to administer oath and to deliver Addresses on ceremonial occasions. What is the necessity for them? You know crores of rupees are spent on them in the country. I do not want to go into details.

The law and order situation has not improved at all despite increase in expenditure on the police by 250 per cent. What is the reason therefore? Government's reply is that the population is increasing. It means that the law and order problem will go on deteriorating. We have provided modern weapons, vehicles etc. to the police, but their attitude is such that they have not been able to create confidence in the people. The people do not feel even now that the police is their protector. Are they servants or the elements of destruction? The people feel that they do not get justice at the hands of the police.

You have said many things about jail reforms. But you yourselves know the conditions prevailing in jails. Everybody knows that the conditions in the jails are the worst. Many committees had been set up in this regard. They had made recommendations, but you have not implemented them so far.

Recently, we heard and read the speech of a person, who is holding a very high post in the country. For how long will you remain

dependent on the English language? You are proud of it because you want to rule the people. In India, hardly one crore people are able to read the English newspapers and 68 crore people do not know English, but they do not feel proud of speaking in their own language. They would not like to speak in Bangla, rather they would prefer to speak in English. For how long will English, which is a symbol of our slavery, continue to be in use here?

I have seen when the Prime Minister of France came here, that he delivered his speech in his own language. I have seen Russian, Chinese and Vietnames leaders here and all of them had spoken in their own respective languages.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Home Minister will accept your plea. He will speak in Hindi.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I thank you. But you will say that it is a State subject. They control the law and order situation.

Either, article 343 should be deleted or we should speak in our mother tongue. But, here it is felt that it is not possible to express ourselves in any language other than English. The speeches made here by you are prepared by your Secretary. You repeat the same sentences again and again. In Hindi it will take just, four minutes to say the same thing. But you want to speak in English only. It is not correct that a committee has been set up and now nothing is done in Hindi. Sir, you please see the Minister's file. You may not find a single note in Hindi in it. Not a single note is prepared in Hindi. All the notes will be in English. You can verify it from the documents available with him.

SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA : My mother tongue is Hindi and Urdu.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Hindi is definitely the mother tongue, but all the work is done in English. You say that progressive use of Hindi will be ensured in offices, but it will not be thrust upon anyone. A country, which has no language of its own, is a dumb country.

We got votes on the basis of the language in which we made speeches. But after coming into Parliament, we forget the voters. Oriya is also not spoken here. Mahantji spoke Oriya in villages and got votes there. But here he deceives people. Hence, I want to say that the regional languages should develop and Hindi should be made the link language, as has been provided in the Constitution.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The importance of the Ministry of Home Affairs has increased day by day because of the increasing spurt of chauvinistic and secessionist activities all over the country.

The document circulated in this connection with the budget demands highlights a number of objectives of this Ministry. These objectives would have been complete if one item had been incorporated there, namely, coordination between States for harmonious relations.

I would like to invite the specific attention of the Home Minister to the situation in the North Eastern areas. My friend from Nagaland Mr Konyak has made reference to a number of problems and I would not like to repeat all those things.

In 1972 the Government of India under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave birth to a number of States and Union territories in that region in re-organising the North Eastern areas. Along with that the North Eastern Council was also constituted to coordinate the various activities including the developmental activities in that area.

Now, in spite of 13 years of its existence the North Eastern Council has not been able to play an effective role. The first question is whether there has been equitable distribution of the benefits of this Council. My friend from Nagaland Mr. Konyak has referred to the composition of the central staff in the H.Q. of the North Eastern Council. Only one or two States get full representation thereby monopolising all the

employment and other benefits of the H.Q. Naturally the other constituent units and the other communities are running a handicapped race. There is not much need for any further explanation on this point. I request the Hon. Home Minister to look into it.

The Home Minister has been good enough to visit the North-Eastern areas only recently; he saw certain problems faced by them first hand and he tried to solve them also.

Now, I do not know why some States consider themselves very much isolated from their neighbours. They think that they are worlds apart from their neighbours. It is quite in the fitness of things that the Home Minister had told the Chief Minister of Nagaland that it was very wrong on the part of the Government of Nagaland to have arrested a number of officers from Manipur passing through Nagaland on duty and treating them as criminals. It was a very unfortunate incident. Such things should not happen. Why should these States consider themselves as foreign to their neighbours? The Hon. Home Minister should consider the question of coordination among these States so that they could live harmoniously without working against one another and without casting vulturous eyes on each other's territories. I have another serious point to make. There is one conspiracy in Assam and Tripura to dismember Manipuri language and the Manipuri Community, Manipuri is spoken in Manipur; it is the official language of the State and recognised by Sahitya Academy as one of the modern Indian languages. It is awaiting insertion in the Eighth Schedule. The Government of Assam and Tripura have made new communities with Manipur as suffix to confuse matters and to lower the dignity of Manipuri language and thereby that of the Manipuri community. There is a community known as Bishnupraya in Assam and Tripura and their population is something like one lakh or two lakhs in the two States taken together. I do not know how and why they have asked the two Governments to recognise them as Manipuri Bishnupriyas. No religion or reason supports their demand. The use of the word 'Manipuri' as a prefix or suffix to any language or community is an insult and unthinkable

of to the Manipuri community and the Manipuri language. The Manipur Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Assam. They had also taken up the matter with the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she very rightly intervened and said that it was very unfortunate and the Government of Assam should have referred it to the Manipur Government to ascertain the fact of the matter. Now, we have come to know that the Tripura Government has also fallen in line with Assam. How could it happen? The word 'Manipuri' is not a term so cheap to be used or prefixed or suffixed to the name of other communities.

Now, another report has said that some recommendation came from the Commissioner of Linguistic minorities. I want to know who this Commissioner is and what his credentials are. What does he know about the Manipuri language and what does he know about the Bishnupriya language? The Bishnupriyas is a small community, hardly numbering about two lakhs. If he wants to serve the cause of this community or its dialect, it should not be done in this way. Manipuri is a great language, belonging to a great community whose mainland is Manipur. There has been a conspiracy against this great community and it has been going on for the last several decades. In this connection, I would like to recall that during the lifetime of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister, in one of the AICC meetings held in Bangalore, this question came up for discussion in the lobbies. Some delegates from Bihar who wanted to mislead the national leaders were told then that "Manipuri cannot be created in Assam, Manipuri can not be created in Tripura and it could be decided only by the Manipuri people in the mainland of Manipur". Now, after the passage of some years — two decade — the agencies supporting this conspiracy have come to the surface. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to take up this matter seriously and do justice to the people of Manipur and their language Manipuri, by calling a halt to the mischief mongers. I would also request him to issue necessary warning to the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities and also take action against him so that the wrong done to the great people of Manipur might be set right without delay.

I would also plead with him that this matter should be taken up with the Governments of Assam and Tripura. Let me ask once again under what law, moral or constitutional, they have done this damage to Manipuri in order to recognise some other group which practically has nothing to do with Manipur or Manipuri language. It is a well-known fact that the Manipuris belong to Sino-Tibetan group or Mangolian people, and not to Aryan stock. These Bishnupriyas however belong to a different ethnic groups they are more akin to Bengalis and Assamese. If they want to identify themselves with the land of their domicile, they should be called either Assamese Bishnupriyas or Tripura Bishnupriyas, as the case may be. But they have not done that. There must be some deep-rooted conspiracy in this regard. It is most unfortunate that some other people who do not belong to Manipur have made a decision on this subject sitting a judgement upon a false claim by the Bishnupriya who reportedly wanted to shine in borrowed light. Assam is a brother in the North-Eastern area and Tripura whose people have all the information and understanding about the culture and language of Manipur should not have committed such a grievous mistake.

Therefore, I emphatically demand the intervention of the Union Home Minister in this matter so that the distress caused to the people of Manipur is removed. The injustice done to Manipuri is agitating the innocent Manipuri people living in Assam and Tripura, also.

Geographically also, there is another conspiracy to dismember Manipur. Rani Gaidilu, for whom I have got great honour and respect, while talking to some newsmen in Bombay is reported to have said that they wanted a linguistic State. There are other persons and groups like her. The meaning is that they would like carve out another Nagaland on top of the present Nagaland.

We are already having too many States and Union Territories in this small area and how could one go on increasing the number of States? Now, during the negotiations concerning the future of Mizoram, a demand has also been made on a portion of Manipur land. I do not mean that the Government of India will concede this demand, but my question is under what authority and mora-

lity, can they demand a portion of the land belonging to Manipur or other neighbouring States like Assam etc.? This is going to create a hell of problems in the neighbouring States. Therefore, once for all, these tall talkers, those who are indulging in making unreasonable demands on political and other grounds should be given a deaf ear. Only then, I think, there will be harmonious inter-State relations among the units of the north-eastern Council.

Lastly, our people particularly the people of Manipur, have no railways and no big industries, and their employment prospects are very poor. We have been suggesting in different forums that there should be enough recruitment rallies at the headquarter at Imphal for recruitment to Assam Rifles and other para-military forces under the Home Ministry like CRP, BSF, etc. to attract some youngsters of the area. So far, some efforts have undoubtedly been made but these are not adequate.

I would request that in future, recruitment may be made by organising rallies at the headquarters at Imphal, so that the people of Manipur and adjoining areas would have better representation in the para-military forces and better employment facilities,

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I have the highest regard for our Home Minister, Shri Chavan, who is not only a senior politician, but also an experienced administrator. But I must hasten to add, however, that I can neither give credit nor blame him for the events for which the year under review has come to be known for. The year under review will go down in the history of India for its record-breaking events.

Firstly, it is an year of three Home Ministers, Shri P. C. Sethi, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and Shri S.B. Chavan. Secondly, it will be known as the year of the greatest national trauma and shame in the history of India. Thirdly, it will also come to be marked for a series of massive intelligence failures. Fourthly, it will be known for the frontal assault that the Congress (I) Government at the Centre has launched on the federal polity of this country through a series of dangerous destabilisation games resorted

to in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim. Sir, it will also be noted for the unpatriotic attacks that the Hon. Prime Minister of India has embarked on the Opposition Parties in the country. Congress (I) has given a solemn promise to people for providing political stability to the country. But a key, sensitive portfolio like Home has been allowed to be handled by three persons, I am not finding fault either with their competence or with their calibre. It is a classic illustration of the manner in which the Congress (I) fulfils its election promises to the people of India.

Congress (I) has evolved an excellent escapist system in the country in which political responsibility cannot be pinned down on anybody, whether it be the Ministers or the Prime Minister. Ministers are shunted from one portfolio to another so frequently that nobody can be really found fault with. In the case of Prime Minister, well of course, the office of the Prime Minister in this country has been elevated to the pedestal of kingship and the theory that 'a king can do no wrong' is observed scrupulously.

I need not refer to the traumas and tragedies that have been gone through. Nor do have I to refer to the political setting against which these tragic events took place. There was not only a colossal failure of statesmanship behind these frightening incidents (we have referred to those things in the past), but to me equally shocking is the massive failure of intelligence. Take for example the statements made by the Army Generals who led the Army's entry into the Golden Temple as a part of the Blue Star Operation. They said that they had no inkling whatsoever of the magnitude of military build-up in the Golden Temple. Could there be a more classic illustration of the failure of intelligence machinery? Everybody knew that there was a serious threat to the life of late Prime Minister. And she came to fall to the bullets of her own security guards in her own premises. Could there be a more tragic proof of the failure of Intelligence, Sir?

Then again, I do not have to refer to the holocaust or the massacre or the arson that followed the tragic assassination of Mrs. Gandhi. But, if you take the scale of carnage and destruction and vandalism that was indulged in after the killing of Mrs. Gandhi,

you may kindly consider as to whether this could have happened at all without adequate preparation. Did the Government of India have no idea about what was to follow? Can there be a greater example of the failure of Intelligence?

Apart from these sensational case of Intelligence failure, we cannot but remember the care of espionage ring that was operating in the country for so many years in such sensitive and key establishments with absolute impunity. But what is more shocking, the *sanctum sanctorum* of our Government, the office of the Prime Minister was the bee-hive of the espionage activity,

I reliably understand that the first tip was secured by our Government about this espionage, when there was an indiscreet mention by a White House spokesman about the manner in which our late Prime Minister made an enquiry about the nuclear installations of Pakistan. The late Prime Minister's discreet enquiry in her own office with only one officer, cannot be preserved as a treasured national secret.

I may also say that the operation of the espionage ring were known to the Government of India well before the Lok Sabha poll. It was kept a national secret, because the Congress (I) was afraid that the disclosure of it would adversely affect its poll chances. Now, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister both conveniently try to conceal all information in regard to the espionage activity or in regard to the manner in which it was busted, on the ground that national interests would be affected. I do not know why the issues which have already come to be known to all interested countries should be withheld from the people of India. They are withheld, in my view, only to save their own skin, only to conceal the monumental inefficiency from which this Government is suffering.

I would like to refer to the pernicious manner in which all the powers of the Government have come to be centralized, and concentrated in the office of the Prime Minister, literally and metaphorically over the last 15 years. When all the powers are centralized in one office, when all the secrets of our country are treasured in one office, that office cannot remain impregnable and imper-

vious. That was the reason why the spies had reached the Prime Minister's office.

I would like to know from the Home Minister as to what is the intelligence machinery they have been able to evolve, as to what is the manner in which the information provided to them is assessed and analyzed from the viewpoint of political strategy, both long term and short term.

In this connection, though it did not take place during the year under review, I cannot but refer to the failure of intelligence when the carnage in Assam took place. Nobody to this day knows as to who has been responsible for the lapse. One reason why the intelligence machinery has come to be very ineffective and inefficient is that it has been used blatantly for partisan purposes. I can say this for certain that the intelligence machinery has been used for assessing the mood of the people, from the viewpoint of the prospects of the ruling party before every election; for election of Chief Ministers of their parties, and for choosing the candidates of the ruling party. When the limited energies of the intelligence machinery are diverted and misused, how can this machinery be useful for our country? I therefore would like to appeal to the Home Minister that he should start with the cleansing of Augean Stables of the intelligence branch, itself. But then one may ask whether Mr. Chavan is really a modern version of Hercules. If he really flexes his herculean muscles, I do not know how long his job will be safe. I wish of course, greater longevity to him as Home Minister than what his predecessors had really been blessed with. The political firmament of our country has been completely so darkened by the tragedy of Punjab that Assam has been nearly forgotten in our country. We do not

14.51 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

really solve problems. The only way we seek to solve problems is to create a bigger problem so that the earlier problem is eclipsed. I am happy to say that our Home Minister did remember Assam. He was in fact good enough to visit Gauhati during these holidays. But in his Annual Report he tried to make light of the magnitude of the movement and the magnitude of this issue. It

will not be an exaggeration for me to say that no movement in the history of free India was more protracted, more sustained, more intense than the Assam movement had been. But our Home Minister in his Report coolly says that Saikia's Government has been successful in consolidating normalcy in Assam. If there was normalcy in Assam, then why did you not hold Lok Sabha poll. I think this way of giving credit to Saikia's Government is adding insult to the injury of Assam. Can there be a more utterly unrepresented government than that of Saikia? I do not have to go into the tragic and the farcical fashion in which the elections were held in Assam. Even according to the Elections Commission's figures, the polling which was held in Assam was, in fact, very low. In at least dozen constituencies the polling was less than five per cent; in at least six constituencies the polling was less than 10 per cent. There was a Congress (I) candidate who got only 440 votes out of 64,000 votes; and he is now an Hon. Minister in the State of Assam. When the Home Minister would like to give credit to such government, I do not know how serious he is in solving the problem of Assam.

He referred to the judgment of the Supreme Court which upheld the validity of elections in Assam. The Judgment was merely based upon technical merits of the case. The electoral rolls of Assam were prepared in 1979 and the Government of India itself offered to observe the cut off year of 1971. This only shows that the offer of the Government of India in regard to the problem of Assam is not in fact very genuine. I therefore think that the first thing that this government should do is to dissolve the Assam Assembly immediately and to dismiss the Saikia's Government; it does not deserve to stay for a minute more.

You referred to the illegal Immigration Act of 1983. Under this Act, all the foreigners who came before 1971 were made citizens. All the clauses under this Act are such as to defeat the very purpose of the Act. The clauses of the Act are such as to make any possible complaint ineligible. The clauses have been loaded with ineligibility.

Now, the Home Minister was speaking of barbed wire fencing. I would like to bring

to his notice that this barbed wire fencing had never really begun. The report does not refer to the blatant manner in which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir was dismissed. I do not understand why there is no reference at all. Does it want us to forget the whole thing? It certainly refers to what happened in Sikkim but does not refer to the atrocious manner in which the spirit of the Constitution was violated in Sikkim, when the Government of Sikkim was dismissed and when the Assembly of Sikkim was dissolved.

I would like to ask another question as to what was the reason for not holding the polls of Sikkim Assembly along with those of Lok Sabha. If the Assembly polls and Lok Sabha polls in Tamil Nadu could be held simultaneously, why were they not held simultaneously in Sikkim? I do not want to refer to the drama that was enacted by them in Andhra Pradesh. Well, now we are grateful to them because it was there for everyone to see.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now I refer to Pondicherry. The Assembly in Pondicherry was dissolved in June, 1983. I do not want to refer to the manner in which the Assembly was dissolved. Why were the elections in Pondicherry not held for 19 long months? Why were the Assembly elections in Pondicherry not held along with the Lok Sabha polls? Is it completely a matter of convenience of the ruling party? I want the Home Minister to throw light on this question.

In the recent Assembly elections our Hon. Prime Minister has propounded a dangerous doctrine, the doctrine that the same party should rule both in the States and in the Centre. It is a happy augury that this doctrine has been rejected by the people in some parts of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not understand why the Prime Minister even after the elections were over—even after the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections were over—should continue to launch totally

untenable attacks on the Opposition at every stage.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : I am on a point of order. Our Prime Minister has never attacked the Opposition. He has, from the very beginning onwards, asked for the support from the Opposition on national issues. So, he is misleading the House. You should ask him not to speak like this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would be happy if that Member advises his Prime Minister to behave better with the Opposition Parties. I think that perhaps is the idea behind his statement. The Prime Minister made one shocking statement at Ahmedabad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up now. You have taken ten minutes more.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He made a statement that the Opposition parties were not only waging a war against the Centre, but . . . (Interruptions)

I am criticising the policies of the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He made a statement that the Opposition Parties were not only waging a war against the Centre but . . . (Interruptions) Any criticism of the federal polity is being misconstrued as an anti-national approach. I do not understand whether the Prime Minister is being guided properly by the experienced Home Minister or not. I think he will be able to do better in future, and he has been blowing hot and cold in regard to the cooperation that he seeks from the Opposition Parties.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In my view the Prime Minister is waging a war against multi-party democracy in the country. This Budget has proved that he is against the multi-party democracy in the country but he is all for multi-nationals.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Our Prime Minister has been making a promise in regard to clean politics. I am of the view that if he is earnest about clean politics, he must come forward with the Bill on Lokpal and the office of the Prime Minister must be brought within the purview of the Lokpal.

In regard to company donations being allowed, I would like to know how the Congress (I) could finance such a costly and expensive campaign without donations from companies. Now, of course, they have allowed it. We raised questions as to how the Congress (I) could spend Rs. 12 crores only on advertisements in newspapers, not to speak of scores of crores that were spent on the election machinery. Therefore, if the Prime Minister wants to close this dirty chapter, I welcome it. But if he is to open a new chapter of his clean politics, he must come forward with the Bill on Lokpal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole heartedly support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1985-86. I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak. I would also like to say that the Lok Sabha and the Constitution are a sacred heritage. We have to take the nation ahead keeping in view the dignity of the Lok Sabha and the Constitution. Some people have failed to understand the dignity of the Lok Sabha and the Constitution. Till the Harijans, the Adivasis and the backward classes are uplifted economically, politically and educationally, we can never claim that our nation will march forward. Great leaders of the country like *Rashtrapita* and Dr. Ambedkar worked and made sacrifices for the upliftment and advancement of these poor people. The work done by them for the upliftment of these poor people will always be remembered in the history of India. We got freedom as a result of the indefatigable efforts of these leaders. After that our Constitution came into existence. The Constitution is the greatest heritage of our country. Our leaders made provisions in it to the effect that till the poor Harijans, the Adivasis and the backward classes are uplifted, we cannot proclaim to the world with our heads held

high that our country is marching ahead on its way to progress. There is no doubt that our country made much progress during the Congress rule. It can be claimed on the basis of the changes brought about in the country after independence that there has been upliftment of the Harijans, the Adivasis and the backward classes, for which credit goes to the Congress Government.

In the Constitution we have declared the nation as a welfare State. In order to implement the Constitutional provisions, the reservation system for the weaker sections was introduced during the Congress rule. After that, the 20-Point Programme was formulated and implemented. Rural Development Programme was formulated and implemented. Land was allotted to the poor Harijans and the landless persons under this Programme. Residential accommodation was provided to the homeless. Home Tenancy Act was enacted for them and land was allotted to them. Besides, drinking water was provided in the villages where there was shortage of it. Credit for all these measures goes to the Congress Government. The Minimum Wages Act was enacted for the landless labourers and similar other steps were taken. Steps were also taken to free the people from the clutches of the capitalists and landlords. With the enactment of the Minimum Wages Act, it can definitely be said that the condition of the agricultural labourers has improved. So far as the industrial sector and the workers there are concerned, our Government have taken steps to ensure minimum wage to the poor, the Harijans and the backward classes people working in various mines. Minimum Wage has been fixed for them. Reservation system has been introduced for the people of the backward classes working in factories, mines, etc. All these steps have been taken in the country during the Congress rule.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister to the fact that on the one hand there is still a lot to be done but on the other hand there are certain anti-social elements among us who are creating hurdles in our way. Our Congress Government wants to take measures for the uplift of the poor, the Harijans and the backward classes. It wants to raise their standard of living. A perusal of the figures pertaining to the reservation in services would reveal that very few people have been covered under the reserva-

tion system. Government's policy of 10 per cent reservation in services is not being followed. Even then there is a feeling that the Government have done a lot for these classes and there is no need to take any further steps in this direction as sufficient work has already been done. You go to the villages and see the plight of the poor Harijans and the workers there. Only a little work has been done so far. Those elements, who do not want the country to progress and who do not take an active part in removing poverty, do not want them to prosper. In this connection, I would like to quote Swami Vivekanandji here:

[English]

"So long as millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor, who, having been educated at their cost, pays not the least heed to them."

[Translation]

We want to ask these people what has been done for those workers who have contributed to the progress of our country by their hard labour? The people working in factories, the agricultural labourers and the people working in the cities have helped in building and developing the nation. If our Government undertake progressive welfare measures for these people and introduce a reservation policy for them then, as per Swami Vivekanandji, the anti-social elements who oppose these measures and create hurdles in the development and progress of the country should be treated as traitors.

Here I want to say that there is need to give them more than what has so far been given under the provisions of the Constitution.

I think that the people who are agitating against the policy of reservation in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc., are agitating not so much against the Harijans and the Adivasis, they want that the policy of the reservation for the backward classes should be changed. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister towards the fact that several castes which were considered untouchables since the vedic period have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. There is need to improve the

list. There are certain castes which are not considered Scheduled Castes in all the States. In many States *Machuaras* (fishermen) are not considered as a Scheduled Caste. Similarly, in many States *Dhobis* (washermen) are not included in the Scheduled Caste list, though in most of the States they are considered as a Scheduled Caste.

Similarly, *Pasis* and *Dushads* have been included in the Scheduled Caste list in many States but in some of the States they have not been included in the list. The Home Ministry should analyse these lists. The State Governments and the Government of India deserve thanks for implementing their policies despite agitations.

So far as minimum wages are concerned, in Bihar there are still landlords who do not want the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. They forget that if the poor who work in fields do not survive, the foodgrains cannot be grown. If the poor do not exist, then how will these people live in palatial houses? It is the poor who construct palatial houses but they themselves live in huts. These are the people who work in big factories but they are a forgotten lot. The Country is progressing because of them. Government should deal with the people who are agitating against the welfare measures of the Government for the poor.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. Everybody is taking only five minutes and you have already taken eight minutes.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : Well, so many hon. Members have taken fifteen to twenty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very strict in that because I have to give chance to a lot of hon. Members. Lot of hon. Members are interested to speak on the subject.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : All right, please give me two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, you can take two more minutes.

[Translation]

I would like to say that the demand for minimum wages should be met.

'Land Army' has been raised in many parts of Bihar. The landlords say that they would not pay that much amount. If the labourers are not interested in doing work, they are forced to do the work. They are not given full wages. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister towards such people who agitate for their rights and I would urge the Government to take strict action against those who do not adhere to the policy of the Government.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the 20 Point Programme under which there has been development of the rural areas. The money allocated by the Centre to the States for welfare measures under the Special Component Plan and as Central assistance is not used properly for the Poor. The hon. Home Minister should pay attention towards it and instruct the States to use that money properly.

The Five Year Plans have resulted in the development of the country. The hon. Minister must give special attention to the welfare measures in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Just now Members from the other side were saying so many things about the elections in West Bengal and Assam.

*(Interruptions)**

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Braj Mohan Mohanty. I request the hon. Members to at least restrict the time themselves. If they don't, how can I give chance to other Members? Otherwise I am going to ask the hon. Minister to reply and all other Members will not get a chance. Eight hours are allotted for this by the Business Advisory Committee. You have got only one hour left now. You have to cooperate. That is all I request the hon. Members.

(Translation)

SHRI RAM RATTAN RAM : With

these words, I wholeheartedly support the demands presented by the hon. Minister.

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only seven minutes are allotted to each Member. After the fifth minute I will ring the bell and two minutes after that I will ring the final bell. Afterwards if you go on speaking, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very sorry you have exhausted all the time. Each Member will get only seven minutes now.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : The House can extend the time of the debate if so many Members are to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two persons from that side will speak in that order. Only seven minutes will be given to each Member.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Only seven minutes? I can draw more time from the time given to my Party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I won't give that. I won't allow more than seven minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : What time are you going to give us this side?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All are going to be given seven minutes each.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I have already been informed that ten minutes will be given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When your time comes and when I call you, you ask me at that time. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When your time comes, you can ask at that time. Now, I have already called Mr. Braja Mohan Mohanty to speak.

**Not recorded.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. But the report of the Home Ministry that has been circulated is distressing. I think, perhaps the advisers of the Home Ministry are, as if, not acquainted with the new developments and with the new situation that has developed since one or two years. How the nation is confronted with the complicated situation—nothing of that sort is reflected in this report.

Initially, I will submit the background. Very recently, we had one of the saddest experiences of history that our former Prime Minister was assassinated. We have found that we have a spy-ring around. That was all discovered. But that was not all. Every day we have the information that the anti-national elements and secessionist elements are active. But in spite of that, if you go through the report of the Home Ministry, nothing of that sort is reflected. I do not know who has drafted this poor report for the Home Ministry.

One by one I would place before you. Now, New Delhi is going to be converted into the centre of international terrorism. You saw very recently that one Soviet diplomat was murdered. Another one either had escaped, missing or had taken asylum somewhere. This is not the stray case. Since 1982 till 1985, a number of such cases concerning the diplomats—one who was going to Bombay was murdered and one who was coming out was murdered—had happened. So, the problem is that Delhi itself is going to be converted into a centre of international terrorism and conflict. My submission would be that this report is not laudable. What is the policy and strategy of the Home Ministry to confront the situation ?

The National Police Commission has made a number of recommendations to counter-act this menace but nothing of that sort has been done. Even in foreign countries like Japan and United States of America, fingerprints of suspected criminals have been taken and they build up the case before anything happens, i.e. infrastructural development relating to the investigation is built up. Naturally, whenever an offence or crime is committed, one is detected immediately. But we have not developed such a system yet. My submission would be that the Home Minister

must take this into consideration. He should implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission.

Another aspect which I would like to submit is, how to handle the secessionist activities in this country. Firstly, I come to Kashmir. There are a number of anti-national elements, which are very active. Pro-Pakistani elements are active. Every body knows that. Every day we see in the newspaper that a number of people are migrating from Punjab to Pakistan, they are being trained and send back for subversive activities. I am quoting *Hindustan Times* report dated 20th July. There was one incident when the Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah was removed and how things had developed there. I am quoting only one paragraph of it :

“Surprisingly, however, when Dr. Abdullah was addressing the crowd pro-Pakistan slogans were heard. The Police also arrested five persons who were driving in a taxi and were raising pro-Pakistan slogans.”

This report appeared on the 20th July. I put a Question to the Home Minister in the month of March, 1984 and he said that the Government was very alert. I am also quoting. This is Unstarred Question No. 1711, dated 7-3-1984.

“The activities in question comprise secessionist activities, anti-India demonstrations, practice of violence, etc. The Government of India are continually in correspondence with the State Government in such matters...”

“The State Government have recently started taking action against some of the members/activists of anti-national organisations and other subversive elements in this regard, Government of India are, closely, watching the situation.”

They were watching the situation in the month of March and on 28th July, there was a demonstration. Not only that. What is the role of some opposition leaders ? Some opposition leaders have an unholy alliance not with individuals but with disruption and disorder. I am quoting as to what was the role of Mr. George Fernandes. He is not a member of this House. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : We have no objection. You quote it.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : As a matter of fact, this matter is very much relevant to the demand under discussion. I quote :

“According to Janta Party sources, Mr. Fernandes was to go back from Jammu yesterday but due to differences in the Srinagar unit of Janta Party on the dismissal of Dr. Farooq Abdullah, he has to return to Srinagar to hold talks with the local Janta Party leaders.”

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So what ?

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Dismissal was supported by Kashmir Janata Party unit. He went there to violate Section 144. But, unfortunately, when he reached there, the things normalised. That is the role which is being played by some of the Opposition leaders. This is how some of the opposition leaders are behaving all these years. This is the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as article 370 is concerned, has it been examined whether it promotes integrity of Jammu and Kashmir with India or it works other way ? Has that aspect been examined ? I would not advise the Government of India to scarp article 370. But my submission would be that let the patriotic forces in Jammu and Kashmir combine together, examine it and create an upsurge to remove article 370. That is the need of the hour. This is my personal view, not the view of my party. So long as article 370 continues, the process of integration will be difficult and more difficult.

Lastly, about the code of conduct for political parties, the Report is silent. Once upon a time, I put a question to the Home Minister and he replied that at the third sitting of the National Integration Council certain consensus was arrived and the matter was referred to the members of the National Integration Council and that the opinions were being awaited. One thing that must be remembered is the massive mandate that was in favour of Congress Party. What is the meaning of this massive mandate ? It is a

clear mandate that the people of India are one in maintaining unity and integrity of the country. They have expressed their opinion and full confidence in Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to handle the situation. You know, within how many days, a Bill was passed banning defections from one party to another. So, having a code of conduct for political parties could be seriously considered.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO. (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to speak on the Demands of a Ministry whose credibility is at its lowest ebb today.

The very fact that the para-military forces and the army were called in a number of times to control civil disturbances the last one year in Punjab and other States gone to show how shoddily and shabbily this Ministry has functioned.

The situation in Punjab was allowed to drift just for deriving political gains by party, which is in this Government. Ample proof of this was evident during the Lok Sabha elections.

The Prime Minister himself, for the first time in the political history of our country, carried on a campaign alleging that Opposition parties have supported the Anandpur Saheb resolution which we have not done either inside or outside the House. The Prime Minister has now gone back on his words and has said that there is nothing wrong in the Anandpur Saheb resolution except for one or two clauses or aspects.

This Government has been responsible for creating the situation that we are faced with today in Punjab and various other parts of our country, which threatens the very integrity and security of our country.

After what happened in Punjab, the Operation Blue Star, the sordid events that took place in the capital after the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi have left bitter memories especially in the minds of the young Sikh. I would like to know whether the Government is seriously thinking in terms of solving the problem in Punjab.

The Government should deal with the problem in Punjab in a two-fold manner. I would like to make a differentiation between the Sikh youth below 30 years of age and

Sikhs abroad on the one hand and the other Sikhs belonging to other Sikh community who are either traders or peasants or those staying outside the Punjab. The Sikh Youth below 30 years of age who now want to wreak vengeance for all that was done to their community in recent times fall in a different category. The Sikhs abroad are taking a hard line on this issue. The Government should at least try and negotiate to bring about some amicable solution with the section of Sikhs who still would like to be a part of the national mainstream.

In this connection, I would like to mention that during the Punjab crisis, a large number of Sikhs had also left the Army. There are some people who belong to the hard-core. But there are Sikhs who out of emotion, have stealthily joined some of their men who deserted the army. As far as these Sikhs are concerned, there are summary trials being taken by the Army against them. There are 10,000 of them and I personally feel that at least those who in an emotional outburst had joined them, should not be treated in similar manner as those who are responsible for instigating these people who have taken that attitude. The Sikhs have been valiant as far as the political history of our country is concerned. They have fought during the national movement. The Sikhs are not alien to India. They have been a part of national mainstream.

I sincerely hope that this Government will make serious efforts to come to an understanding with those Sikhs who are still in a mood to be a part of this national mainstream and to help the developmental activities of the country.

The Situation which has emerged in Assam since 1979 still continues. It has been five or six years now since the trouble in Assam started. But the situation has not changed at all till now. The elections were held at gun point. With a few paltry votes, members were elected to the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha. Now at least, the situation is ripe and a solution can be brought about in time. But, you must first dissolve the Assembly to do that and remove this Government which was so undemocratically and unconstitutionally and illegally constituted. This Government does not represent the people of Assam and as long as this Government

exists, I do not think the problem in Assam can be solved. I would appeal to the Home Minister to take immediate and necessary measures and steps to see that free and fair elections are held in Assam and that the present Government there is removed as early as possible.

It is unfortunate that, in recent times, the Prime Minister has been alleging all national Opposition Parties and opposition leaders as anti-national. We do not need a certificate from the Prime Minister or anybody else to prove our patriotism. I am sure that every Member of this House is patriotic, and it is a fact which cannot be disputed by anybody. I would only point out that this sort of attitude will not help. You cannot call the Opposition as anti-national or that anything that the Opposition does is against the integrity and security of the country. On the other hand, we see that this kind of situation which was brought about by this Government when it was in power, and this very situation is today threatening the integrity and security of the country. It is a major problem which we are facing, and if it is not handled properly, we may have to face the forces of secession probably in a stronger manner than we have done earlier. Before that situation arises, we should take immediate and necessary measures to see that the situation is controlled.

During the last one year, we saw the Government at the centre trying to completely erode the principles of federal polity in our country. Defections were engineered in Jammu & Kashmir. Now the Anti-Defection Bill has been passed. If at all the Anti-Defection Bill is to have any sanctity as far as this Government is concerned, the Government in Jammu & Kashmir should have been dismissed, the Assembly there dissolved and elections held.

It is needless for me to repeat the sordid drama that went on in Andhra Pradesh, the way in which the legally constituted Government of Mr. Rama Rao was sought to be toppled. Then the event that went on in Karnataka is known to this House and it was discussed in the last Lok Sabha I mean the Moiley tape episode, etc. Still worse was the situation in Sikkim where a legally constituted government which represented the Congress-I was eventually toppled because

they would not fall in line with the tunes of the Central Government. These are the various facets that we have seen; the Government has been taking up various positions according to convenience and expediency. I would like to warn this Government that, if it continues to do so, they will themselves have to face the lines table tune, may be not after a very long time, but very soon.

The failure of this Government, as far as its intelligence service are concerned, was evident from the way the late Prime Minister was assassinated in her own residence. The fact that espionage activity was going on in the nerve-centre of the highest office in the Centre is ample proof to show how secure the country was at the hands of this Government or the previous Government, whatever the case may be.

Another fact which has been disturbing the Members from other parts of the country is the way elections have been held in certain States like Bihar and U.P. According to the official report, 200 to 300 deaths had occurred during the elections in Bihar. If this was the official report, one can well imagine how many deaths would actually have taken place in Bihar during the elections. This is a process which is spreading, rather than being curbed or controlled. I do not think that democracy will have any meaning or sense if we let this drift or continue and if elections are to be fought by the number of ballot boxes or polling booths one can capture. Then we shall have no right to talk about democratic polity. It is high time that some electoral reforms were brought about. While talking of electoral reforms, I know it is the responsibility of every political party to see that they cooperate and become a party to the holding of smooth elections. But, I think, in this direction, the ruling Party should take the lead.

In all parts of the country, slowly and steadily, an atmosphere of restlessness and violence has been creeping around. Starting from Assam and then to Punjab we have had disturbances all over. And there is very little that the Home Ministry has done to control the situation apart from calling the services of either the Border Security Force or the Central Reserve Police Force or the Army or at best changing the Chief Minister

or finding a scape-goat in either a politician or a bureaucrat. This approach will not do. You cannot always make use of this kind of a situation to ease out people you do not want. This is precisely what the Government is doing. I honestly and sincerely hope that Mr Chavan who has taken over the Home Ministry now will realise the magnitude of the problems that are facing us in the country and give us a proper direction and depart from the line which was adopted in the last few years.

[Translation]

SHRI L. BALARAMAN (Vandavasi) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I shall be brief in my speech by referring to a few important aspects of the working of this important Ministry.

The nation is confronted by numerous problems like Assam imbroglio, the extremist activities in North-eastern parts of the country, pouring refugees due to racial riots in Sri Lanka, communal classes, student unrest etc. Our Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is charged with the responsibility of tackling such problems undermining national integrity. It is fortunate that we have in our Home Minister inherent qualities of leadership. It is a matter of gratification that his approach to these problems has been hailed by the national Press. I can say with all the force at my command that he will rid the nation of all these political and social ills.

Our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life at the altar of national integrity. We have to ensure that the unfulfilled tasks left by this distinguished statesman are accomplished. During her rule, the Opposition Parties had the one-point political plank of **INDIRA HATAO**. By quirk of fate she has been removed from the national scene. I would appeal to our leaders of Opposition Parties that they should leave such a narrow political outlook. The country's future should be their prime concern. Political partisanship cannot solve national issues to which I have referred at the outset. I request

**The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

the Opposition Parties to be responsible and reasonable in their approach to notional issues, without which the nation cannot be strengthened.

During his short tenure of office, our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has shown unprecedented dynamism and pragmatism in tackling the issues confronting the nation. His concern for the common weal has endeared him to the entire nation. All of us should strengthen his hands in the interest of the nation. India has given to the world the unparalleled concept of unity in diversity in a cultural milieu. This is the time that this concept of unity in diversity should become the political heritage also. Our Opposition Parties should exemplify this in their efforts to arrive at national consensus on the problems.

Presently Tamil Nadu is facing the problem of refugees from Sri Lanka on account of continuing racial violence. This has added further dimension to the issue of the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka. When these repatriates land in Rameswaram, they are in a new environment. They have to start their life afresh here. The employment opportunities in Tea Estates and Coffee Estates in Tamil Nadu are minimal for them. We cannot create new tea estates in jiffy. It takes time, but the repatriates cannot brook any delay for earning their livelihood. Unfortunately, the fiscal resources of Tamil Nadu are also limited. The Government of Tamil Nadu cannot invest huge sums in the rehabilitation of these repatriates. As on 30.11.1984, 94,116 repatriates families have been rehabilitated. So far 80,551 families of repatriates have been rehabilitated in Tamil Nadu and the remaining 4565 families have been rehabilitated in Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Barring Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, these rehabilitation projects in other States have not become a success. The repatriates are finding themselves cut off from conducive social environment and climate. Sir, only 64 families have been settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are eminently suitable for rehabilitating these repatriates. The Home Minister should ensure that more number of repatriates are rehabilitated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

As I stated earlier, Tamil Nadu is bursting in seams with the refugee problem. We have to take into account the numerous repatriates who have not registered themselves in the Camps and have gone to their kith and kin in Tamil Nadu. Therefore it is essential that more number of repatriates should be rehabilitated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This is very necessary if we want to prevent these repatriates from turning into beggars some time after their entry into India.

Sir, another problem is the high-handedness of Customs officials in Rameswaram, who think that all these refugees are smugglers. They subject them to rigorous checking and harass them unnecessarily. I want the Home Minister to ensure that the Customs officials treat them with some dignity and respect. These hapless people should be shown some leniency also.

I would also suggest that the Central Schools in Tamil Nadu should reserve some seats exclusively for the wards of Sri Lankan repatriates. Similarly, I suggest the constitution of a separate Employment Exchange for the educated unemployed among the repatriates.

I am sure that the Hon. Home Minister will agree with me when I say that equity is the cardinal principle of democracy. Unfortunately, though democratically elected Governments have been established in all the Union Territories yet the popularly elected M.L. As do not have the voting right to participate in the Presidential election. I want that this inequity should be removed by suitably amending the Constitution of India. I want that the Home Minister should look into this personally and do the needful to strengthen the democratic fabric in the country. The nation's independence and sovereignty is ensured by the Armed Forces, Indian Air Force and Indian Navy. Similarly, the nation's integrity within the country is fostered by the Police Force. Regrettably the Police Force in the country does not get similar amenities of salary, allowances etc., as those being enjoyed by the military personnel. The Police Force must be converted into a self-contented Force by giving them all basic amenities. Unless Law and Order are established, maintained and sustained by the Police Force within the country, the nation's unity is endangered. I suggest that the Hon. Home

Minister must ensure that the Police Force is properly looked after.

I understand that 1,11,00 applications have reached the Ministry from the freedom fighters and only 36,000 applications have so far been disposed of. I demand that expeditious action must be taken to sanction pension for all the freedom fighters.

Sir, the Official Languages Act was enacted in 1963; it was amended in 1967. In 1976 a Parliamentary Committee for official languages was constituted. This Committee is to submit its report to the Government. It has not been done as yet. I want that this work must be expedited. Meanwhile, I would like to apprise this House that money order forms and such other forms in common use bear inscriptions only in Hindi and in English. The people living in non-Hindi speaking areas are finding it difficult. Hence the P & T Department should print the languages of the States in such commonly-used forms.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Cut Motion No. 39 reads.

'The need to re-examine the reservation policies on an All-India basis.'

We are seeing today very unfortunately a resurgence of inter-caste civil war. And the basic reason if I may say so with great respect is that this crucial issue has been unashamedly politicised. There has been competition in vote-catching between every group and every party. And there has been political inflation of reservation, especially for the backward classes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had the opportunity of studying this subject not only in my professional capacity, but in my political capacity as the recognised leader of my community. I appeared in the Supreme Court not long ago for the Akil Bharatiya Soshit Karamchari Sangh. I was the leading counsel; there were other counsels. It was a powerful union of railwaymen. The decision is recorded in 1981 SC 274. I accepted the brief on

one condition. They wanted me to oppose reservations altogether. I said, no; I will not oppose reservations for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. As a Member in the Constituent Assembly I was party to that decision. And I told them, whatever you may say, you may not be scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, I believe,—and I said this without offence—that these people have for centuries been oppressed by Hindus and let Hindudom make some expiation of its sins of so many centuries. But what I will oppose is that reservations should be projected into the promotion cadres. And what happened was, we asked for a Bench of five judges. Tragically, this crucial subject has always seen division among the judges. There has never been a single unanimous decision from the Supreme Court. That is the tragedy. I had asked, the lawyers and other people asked, let the matter go to five judges. We knew the predilections of the Presiding Judge. I am sorry to say, he declined. And then, there were two judges who affirmed promotion. One judge accepted my arguments and said 'Promotions would be an erosion of the obligation of Article 335' and that is 'reservations must not be allowed to erode efficiency in the services.' In handing down this judgement the Presiding Judge relied on Rangachari's case, 1962 SC. But in that case, out of five judges, two of them handed down the most lucid dissenting judgment. Let me quote two passage from Mr. Justice Wanchoo one of the ablest judges that have ever sat in the Supreme Court. This is what he said:

"Reservations are not to be illegitimately used to disturb legitimate interests. And more importantly, reservations in the Promotion Cadres are bound to result in deteriorating efficiency."

The Presiding Judge forgot his own judgment in Balasubramanian's case. I commend it to this House,—1980 SC 482. Let me read what he said:

"Once several people or persons become members of one service they stand as equals. They cannot be treated, once they enter a service, as unequals."

And, this is the crucial part of his ratio:

"To treat equals unequally once he enters a service is the worst form of apartheidisation."

That is what is happening today—the worst form of apartheidisation, because of these promotion cadres. As I said, one judge accepted my arguments and he said, no, not in the promotion cadres. But worst of all was the fact, I was probably the only person who was aware of it, I was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. I got special quotas rather differently from the scheduled castes but it was there for the Anglo-Indians and no less a person than Sardar Patel handed down the only proper, the correct interpretation of the Constitution and this is what Sardar Patel said in that Resolution of 13-9-1950—Government of India Resolution signed by Sardar Patel. 'The Orders regarding reservations of vacancies in favour of various communities (that is, Anglo-Indians and Scheduled Castes) will not apply to the recruitment in promotion which would continue to be made as the here in before irrespective of communal considerations and on the basis of seniority and/or merit as the case may be.' The judgement did not even refer to this Resolution, which was the first and proper resolution. Since then, that has been diluted by the people who had a particular political axe to grind. I said to the judges and I am reading it out here "give the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the reservations—I think it is about 15% for the Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2% for the Scheduled Tribes. Give them free education up to the Degree stage but in the promotion cadre, for God's sake, unless you want to destroy every semblance of secularism in this country, don't project caste as the only touch-stone for, promotion." I gave case after case and I give you one outstanding example of a Scheduled Caste person and non-Scheduled Caste person. I know something about this. My community has had lot to do with the Railways. It took on an average between 20 and 25 years, after starting, as a fireman, to reach Grade A, Mail Driver. But here was a Scheduled Caste person starting as a fireman and in five years he became a Special 'A' grade Mail Driver and what did I say to the Court? If you affirm this, would you not be affirming discrimination? Would you not be affirming inefficiency? You would be affirming rank criminality. How can a person in five years become a Special A-Grade Mail Driver? You are entrusting to him not only hundreds but thousands of lives, a person who is utterly junior, utterly without experience, but

nothing happened. It went through. But today we see what is happening. Everybody is taking up the cause. Everybody is jumping on the backward class, backward class band wagon. They seem to think as if it is a matter of pride to be branded as a backward class. About Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this is an old figure I have got. That number doubled to 130 between 1930 and 1950. The Mandal Commission projected an umbrella, which covered a lumpen, which covered 3743 so called backward castes, they said that this lumpen constituted apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 52% of the nation. They would like to have had quotas of reservation of above 75%. What do you do to the rest of the nation? You make them a new type of untouchables. This is what has happened today. Some States have run amuck because it is an absolute tragedy, because they are ruled by so called backward classes, they are among the most powerful, financially and politically, in Tamil Nadu that went up to 68%. But the Supreme Court said this. Let me quote what happened with regard to my community. I do claim this as a kind of credit for myself I oppose this some people were affected by 'parangis' of Kerala. They are a backward class of Christians. They wanted to have the cake and eat it too. They wanted to usurp the Anglo-Indian seats in the Legislature, but they said they were backward classes. I led a delegation to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and said "Madam, you will not insult us, you will not brand my whole community that we are a backward class. Every community has its weak, but you will not brand us as brand a whole community with a proud history as a backward class". And this is what Shrimati Indira Gandhi said addressing at the Centenary Annual General Meeting of Association to which I happened to be the elected leader. This is what she said in October, 1976 "It is commendable and statesmanly to the Anglo-Indian community not to demand any such label as backward, Backward is the word which I would like to remove from our vocabulary in connection with social conditions". That is what I also strongly feel. It is long overdue.

16 hrs.

Article 46 provides specifically for India's weaker section. If you have any regard for secularism and democracy, let the expression

be weaker section. Everybody has their weaker section, whether they are Brahmins or Anglo-Indians. What are you doing? By keeping them out from this, you are driving the weaker section of Communities who are not among these so-called backward classes who are too proud to be degraded, into further economic and financial backwardness. And what is worse? Let me underline this too, because I am dealing with these cases constantly.

I give thousands of rupees as Frank Anthony Scholarship and I have built up a very big educational trusts, and because of that a very large number of Anglo-Indians are going in for higher education. Yet even if they secure 80 or 85 per cent marks, they cannot get into any professional or engineering college, they have to walk into the streets and they see people with 30 per cent 33 per cent marks getting into these colleges. What do you think they feel? The parents who can afford are sending them abroad: the rest have to walk in the streets because they are not in the reservation trajectory. Those who are going abroad are in the front rank of the most advanced countries.

Let me say what is happening today. Today, you are backwardising the nation, you are backwardising the services. What is happening? What is the common denominator for standard in the services today? The common denominator of the sinking inefficiency is the 35 per cent *walla*, and because he is the 35 per cent *walla*, because he has the fortuitous label of backward—I say it a label—of degradation, he is being projected into all the positions at the top.

All I want to say is, let us adopt what Indira Gandhi said: "Outlaw the word backward, remove apartheidisation against half the nation." Half the nation today is not within escalating reservation for the backward classes. You are destroying these weaker section, throwing them into a morass. The finest elements in these communities are being thrown into the gutter. Keep reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, but do not have it at the promotion cadre, because as I say, you are destroying efficiency and institutionalising apartheidisation. As least, adopt what Indira Gandhi said: "Get rid of the word backward". For the weaker section of the communities, let there be only an economic yardstick.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI D.L. BAITHA (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this connection, I would like to say that the range of activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs is so wide that perhaps there is no department which is not covered by them. If it is a question of maintaining peace or law and order, one has to look to the Ministry of Home Affairs because no progress or development can take place unless there is law and order.

Sir, you will see from the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that in addition to the law and order subject, the development of the Union Territories, the development of North-Eastern States through the North-East Council, the development work relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the maintenance of the Centre-State relations, the work relating to the freedom fighters, etc come under the purview of the Home Ministry. Keeping these things in view, I would say that this Ministry will have to work very efficiently because the entire work of the development of the country depends on the working of this Ministry.

First of all, let us take the law and order situation. The Report does not reveal the strength of the police per hundred of population. There are various Police Forces but it has not been revealed as to what the proportion of the police personnel per hundred of population is. As per our experience, the deployment of the police for the maintenance of law and order in our country is far less than that in other countries, although ours is a developing country. In any developing country, problems do arise and will continue to arise. The developmental activities do create law and order problems. For example, we take up the work of the allotment of land to the landless and to that end we pass a land ceiling law. Under that law, we shall have to take land from the landlords and distribute it to the landless. It would create resentment among the landlords as they feel that their land has been snatched away by Government for distribution among the poor. It gives rise to class struggle and that is where the role of

the Home Ministry starts. Take labour problems, students' unrest, extremist activities, elections, and even electrification of the villages—because it involves pilferage of electric wires and cables, theft of energy—everywhere the Home Ministry is involved. I want to know from the Home Minister what arrangements have been made to tackle the criminals who indulge in special type of crimes and whether the Ministry has any equipment or machinery which can be used to tackle such problems? Have you thought of any such arrangements? All the responsibility is thrown on the police, whether it is a case of theft in a village or it is the theft of wires or energy or it is communal disturbance or students' unrest. Have you given any training to the police personnel to tackle different types of crimes and have you got experts to deal with such situations? The crimes committed in the urban areas are of a different nature as compared to the ones committed in the rural areas. What arrangements have you made to deal with both types of crimes?

Therefore, in the first instance, the Police Force should be equipped with the latest equipment and should also be imparted the necessary training. We know that you have deployed G.R.P. for the Railways. If an incident takes place in one compartment and the G.R.P. personnel are posted in some other compartment, how can they control the situation? We always criticise the Police Department but we overlook their difficulties. This will not do. We shall have to augment the police strength suitably and to equip them properly, if we want them to work in an effective manner. Atrocities are committed on Harijans. We expect the police to protect them. The villages of Harijans and Adivasis are situated at the periphery of the forests. There are neither any means of communication nor roads there. We have started the process of development and we want to uplift the adivasis. But there are people who do not want that they should progress and who commit atrocities on them. If the poor ask for fair wages, even that is resisted. What action have you taken to stop these things? You have not developed the means of transport and communications for them; there are no approach roads to their villages. In spite of this, it is expected that the police personnel should be present there and should protect them. How can that be possible? My sub-

mission is that we should view the situation in its entirety. Only then can the needful be done. You cannot, escape your responsibility by saying that it is a State subject. The subject of law and order should be taken over by the Centre. In case it is not possible to bring it in the Union List then it should be brought under the Concurrent List.

The Hon. Member who spoke before me complained that an agitation was going on against the system of reservation. But do the people who are agitating know the background of the reservation policy? Do they know its history? Do they know how the Poona Pact came into existence, and how the reservation system started? There is no arrangement to explain all these things to the people. Our people themselves are protesting against it to day. One Hon. Member said that there should not be any reservation in promotions. I oppose it. There should be reservation in promotions, because the people who are responsible for promoting the employees are prejudiced. Mentally, they have not adjusted themselves. I can give you numbers of examples where in spite of being fully eligible, those people did not get promotions, because the people who were to give promotions were prejudiced. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to provide for their promotions also. In the ancient society of India, there were different types of reservations. There were reservations for every caste. The work assigned to a 'Kshatriya' was not allowed to be done by a 'Vaish' and the work assigned to a 'Vaish' could not be done by a 'Brahmin'. In this way, reservation has been in existence since time immemorial. Now the circumstances have changed. The confusion in the minds of the people should be cleared. Government have made efforts in this direction and Harijans have also made a lot of progress but we are not satisfied with it. I would like to express my thanks to the Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs who has taken keen interest in this matter. He has often convened meetings of the Members of Parliament belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and sought their opinion as to how development work for them should be undertaken. Special Component Plans were formulated and provision has been made to provide special assistance. I would request the Hon. Minister that if the reservation system is to be

abolished, then he should see that caste system is abolished, for which however no efforts have been made. Even to day, riots are taking place on the basis of caste. A demand was made to encourage inter-caste marriages, but no scheme has been formulated for this purpose. The consideration of this problem only on economic basis would not serve any purpose.

I would also like to add that the Government have sanctioned "Samman Pension" to the Freedom Fighters, but to day the factual position is that the Freedom Fighters have to run from pillar to post for getting their pension. It is not proper that the persons who staked their lives for the liberation of the country from the foreign yoke, should run from pillar to post in this way. Government should make proper arrangements for this. You pay them Rs. 300/- only. This amount needs to be increased. I would like you to pay heed to this matter.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have received lots of petitions from my constituency. They are facing lots of problems.

[Translation]

SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one thing. The 20-Point Programme is being implemented. For all other developmental works which you are undertaking, the unit is the Panchayat. Panchayat elections were held long back. Assembly elections were held immediately after the Lok Sabha elections. I would request that, similarly, Panchayat elections should also be held. After Panchayat elections, District Councils would be formed. You should pay special attention towards this.

In the end, I would like to say one thing more. The Members of the opposition parties have said that the incidents of espionage have taken place because all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister. I would like to say that power is concentrated at a place where it should have been concentrated. But it is a national issue and the opposition parties should not have sympathy for the persons

who have been apprehended. These persons should be given the severest punishment and no support should be extended to them. The Prime Minister wants that our political life should be clean. I welcome the measures which he has taken in this direction.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I venture to suggest the reorganisation of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs now is an amalgamation of heterogeneous subjects. The picture that emerges is that of Vishwaroopa; and this Vishwaroopa is very baffling also. I suggest reorganisation so that the Ministry of Home Affairs may have an undivided attention to the task of law and order and to the task of preserving the integrity and unity of Indian and internal security and to the task of dealing with high class crimes which are resulting in huge losses of the finances of the States and the finance of public undertakings and of public financial institutions.

The subject relating to the implementation of official language and the Census may be taken over by the Ministry of Education. Similarly, the administration of the Union Territories perhaps with the exception of Delhi may be taken over by a separate Ministry. Rehabilitation of refugees and victims of natural calamities and man-made calamities along with providing employment to the thousands and thousands of unemployed youths may be taken over by a different Ministry. Then the subject of implementing the schemes relating to SC & ST and minorities may usefully be taken over by a separate Ministry.

I submit humbly that the task of law and maintaining of law and order has undergone a huge change, a phenomenal change during the last decade. The complexity and density of the problem relating to crime of very high order, which is going undetected also requires a separate dealing by the Home Ministry. Only yesterday we were dealing with one Sethia. There are many Sethias who are undiscovered or undetected. In fact, if only

we go through the audit reports presented by the Home Ministry and the different departments, we will know the enormous losses, we will be aware of the misappropriation and misutilisation, the misfeasance with regard to crores of rupees that is going undetected. Therefore, I submit, that it is high time that the Home Ministry is split up into different Ministries and subjects connected with law and order and crime and criminal jurisprudence are taken over by the Home Ministry.

With regard to the law and order I may say that it is a colossal failure and the very fact that in the capital, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated due to laches on the part of the security or rather due to the disloyalty of the security speaks volumes for them. What followed subsequently, the lawlessness that prevailed in the capital, resulting in senseless killing of innocent persons again speaks volumes for it. Unfortunately, there has been no mention about this at all in the report presented to the House. I do not know why the reasons for this at least were not stated, and it is very significant that not a single person owns responsibility for this apparent and colossal mishap that had happened due to the proved inefficiency of the policing system of the Home Ministry.

But what is more tragic is the way in which the facts are sought to be glossed over in this report and are sought to be distorted is quite amazing.

I will only read this so that the way in which the things are sought to be misrepresented will be known to the House. This is what is stated. This is all that has been stated :

"In the wake of disturbances following the assassination of the former Prime Minister and due to wild rumours, a number of Sikh families migrated from various places to Punjab. In order to discourage such migration the concerned State Governments were advised to take steps for the security of the Sikhs."

This would read as though there were merely wild rumours that made the Sikhs flee away from the capital and other places. It is really astonishing that the fact that they were subjected to senseless attacks and assassinations is not even mentioned.

It is a pity that the Home Ministry is not able to face facts and it has no courage to face the facts. In any other country at least the moral responsibility would have been owned by the top persons, but it is amazing that none of the persons owned the moral responsibility for this colossal lapse on the part of the Security. Not a single person resigned ! Not a single person owned it. It is not that I want anybody to be made a scapegoat, but the fact that nobody is prepared to give an answer for this proved mishap is really startling. If this is the standard of rectitude on the part of the top people of the Home Ministry, then it really means that we have come to a stage when we have to worry about the rectitude, the integrity and honesty of those persons who are running the Ministry and the Police forces.

There is a mention that there were communal disturbances in several States. The terrorist activities in Punjab are also mentioned. Only last year this House has passed a special Act called the Terrorist Areas Special Act which came into force in 1984. Unfortunately it has not been mentioned as to how many persons were prosecuted under this Act and with what result. I suggest that the Act must be enforced in those areas where there are chronic communal disturbances.

With regard to Assam and Punjab, the Seventh Lok Sabha spent most its time discussing these issues. Now, the same problems are being discussed here. I hope that these two States will not become incurable and chronic ailments of the Home Ministry. I hope, the problems of Assam and Punjab will be solved and the Prime Minister's move to solve these problems will bear fruit. We pray all success for his effort. We hope that we will not have an occasion to discuss Punjab and Assam at least by the next Budget session.

Coming to crime relating to mis-utilisation and misappropriation of funds of the State and public institutions, along with prosperity and affluence there is an explosion of crime also. It has to be dealt with in a very serious manner. The CH1 is the only instrument which deals with this type of crimes. This crime has now become an international affair and foreigners are also participating in it. Trafficking in drugs, smuggling and all these things have now come up to a higher level and

it is the very polished and white collared people who are involved in these crimes. Therefore, it requires a new type of approach to tackle this problem. The CBI is unfortunately not having the equipment and the expertise to tackle this problem. I am sorry to say that there are no feathers in the cap of CBI. If there are any feathers in the cap of CBI, I would expect the Home Minister to exhibit them. I am saying this not as an ordinary citizen but as a lawyer who has been practising on the criminal side for the last 35 years. I myself have appeared in several cases charged by the CBI. Most of the cases ended as flops in the courts. As a matter of fact, most of them ended in acquittal only. If they give a list of cases of important persons which ended in punishment I will be too happy. On this aspect I would only like to quote a paragraph from an article written by Shri N.S. Saksena in the Times of India of today :

“The outside world thinks of the CBI as a prestigious agency, which policemen all over India must be rushing to join. The fact is that for several years the CBI cannot get officers, who are willing to join it, and several of the posts are lying unfilled for years. In this atmosphere the CBI has often to get second-rate officers on deputation and in this dilution of quality the CBI and State CIDs have even accepted officers lacking in integrity. All this needs urgent attention. These jobs should be made worthwhile for honest investigating officers so that CBI chiefs and State CID chiefs can cast their netwide.”

I fully agree with the observations of this author and I submit that along with the CBI, let there be a Directorate of Prosecutions at the Home Ministry level, headed by top jurists who are experts on the criminal side, because that will give confidence that the CBI is not going to be made use of as a political instrument of oppression to wreck vengeance against political opponents.

Next I come to one simple point with regard to Centre-State relationship. I have to submit that though the Sarkaria Commission is there, this matter calls for urgent solution. When the Constitution came into existence in 1950 and when Lists I and II came into force, the position of India was

different. It was entirely an agricultural State. There was no industry at all. There was no commerce at that time. But now during these three decade, lot of changes have taken place and the values attached to items mentioned in Lists I and II have also changed so thoroughly that all the States invariably feel that they are feeble and are not able to carry out the duties assigned to them under Chapter IV of the Constitution, namely, the Directive Principles. They are not in a position to implement anyone of the Directive Principles. In this connection, I have to make only one submission. The appointment of Governors has been attracting a lot of criticism. Therefore, I submit that deposed Chief Ministers and defeated M.Ps. must not be appointed as Governors. People with reputation, men of letters and even great artists can be appointed as Governors so that the people in the State feel that a very deserving and noble person is acting as the Constitutional Head of the State and they may draw inspiration from him. I may respectfully submit that in this connection we may follow the example of America. Even stalwarts and respected leaders of the Opposition may be appointed as Governors provided they accept these posts. This will go to strengthen the federal unity of India. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are fifteen Hon. Members more who are going to speak. The Minister wants to reply at 6 O'Clock. Therefore, I request those Members to stick to the time schedule, that is, five to six minutes each, and not more than that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry presented in the House. I feel that there have been several changes in these demands, I congratulate you for this. The Hon. Members have discussed at length the Punjab problem. I would also like to express my views in that regard. My constituency, Ambala, is adjacent to Punjab. I am fully aware of the problem of Punjab and of the happenings there and I also know what its solution is. Many Hon. Members have appealed to the Akali leaders to come to terms and improve the conditions in Punjab. But I would like to inform you that the question of the settlement of the problem has never

been in the minds of the Akalis. **
A few days back, Government released all the terrorist leaders who were in jails, in order to further improve the conditions in Punjab. But what happened? "*Marz badhta hi gaya jyon jyon Dava Ki*" As soon as the Akalis came out of jails, they started talking in the same tone as before.

So, the question is how they should be dealt with when they do not listen to anybody and do not heed any appeal. Whenever any appeal is made to them by our Government or by our Members or by any leader of India, or they are invited for talks, incidents of killings, murders and shoot outs take place.

Incidentally, our Prime Minister is present here. I would request him not to show any leniency to them and not to make any appeal to them. Instead, you should take action according to the decisions taken by you and elections should be held in Punjab. I think it fortunate for the country that we have got a strong and young Prime Minister of whom we have high expectations. We have a firm belief that our country would march towards progress, the standard of living of the people would improve and incidents of thefts, dishonesty and corruption would all be banished from India. I know what the condition of the country was when our young Prime Minister took the reins of office in his hand. What had happened in the country when some cruel people had murdered our leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi? There was an atmosphere of violence and lawlessness and disorder in the entire country at that time. On the one hand, the dead body of the mother of our Prime Minister was lying in his house and on the other hand, entire Delhi was aflame. The imagination and sagaciousness with which he controlled the situation at that time has become an example for the entire world. At that time, the new Prime Minister was faced with the law and order problem of such a large country and the manner in which he brought the situation under control within two days has no parallel in the world. Thereafter, he announced that poverty, corruption, thefts, dishonesty, dacoities, black-marketing and atrocities would be banished from the country for all times to come. The entire country

supported his announcement and gave him due respect.

But I would like to mention here that the Congress rule has not started today, the Congress has been in power for many years. During the Congress rule, plans and schemes were formulated for the uplift of the poor the Harijans and the Tribals and for raising their standard of living and they were implemented also. We have also seen that our Government are determined to see that these people are helped and uplifted. Many schemes are formulated by our Planning Minister, but at the implementation stage, there is slackness and our officers do not allow them to be implemented. The Secretaries and other bureaucrats in the Ministries do not have any sympathy for the poor. This is the reason why despite formulation of so many plans, and despite incurring heavy expenditure, these people have not got as much benefit as our Government intend to provide them. No plan is implemented properly. The biggest reason for this is that our bureaucracy is not functioning properly. Even to day, the poor, the harijans and the Tribals are facing difficulties and are leading a miserable life.

So far as provision of facilities to the Harijans and backward classes is concerned, many of our colleagues have said that there should be no reservation for them. I want to ask them what the condition of the Harijans in this country was 70 or 80 years ago. They were treated like animals. People used to love their dogs, but they hated the *Shudras* and the Harijans. For centuries they have been subjected to so much cruelty that it cannot be described in words. Now they have been given certain facilities in free India and the facility of reservation is very insignificant. You can yourself see how many Harijans have joined the services or have become officers and how many persons have got any other benefit. It is very insignificant. Even to day, you would find a backlog in every cadre in the matter of reservation in services. I want to know how many Harijans are I. A. S. or I. P. S. officers. In my view their number would hardly be two to three per cent. Their number cannot be more than that. I would therefore, request the Hon. Prime Minister that a system should be devised to ensure reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services so that nobody could violate

**Expunged as order by the Chair.

those rules and you could identify the officer, departmentwise, who did not fill the reserved quota of Harijans or denied them promotions. You should punish such officers. Unless you punish the corrupt and the dishonest in the administration, your plans cannot be implemented completely and you cannot achieve the objective for which they have been formulated. When I was the Home Minister in Haryana, I found that corruption was increasing, incidents of thefts, dacoities and dishonesty are increasing. I suspended four or five D. S. Ps. and 10 to 15 S. H. Os. You should also take some harsh measures. So long as you do not take such steps, you will not be able to achieve your objective.

I want to say a few words about the poor tenants. The tenants who have been cultivating the land for fifty years, are being uprooted. Besides big people, officers are also involved in it. The officers of that area evict these poor people, who earn by the sweat of their brow after taking bribe. They are evicted from their lands in no time and are ruined. They run from pillar to post with their woes but nobody is there to listen to them.

At the same time, I also want to say that whosoever speaks against them in Punjab is put on the 'hit-list'. Our Chief Minister of Haryana and myself are on their hit list. I want to submit that you should look into it and take same steps in this regard.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I heartily support the Annual Report and the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, presented by the Hon. Home Minister. I also thank the Hon. Home Minister for the commendable steps taken by him for maintaining law and order in the larger part of the country.

He has solved the problems relating to Punjab, Assam and the North Eastern region with great restraint. For that also, I thank him.

I also want to thank the Union Minister

of Agriculture, Sardar Buta Singh, who had refused to bow before the Akali Communalism and instead preferred nationalism. He did not agree to go when summoned by the High Priests. This shows his spirit of nationalism in a way. This is expected of great men and also the political workers of the country. If he had not done so, then Akali would have continued to summon any Sikh to a Gurudwara, Brahmins would have continued to summon anybody to a temple, Muslims to a mosque and Anglo-Indians to a Church, which would have tantamounted to disregard of nationalism. None can be given such a right. We want that the steps taken under the great leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi should be continued. Our nationalism should blossom day by day and such type of communalism should cease to be there.

My friends have covered all other points, but I want to submit that the question of language is also related to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs is charged with the onerous task of maintaining the integrity security and unity of the country; the question of language is also linked with the national unity. It is well known that without language neither literature is possible nor education nor culture. Without all these things, no country can claim to be developed.

When the constitution of our country came into effect in 1950, Hindi was declared the national language and the official language of the country. The work in Hindi should have progressively increased. For this purpose, many provisions were made, but only one commission was set up for that and none thereafter. With various amendments made in the Act, the work was, in fact, put in the reverse gear. The time of 15 years was provided in the constitution so that the people who had been doing work in English for year and who were not fluent in Hindi might not feel any difficulty. From 1950 we reached 1954, from 1954 use came to 1980 and from 1980 it is now 1985. During these 35 years, the question of national language, the question of all Indian languages, has been put in a reverse process. It gives me great pain to say that the use of Hindi should have increased during all these years and all Indian languages should have developed and

become the media for expressing our thoughts in our own languages, but this has not happened so far. Hindi continues to be the principal language in the Constitution even today. English is the secondary language, but, in practice, it is the other way round. English continues to be the principal language even today. Hindi does not seem to be occupying even the place of a subsidiary language. After all, when will this process be reversed? This reverse process should be set right.

I would submit to the Hon. Home Minister that the suggestions given by your Ministry are not implemented and the suggestions contained in the reports regarding progressive use of Hindi are also not implemented.

There is no implementation of the suggestions contained in the report submitted by the Central Hindi Committee, of which our Prime Minister is the Chairman. The publications in the Ministry of Law are printed in Hindi after 3 to 5 years when they are translated into Hindi. The fact remains that as long as you continue to maintain Hindi as a language of translation, Hindi and other Indian languages cannot progress. The moment a language becomes a language of translation, it becomes mechanical and its natural flow disappears.

Today, we are in the computer age. Computer has no language of its own. We want to carry the country forward towards modernisation. But, there are people who put hindrances in the use of a language on the pretext of shortage of typewriters and stenographers. Therefore, if you do not develop the use of Hindi, the work would continue to be done in English. We are introducing computer in every field and due to this, perhaps, the use of Hindi will lag behind and there will be still greater use of English. Therefore, the language of the computer should be changed or rather the computer should be modernised. Modernisation demands that it should be developed in the context of the progressive use of Hindi and all the Indian languages.

The Work of our Committee of Parliament on official language and of the Parliamentary Team, who supervise the work relating to the progressive use of Hindi, has been relegated to the background. A delegation from here went to foreign countries

to find out how Hindi was progressing there. Nobody knows what their report is and what their suggestions are nobody knows what Government's reaction was to their report and suggestions. It should be made public. What is the present state of affairs with regard to the use of Hindi in our embassies abroad? I would say that we should stop worrying about foreign countries. First of all, we should worry about our own country, because, it would be better if the Indian languages are developed. If our regional languages at the State level and our official language at the Central level are not used, the entire effort becomes meaningless. I shall go still further to reveal how the process is in the reverse gear in the matter of language. Our University Grants Commission have given a new decision that the people aspiring to pursue research work must have knowledge of English language. English is compulsory for them. I want to know whether when Hindi and the regional languages have been accepted as the medium of instruction in 80 to 90 Universities of the country, it is not a step in the reverse direction to make the knowledge of English compulsory for those who have done M.A. in Hindi and want to pursue Ph. D. and D. Litt. courses? What is the meaning of this retrograde step? If in this matter an adverse role is played by the University Grants Commission, the computers, our bureaucracy and by those who are not interested in working in the country, how can the atmosphere throughout the country be changed and how can we succeed in this endeavour? I would request the Hon. Home Minister to be cautious in the matter of language. It must be kept in mind that Gandhiji had said that a country whose language was not developed was dumb.

There is another point which has been stressed by the people the world over that if we do not develop our language, if there is no consensus about our language, it is impossible to preserve the unity of the country. Therefore, do not let this become an impossible task; make it possible by encouraging Indian languages and by making Hindi the language of the Union in the real sense.

*SHRI MOTILAL HANSDA (Jhargram) : Sir, the demands of the Ministry of

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

Home Affairs are under discussion here. While participating in this discussion, I will confine myself only to the problems of the Adivasis and tribals and the schemes taken up by the Central Government for their welfare and upliftment.

Sir, I am sorry to say that after 37 years of independence, even today the Adivasis remain neglected and very backward in every respect; social, economic and political. Although the Central Government has under taken various schemes and developmental plans for the amelioration of their condition, yet a large section of the Adivasis remain illiterate and in darkness, far from the light of civilization even in this twentieth century. Even today all exploitation and atrocities on them, far from being stopped, are actually on the increase. Adivasi women are being brutally raped in many States of our country.

Sir, most the tribals and Adivasis do not own any land. They work on other people's land or in some private factories etc. owned by others, to earn their livelihood. Hard physical labour is their only source of income and livelihood. Taking advantage of their weak position the owners deprive them of just and legitimate wages. Many adverse comments have been made here by some Congress Members about the law and order situation in West Bengal. In this context I would like to mention that in Tripura and West Bengal the left front Government there has taken certain steps to ensure that the Adivasis in those States get their just wages. No atrocities are being committed on them and people of all communities are living in peace and harmony there. But in other States of our country these poor people far from getting just wages do not even get the minimum living wages for survival. These poor illiterate people have been dispossessed of whatever little land they possessed earlier, by the moneylenders illegally and through various fraudulent methods. They continue to be cheated by the moneylenders. This way the Adivasis are turning into a landless class day by day. No arrangement has been to give land to these Adivasis. The schemes of the Government regarding distribution of surplus 'khas land' above the ceilings, to the Adivasis have proved deficient and have not been effectively implemented. But in West Bengal and in other places where the left front Government is in power, land has been distributed among the Adivasis and steps

have been taken to ensure that they are not dispossessed of that land by fraudulent means by anybody. Not only they have been given land, but they have also been provided with other facilities so that they can cultivate their land properly. In other States wherever the Adivasis tried to recover possession of the land which was illegally taken away from them or they tried to take possession of the 'khas land, terrible atrocities were let loose on them. Their hearth and home are being burnt down even today. Such incidents have taken place in Bihar, in Madhya Pradesh and in some other States also. I will urge upon the Government to see that such incidents do not recur.

Sir, you know that the Adivasis depend on the various forest products for earning their livelihood. As most of the forests are getting denuded today, the Adivasis are facing great hardship and problems. For this destruction of forests, the Adivasis are being blamed. This may be partially true but this is not the only cause. There are many other causes as well. Had the Government provided them with alternative sources of earning their livelihood, then the Adivasis would not have solely depended on the forests.

Sir, the Government has introduced the 'lamp' project, but funds are not timely provided to this Project. This project was set up for the purpose of purchasing the produce of the Adivasis at a fair price. But since the 'lamp' is not provided with timely funds for making these purchases, the Adivasis are compelled to fall in the clutches of the moneylenders and traders and to sell their products to them at a very cheap price. They are cheated in this process.

Further, Sir, the Government has taken up the I.T.D.P. scheme for the development of the Adivasis. All the Adivasis do not fall within the ambit of this scheme, and consequently do not get the benefits of this scheme. Only the people of those areas get the benefit of this scheme who have been demarcated for that. Adivasis of other areas are deprived of the benefit. As a result of this, discontent is brewing among them. I will request the Government to see that all the Adivasis all over the country get adequate opportunities for development.

Now about their education, I will submit that today the Adivasis form about 7.5% of our population. I will ask the

Hon. Minister what is the number of educated persons among this vast section of our population? This is very insignificant. You have been in power for a such a long time, but you have failed to provide them with adequate educational facilities. The main reason why the adivasis are unable to come up in the field of education, is their language problem. In West Bengal the left front Government has given recognition to the language of the adivasis. Sir, our problem, the problem of the adivasis, is that we can not study in our own language. The adivasi children speak in their mother tongue in childhood. When he goes school he has to study in a totally unfamiliar language. That discourages him and he is tempted to run away from school. That is why we are backward in education. I will urge the Central Government that if they have an iota of feeling and concern for the welfare of the adivasis, then proper facilities should be provided to the Adivasis for study in their own mother tongue. I also demand that the Nepali language must be included in the 8th schedule of our Constitution.

Sir, I will now say a few things about the reservation policy of the Government. The adivasi boys do not get full opportunity of employment in the service quota reserved for them in various Government and semi-Government establishments. They are denied employment opportunities on the plea that suitable and capable candidates are not available among them. But this is absolute fallacy. There are many capable and qualified candidates available among the adivasis. Many posts reserved for the adivasis have been dereserved in many establishments and they have been filled by general category candidates. Who says adivasis are not capable and qualified? Among the adivasis in Class III and Class IV jobs there are many qualified persons available. I will urge the Hon. Minister to see that the adivasis are not deprived of their just rights in this manner. No body will believe that suitable candidates for the Class III and Class IV posts are not available among the adivasis.

16.59 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In conclusion I will say that in this year's budget I do not find anything new regarding the upliftment and welfare of the adivasis. No new schemes have been

envisaged or incorporated, nor any additional allocations made for this purpose over and above what was done in the previous years. After this budget is passed, I do not believe that there will be any significant improvement in the conditions of the adivasis. Therefore, I cannot join my voice with the Congress members in support of this Budget. I oppose these demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent an area of Delhi where poor people live. That is why I was anxious to express my views about Delhi on the floor of the House. Delhi is the capital of our country, but still many atrocities are being committed here to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister.

Before 1977-78, a very good atmosphere prevailed in the capital, both with regard to the police and people and there was nothing to be afraid of. The Janata Party Government was formed in 1977 and I was elected to the Metropolitan Council. At that time, the Janata Party Government had constituted a Police Commission. We opposed it, but since the Janata Party was in power, that proposal was cleared. Since then, the atmosphere has been vitiated and it has deteriorated to such an extent that heinous crimes have started taking place to which attention needs to be given.

I want to quote some instances before you. I want to speak about the women who are burnt and even killed and those small buds who are just crushed and thrown away. Such incidents are taking place in the capital daily. All types of people live in Delhi; people having faith in different religions, and hailing from different States and tourists from foreign countries also come here. As such, Delhi holds a place of importance. If such incidents continue to take place daily, what can be said about it? I shall put forth my views briefly. I am a lady Member from Delhi and I hope you will be considerate to me. As soon as you order, I shall take my seat.

The law and order situation in Delhi was regarded most satisfactory till some years ago in comparison with that in other

metropolitan cities but, for some years the situation in Delhi has deteriorated to 'such' extent that it is worse than in other cities. Incidents of theft, dacoity, murder, rape have become quite common. Hardly a day passes when a heinous crime or incident does not take place. Chain snatching has become a thing of common occurrence. Now the situation is that a woman wearing jewellery hesitates to go outside her house.

The incidents of rape are increasing day by day. A few days ago, a so-called priest of a temple had committed a heinous crime against a girl of tender age. Even today, news item has been published in the daily *Hindustan* that a two-year old girl was raped. Earlier, a man named Narpal of Motia Khan enticed a girl of tender age through his wife and then committed a heinous crime against her. That man was arrested and put on trial. The court fined him Rs. 1,000 and in default thereof an imprisonment of 6 months was awarded to him. I would like to say to the Hon. Home Minister that this six months imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000 cannot be called justice to that girl. That culprit will come out of jail. But what will happen to the child against whom this heinous crime was committed?

The Government should take stern steps regarding such incidents which are taking place daily. I would like to say that such type of criminals should be given deterrent punishment. Death penalty is awarded in our country but here also a man takes 1 to 2 minutes to die. I want that such criminals should be publicly lashed or they should be punished in such a manner that they suffer a living death. Such punishment will open the eyes of the people and they will be afraid of committing such crimes.

Sir, now I come to dacoities. Some days ago, a dacoity was committed a second time in a farm-house but there is no clue to that till today. The Syndicate Bank in Karol Bagh area was robbed 4 to 5 years ago in which 4 youths came in a jeep. Two youths remained in the jeep and the other two entered the Bank and looted the money. That case has also not been solved. On the 13th March, 1985 three youths robbed Rs. 4 lakhs in Greater Kailash but no arrest has been made in this respect.

Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that these dacoits come in cars or motor cycles, resort to indiscriminate shooting and run away with the looted property. I fail to understand how in spite of the elaborate police and C. I. D. arrangements in the whole of Delhi these people manage to cross the Delhi border by road, and they are not apprehended. The pedestrians just look at these robbers but nobody tells us the direction in which they have gone. They are afraid lest they should be shot dead.

Regarding the incident that occurred with the late Prime Minister, I would like to ask whether 10 to 15 security men always accompanied her, it was not their duty to form a ring around her after hearing one or two shots; whereas the fact is that several shots were fired? It was their duty to have surrounded the Prime Minister and sacrificed their lives to save her when they heard the shots being fired at her. But they were scared to face the bullets. I do not know what the mystery behind it is. The security men on the border with guns on their shoulders are ready to save their country by risking their lives. They want to protect the country. But the officers in the country who are incharge of the internal security, shirk their responsibility and they do not want to face the bullets. If this situation is going to continue then nothing would improve. Hon. Members from different States have narrated. What type of Crimes are being committed in their respective areas and how the Harijans are killed or other persons are waylaid. Recently, in Punjab, passengers were dragged out of a bus and shot dead. What was their crime? Why do Government not take some positive steps to curb such activities? What I mean to say is that some stern measures will have to be taken. The police complain of inadequate salary and allowances. Government should pay attention to their grievances. If the police strength is inadequate, it should be augmented. I do not say that all policemen are bad; there are some policemen who do perform their duties, but most of them shirk their responsibilities.

So, attention should be paid towards the security of the country and our mothers and sisters should be protected and their tales of woe should be heard. Steps should be taken to improve the law and order situation and

strengthen the security measures.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Some conclusion should be drawn from the two day debate on the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. It is apparent that the Ministry of Home Affairs plays a pivotal role *Vis-a-vis* the other Ministries and it has failed miserably in this role, which in turn affects all the other Ministries. It is not sufficient to point out failures—I am addressing the opposition benches—but we must give suggestions. There are many reasons for this failure which should be conceded by the Hon. Minister. If we have a look at all the events, whether they were connected with the Golden Temple, the assassination of the late Prime Minister or the carnage which followed it as a reaction; these are the evidences of this failure. Some people may not agree to it, because some of the Members have claimed that Government have been successful. I do not want to go into the details because several Hon. Members have advanced their arguments. But I want to place before you the present conditions, and the excesses being committed against the people. A person like me, who is a Member of this House, also had some sad experience. This House was informed by the officers of the Bihar Government that I was arrested while engaged in booth-capturing in Telhara village in Islampur Assembly constituency of Nalanda district of Bihar along with many articles and that I was trying to escape in a jeep. All these things are concocted and far from the truth. Here I am not clarifying the position. If the Hon. Members, whether from this side or that side, are honest then they do not deserve to be Members of this House. We may boldly say that we are honest. I am throwing you a challenge. You help us, If truth comes out from the inquiry then how will the inquiry be held? The officer who arrested us was of the rank of Superintendent of police. I was sitting there. Two Securitymen of the Bihar Government were with us. All were arrested. They made out a case that we were running away in a jeep with some articles. As per the seizure list submitted in the court, not a single incriminating item was recovered. I have written to the Hon. Speaker asking him to get the inquiry conducted through the C. B. I. If the inquiry report goes against me, then I

solemnly declare that I would resign from the Membership of the House. It has pained me that the police have resorted to such methods. You must have come to know through the speeches made by several Members here and through the press reports that the police personnel are corrupt. There has been a news-item about misbehaviour by a police officer in Rajasthan with a woman. The Chief Minister of that State had said that the person concerned would be persecuted. I am saying this with honesty that such an incident has taken place with us, I urge the Hon. Home Minister to conduct an inquiry into it. A person in your congress party who is called **. He regards himself to be very close to the Prime Minister. He bullies the officers in a such a way that the officers think that he is really very near to the Prime Minister. He was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections. After eight days he was taken into ...**. This definitely shows that he is really very close to him and there must be some understanding between them. In this way he got me arrested. A conspiracy was hatched to kill me. I am giving you some proof. In the report that has come it is written :

[*Engilsh*]

“Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, M. P., has been forwarded in custody on 2nd March, 1985 to the Judicial Magistrate, Hilsa Court, District Nalanda”.

[*Translation*]

This report is totally wrong. I was forwarded to the court at 3 p.m on the 3rd March whereas it is written in the report that I was forwarded on 2nd March. I have with me the evidence. The officer has written that we were produced before him at 3 p.m. I want that this should be investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : This is a bogus report.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : If it is a bogus report then I challenge you.

**Not recorded.

that you got cent per cen votes through booth capturing .. (Interruptions) I am a Member and it is your duty to help me

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : We are discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry. It is not proper to have personal discussion about those Members who are not present in the House. It is our request thar it may be expunged.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should be no personal discussion here.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: The Home Minister should tell us while replying whether the matter would be investigated or not.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, what ruling have you given on the point of order ? The Hon. Member, about whom remarks have been made here ** is not present in the House to defend himself. When reflection is being cast on him and we have raised a Point of Order then what is your ruling in the matter ? We would like to know about it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall go through the debate and decide this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the Hon. Members of the House that for some time past, not only India but the entire world has been passing through a difficult period and there has been abnormal situation, particularly in Northern India which includes Rajasthan, Kashmir, Punjab, etc. In the first instance, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Home Minister for his attempt to solve the problems which had arisen in extraordinary circumstances, amicably and in a friendly manner, which deserves to be commended. As the time at my disposal is short, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to some important points without going into the details,

The question of according the status of scheduled tribe are to Ladakh and Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir has been pending for long. I have learnt that the State Government have submitted the matter to you along with their recommendations and the Article which is applicable in this respect. I would request you to give consent to it at the earliest so that they may be given the status of scheduled tribe area and the people may enjoy all the facilities which are available to the people of the adjacent areas and the people of the region extending from Eastern States to the Himachal Pradesh. All these areas were declared scheduled tribe areas much earlier but the people of Ladakh and Kargil have been denied of his benefit to-date.

Secondly, I would like to submit that priority should be given to the people of Jammu in the matter of recruitment to paramilitary forces, like the B. S. F, and C. R. P., because there is acute unemployment in our area. There is a drought condition prevailing in the two Assembly segments of the Jammu constituency. There has been cent per cent failure of crops in that area and the people have nothing to eat. So I urge you that our people should be recruited to these forces on priority basis.

Thirdly, I would like to say that if you really want to eliminate untouchability from the society, then its solution lies in land reforms only. It is our experience that where land reforms have been brought about, untouchability has vanished from there. The grant which is being given for the development of Scheduled Castes is very little. It should be increased.

I shall now say something about Hindi. So far as the development and propagation of Hindi is concerned, the incentives which are being given for it should be increased so that there is greater propagation of Hindi and people are attracted to learning it. This will help us in strengthening national integration. It is essential especially in the Kashmir Valley and the Muslim areas. If more people learn Hindi, the whole country will be benefitted.

I would like to make a submission regarding the poor sections of the society, the farmers and particularly in regard to the eviction of tenants of my area. They are

**Not recorded.

being evicted today and it is very necessary to curb this practice. Although you are not directly connected with it, you can bring this to the notice of the Government of that State that if they want peace, then eviction has to be stopped. The conditions there are such that the crops have failed and they have been left with nothing to eat. In such conditions there is likelihood of disorder spreading in that area. So, it is essential that to eviction of the poor tenants is stopped forthwith.

I would like to make a submission that the administration should be asked to give proper representation to the people belonging to the weaker sections and the backward areas, in the hospitals, medical colleges and engineering colleges and to do justice unto them.

Your policy in Assam and Punjab has been quite successful. An Assamese friend was telling me, and we had heard in Lok Sabha also last year how riots and broken out there but today Assam is normal. I congratulate you for this, but the other trivial issues that remain should also be resolved.

So far as Punjab is concerned, it has been a disturbed area. I think the normalcy which was there earlier cannot be restored. But your approach to the problem and the manner in which it has been controlled is commendable. But the tension will continue there till elections are held. If you hold elections to Parliament or to the state legislature, then there is chance of normalcy being restored. Without it, restoration of normalcy is impossible.

The incidence of excess on the women and the weaker sections are not so significant today. The people have become enlightened in this respect. They protest over such things. Excesses used to be committed earlier also, but the cases were not reported to the Police then. The percentage was shown less and the people were suppressed. There are some States even now where the poor are suppressed and they are beaten up but the situation is satisfactory in most of the regions. It is not that such incidents or such type of disturbances do not take place now. But I do not think that excess have increased. It is good that the weaker sections and the women are becoming enlightened. They should be helped so that such crimes

are put an end to.

Riots take place now and then but who is responsible for them. Some of our friends were telling that our Prime Minister had said something about the Opposition. The Opposition always tries to defame the Congress. The riots in Delhi broke out on a large scale and under extraordinary circumstances but the way the riots were controlled has no example in history. But none from the Opposition has praised the steps taken in this regard. They want inquiry. If their intentions are good then we are not against the inquiry and the guilty should be apprehended. But they want to defame our party by giving false evidence before the Commission. This will worsen the situation and we would not be able to control it. This is why I say that we should support the person who protects the poor and is with them.

The Prime Minister went to Ahmedabad in order to curb the riots. He visits the place where the situation goes out of control and tries to bring the situation under control. I appeal to the Opposition to cooperate with us, otherwise the situation in the country will further deteriorate. You want to make allegations. Such types of thinking will not pay.

I appeal to the Opposition to cooperate. This country belongs to all of us. If you regard the country as your own, then you will have to cooperate with the Government and the Home Ministry. If you hesitate in extending cooperation, then the situation will deteriorate and it will take time to improve it. The problem would of course be solved ultimately.

With these few words, I support the demands for Grants and I hope the House will pass them unanimously.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an Hon. lady Member was saying earlier that the law and order situation had deteriorated in 1977 because the Bharatiya Janata Party was ruling at that time. She does not know the difference between the Janata Party and the Bharatiya Janata Party. How many riots, murders, dacoities took place during the Janata Party rule? Once you see the figures you will be convinced that the law and order

situation had improved considerably during these two years.

(Interruptions)

You are saying this because you cannot see the facts.

Just now Dogra Sahib was saying that the Opposition should cooperate with the Government. I would like to inform him that we have always been cooperating and demanding that the Opposition parties should be taken into confidence.

I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that justice has not been meted out in the incidents of riots. The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to add fuel to the fire rather than solve the problem. The problem cannot be solved by alleging that the opposition parties had a hand in the riots. They take the credit for any good work, but in the case there is some trouble, the Opposition is blamed for it. This is no good. Is this the policy of the Congress ?

(Interruptions)

Our party expels the wrongdoers. It does not keep them in the party. You are reaching an agreement to oppose the Telugu Desam Party of Andhra Pradesh.

Just have a look at the Kashmir problem, You are just evading it. Similarly, the Assam problem is hanging fire and you are not trying to solve it. You held elections there to instal a Congress Chief Minister. An M.L.A. won by a margin of 16 votes. The people boycotted the elections. In this situation, he took 16 people of his own family to cast votes in the elections and got himself installed as Chief Minister, but he could not hold elections to the Lok Sabha. In the Report it has been stated that there is no trouble in Assam and the Punjab tangle is nearing solution. I would like to inform the House that the law and order situation in the South is not satisfactory. The Regional Engineering College in Warangal is lying closed due to the law and order problem. Some students were killed in Bihar. The parents are not prepared to send their children to North India. There is unemployment in Andhra Pradesh and Warangal. For the last 6 to 7 years, famine conditions are prevailing there. Drinking water is not avail-

able. Employment opportunities are not available. For this reason, the educated are instigating others. The extremists are inciting the public. You have not tried to find out the reason behind it. All these things are happening on account of the unemployment. We want industries, but you have not been able to set them up there even after 35 years of independence. A Scientists Committee had recommended the setting up of a Railway Coach Factory there but nothing has been done to-date.

The extremists in Punjab want a separate nation or an autonomous State. The actions of the Government are just like that of a doctor who is giving medicine for the stomach to a patient who is dying of fever. In this way, Government have failed to curb the extremists' activities in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. At page 3 of the Report, it has been said :

[English]

"Bulk of the incidents were concentrated mainly in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. There have also been incidents of extremists Violence in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu".

[Translation]

In this way, the Report has revealed the situation in Andhra Pradesh, We urge the Prime Minister to adopt measures to solve the unemployment problem there. It is necessary to solve the unemployment problem there to put an end to the extremists' activities. But the recruitment in the Police Forces is being made. Government are spending crores of rupees in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Delhi for making recruitment to the Police Forces. If this money is used for solving the problem of unemployment, this problem can be solved to a great extent. This is my submission in this regard. (Interruptions) I would request you to give me five minutes more.,

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, Every Member has been allotted five minutes or six minutes. You have already taken six minutes.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It is your own Babu's raj. In our State, the Nizam used to have 100 wives... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken six minutes. Only one more minute can be given to you now.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Sir, I have received this letter from your Lok Sabha Secretariate. It has been written in that letter that I have been allotted 12 minutes and that I should intimate the name of the Department on which I wanted to speak. I had intimated that I wanted to speak on the Ministry of Home Affairs and I should, therefore, be given three more minutes.

Nizam had one hundred wives and he could please none of them. Similarly, the Ministry of Home Affairs have many Branches, the Development Branch, and the Union Territories Branch. I have gone through this report and came to know from it that the Home Ministry has many Branches and subjects to deal with, such as Sub-Plan, Tribal Plan, Harijan Development and Elections, etc. I had thought that the Home Ministry must be dealing with only the law and order problem, but when I went home and read this Report. I found that they have so many Branches. The number of subjects under the Ministry of Home Affairs is more than the number of wives of the Nizam. I would, therefore, urge as Reddy Saheb has also said, that this Ministry should be reorganised.

Delhi, is governed by the Central Government. Chandigarh is a small-city. It would have been better if you could have given it to Punjab earlier. Now, when they are agitating, Government are prepared to hand it over to them. The mother gives food to the child only when he cries. Similarly, the Central Government listens only to those who resort to agitations against the Central Government, disrupt the railways, services, or commit murders. Only then they try to extinguish the fire. It is not a good thing. Action should be taken at the appropriate time. One should get whatever is one's due. Similarly, there are nine Union Territories which are centrally administered. I would like to cite an incident about one of them.

Near Kakinada, that is, about 15 miles

away from it, there is a place called Yanam which is inhabited by Telugus. It is being administered by Pondicherry. Pondicherry is beyond Madras and this place is 600 Km. away from Pondicherry. There is no prohibition at all and no excise duty on liquor there. The liquor is supplied there from Pondicherry, whereas it should be supplied from Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. One can bring liquor in any quantity from Andhra Pradesh, which is only 16 miles away and drink it, but it is supplied to Yanam from Pondicherry. I urge the Government to merge Yanam with Andhra Pradesh. I do not know if the centre should have any objection to such merger. It is being administered by Pondicherry which is 600 Km. away. Such things are aggravating the law and order problem. Yanam is 15 miles away from Kakinada and one has to travel 600 Kms. to reach there. Out of this 600 Kms., one has to travel 400 Kms. within Andhra Pradesh and 15 Kms. in sea also. It would be better if it is merged with Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, Andamans should also be merged with some State and the State Government should run the administration there. Why should the centre itself run the administration there? In my view perhaps, the bureaucracy want to run the administration there. I have said that the Union Minister cannot see all this. Government send big officers there to maintain their influence. The Lt. Governor runs the administration there. (Interruption) I would like to say that whether it is Meghalaya or Andamans, 'Babus' or IAS Officers working in Delhi, make tour programmes to visit the area and go there to enjoy themselves. You have reorganised the states in a linguistic basis. Then how is Delhi under the Central Government? Why do you not merge it with the nearby States? What is the difficulty about it? (Interruptions)

I would also like to say that the Plans and Sub-Plans for the Scheduled Tribes should also be formulated like those formulated for the Scheduled Castes.

So far as pension to the Freedom Fighters is concerned, it has been turned into an industry in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to remind you that the signatures of the Defence Minister are being forged there. When Shri Narasimha Rao was the Minister for External Affairs, forged certificates in

his name were being issued. He had denied those signatures also, but no cases have been filed in those cases till to day. Shri Narasimha Rao had disclosed at a public meeting that the Freedom Fighters Pension was being received from the Central Government and the State Governments by forging his signatures. He had added that it was wrong and he had not given any certificates under his signatures. But even then no action was taken by the Central Government in that matter. Government should take action against such people and C.B.I. enquiry should be ordered against those who have received freedom fighters' pension by submitting forged certificates. Such persons should be prosecuted and charged with criminal offence. In addition, the money received by them should also be recovered from them. As I had said earlier, the congressmen in Andhra Pradesh have made it an industry. The persons who have been defeated in the elections are issuing fake certificates on payment of Rs. 500 I would request that this should immediately be stopped.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister towards the law and order situation. Delhi is the capital of India and the law and order situation should be improved here. In 1977-78 and 1978-79, the law and order situation in Delhi had deteriorated to such an extent that women could not go to the market to bring vegetables and milk and children could not go to the schools. Many cases of chain-snatching had taken place, but now the situation in Delhi is different. There has been a lot of improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi. Ever since Shri Rajiv Gandhi took the reins of the administration in his hands, there has been considerable improvement in the workers of the Government Offices. This improvement must percolate to the lower ranks also whether they are police officers or other officers. The Police Officers and other personnel should also behave properly with the people so that the general public could have confidence that the police is helping the people in distress. Only then would I think that the law and order situation has improved.

You know that in rural areas electric wire, starters and motors are pilfered.

Neither telephone facilities nor any other means of communications are available there. If telephone facilities are provided in villages, we shall be able to inform the police immediately in order to reduce the number of crimes. Besides, the police do not have adequate number of vehicles. They should be provided with Jeeps or motor cycles also. Villages should be linked with wireless system in order to check thefts there and to give benefit to the farmers.

Mention has also been made about freedom fighters in this House. Unsavoury comments are being made in this House against those who went to jails, underwent many sufferings, and left their families to free the country from foreign yoke. I would like to say that those who are 60 years of age, should be sanctioned the pension within a period of 2 months. Previously, they used to get a pension of Rs. 200. Now it has been increased to Rs. 300. In my opinion it is still less. It should be further increased. We got freedom due to their sacrifices and hard-work. They had undergone many sufferings. Hence, the government should consider increasing their pension.

You had earlier sanctioned Rs. 5,267 crores for the scheduled castes which has been increased to Rs. 18,382 crores in 1984-85. I would like to say that this amount should be utilised properly so that the poor are benefited.

Elections were recently held in the entire country except in two or three States. The police *bandobust* was very good at every place. Adequate arrangements were made in Delhi also.

I have heard that arrangements are being made to allot plots measuring 25 sq. yards to the people living in Govindpuri and *jhuggi-jhoupri* areas. It is a very good step.

So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we were not at fault there. Our Party was not at fault. It was their mutual conflict. He wanted to become the Chief Minister.

The opposition parties raise certain issues, which do create some hurdles. I would like to tell them there has been all round progress since Shri Rajiv Gandhi

became the Prime Minister, Under the 20-point programme, assistance is being provided to the poorest. Arrangements are being made to allot land to the landless. The Lt. Governor is distributing small plots to them. Improvement is being made in every field.

I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):
Mr. Chairman: Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to express my views. I support the Demand of the Home Ministry and, through you, I would try to put forth certain points for the consideration of the Home Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the reason why after Sardar Patel no Home Minister of the country could get a place in the history of the country, which some one should have got? Whenever a reference is made about the Home Minister in some interviews, Sardar Patel's name is mentioned and it appears that history has come to standstill somewhere. I do not mean to say that after Patel, no meritorious person has occupied this office, but why could they not find place in history? Perhaps they failed to come to grips with the problem. But, in the presence of the Home Minister, I would like to say one thing. So far as problems are concerned and so far as the power and the overall support of the people is concerned there is no dearth of patriotic spirit among the people even today. The problems were there when there was the question of unifying the country. But today the biggest challenge is the conspiracy to disintegrate the country. On such an occasion, I would not put forth army demands before the Home Minister. I would like to put forth just two or three points before him. The biggest issue today is that of a gap between the people and the Government. It appears that you do communicate with the people, but you do not make introspections; your language is not the one in which you can make introspection. At the time of canvassing for votes during the elections, we speak in Gujarati, Marathi, Teluga, Assamese, Bangla, Konnad, Malayalam and various other languages of the country, but immediately after the formation of Government, English is used everywhere. It is then that the people feel the difference between the ruler and the ruled. There is communication, but no introspection.

Therefore, the most important thing is to give your language its proper place. We should start exchanging our views in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, by saying so, I am not supporting Hindi. Hindi is not dependent on any Government or Minister. It does not exist on some body's mercy. Hindi is the language of the soil of this country and the soil does not look to any one. I would like to say that you may change or may not change your opinion about Hindi, but you should change your attitude towards Hindi.

As time is very short, I would like to say a very simple thing. I am grateful to you for the service which you have rendered to Hindi, but you may continue to serve English in the same manner as you have been doing so far. Your attitude during the last 38 years has lowered the standard of the English language to such an extent that children can neither write nor read nor speak English correctly. It is all due to your policy. If our children write their own name correctly they write their father's name incorrectly. The standard of English has been lowered during the last 38 years. I am sure one day Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Shakespeare, would bring a deputation and request us to have mercy and leave their English alone. At their instance, perhaps we may have to leave it definitely.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: From where would Shakespear come?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: It is only some poet or saint and not a political leader who will come for the release of a language.

The criminals, these days are better equipped than the police. The criminals are adopting modern techniques, but you are still traditional. How can your police deal with the criminals? The police forces should be modernised.

After the elections, you have taken a bold step by passing the anti-defection law. Similarly, a legislation for bringing about reforms in the electoral laws should also be brought. People will applaud you for that.

Mr. Jaipal has levelled a number of charges against us in the context of elections and

the use of black money therein. Incidentally, at present he is just sitting towards our side. I do not wait to level charges against any one, but I would like to say one thing. I do not want to say what happens in Andhra Pradesh Karnataka or Bengal. I want to say four lines only. If possible, he may note them in his diary:-

*"Sheeshe kr badan le kar niklo nahin
 rahon mein"*

*Hote hein chhipe patthar logon ki
 nigahon mein."*

You have been listening to me while sitting by the side of our senior parliamentarian, Prof. Ranga So I may add

Nasib ki sajish se agah raho jauan

*Behitar hai simat jao hamraz ki bahon
 mein."*

I would like to make a submission to Mr. Shankar Rao Chavan. You have done a lot for us. Please do a little more, I belong to Neemuch — Mandsaur — Javra. C.R.P has the largest base at Neemuch C.R.P. Day parade used to be held there every year on the 31st October. It has now become a black day because Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated on that day. Now no C.R.P. Day parade will be held there on that day because of this reason. For some years, the people there had a superstition that a Minister, who went there to take the salute, would lose his ministership. In this way, C.R.P. Day celebrations have been discontinued. We shall not be able to celebrate it. We shall be grateful to you if you fix 1st November for this purpose, because 1st November is Madhya Pradesh Day. On that day, Madhya Pradesh was created. On that day, some good work used to be done on account of C.R.P. Day. If 1st November is fixed for this purpose, good works will continue to be done at Neemuch.

In the end, I would like to say one thing more. You are sitting under this huge dome. May God bless you with so much glory that people may remember you after Sardar Patel in the context of the Punjab and Assam problems.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN
 (Roser): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grate-

ful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, due to the successful policy of the Government of India, sufficient security is being provided to the Harijans in the country. During the period of 2 1/2 years of misrule of the Janata Party, atrocities were committed on Harijans and the law and order situation had become the worst. Now Government have set the matters right and provided security to the Harijans, for which Government deserve congratulations.

So far as the solution of the Punjab and Assam problem is concerned, the policy of Government in this regard is praiseworthy. Government want to solve these problems on the basis of fraternity and friendship and in a non-violent manner. But there are certain violent elements in the country who are being supported by foreign powers.

These powers want to disrupt the law and order situation here and dismember the country. Such elements have created disorder and an atmosphere of fear in the country at the behest of those powers. No rapprochement should be made with them. The need of the hour is to crush them with an iron hand, as they have become more daring.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the police plays a major role in providing protection to the society, but our police set-up as also our Police Act are very old. The police set-up is the same as was there before independence. Today, our society is marching ahead. In our progressive society, the police force is proving a hindrance rather than a help in controlling the law and order situation.

18.00 hrs.

Generally I see that whenever there is a clash between the rich and the poor. It has been found that they always favour the rich. Hence, there is need to revamp the police machinery.

So far as the judiciary is concerned, justice is not available there also, because it is delayed inordinately and it is very costly. It is very difficult for the poor and the helpless widow who has lost her husband

to get justice (*interruptions*) During the Janta rule, several Harijans were roasted alive. There are widows and destitute children who want justice. A widow, whose husband has been murdered is finding it very difficult to get justice. Now Government have made provision for providing legal aid and with this arrangement a lot of protection has been provided to them, but it is not available to the poor. We find that provision of legal aid has been made at District level, State level and at the Central level, but at District level, the judges not have enough time to provide legal aid. The same is the situation in the States and at the centre. The legal aid system is, therefore not satisfactory. The amount is also very meagre and that is also not available. I would therefore, urge Government to provide the maximum amount for litigation expenses under the legal aid system for the protections of the Harijans. It is also not clear what would be the form of legal aid; whether free services of an advocate would be provided, or a certain amount would be paid or the the expenses of witnessess would be paid. I do not know what the form of the Legal Aid would be. Government should come forward to check the atrocities on the Harijans which are being perpetrated on them these days. Government have made considerable efforts to raise their standard of living. A large number of people have been lifted above the poverty line through the 20-point Programme, but there are certain people in the society who are not happy with their progress. The Harijans have been given the documents of the land available under the Land Ceiling Act, but they have not been given the possession of the land. Wherever they have been given the possession of land and they go to till the land, they are challaned with the help of the police by calling them Naxalites. You should find out especially in Bihar the basic reasons for arresting the people as Naxalites. The antecedents of the persons who are taken into custody by the Police should be verified. I would like to refer to my own constituency. In Baratpur, Bharatpur Madanpur and Madhuban, the poor have been given the land documents, but possession has not been given to them. I have written to the Chief Minister and to the Home Ministry also that many persons, who have been given the documents of the land, are challaned by branding them as Naxalites and are sent to prison. They have got the documents with

them even now. I would, therefore, request that you should give directions to the District Officers that the persons who have got the documents of land, be given the possession of land within 10 days.

So far as maximum wage is concerned, attention should be paid towards this also. It was a very good step that old age pension of Rs. 30 was paid to the helpless, the old people, the poor and the handicapped people in Bihar, but it has been reduced to only 2 per cent which is causing great resentment among the poor. I would request the Home Minister to pay old age pension also like the Freedom Fighters pension. It was a very commendable work which was undertaken since independence. (*Interruptions*)

Regarding the political pension also I would like to say that there are certain freedom fighters who sacrificed everything in the struggle for freedom. Their properties were looted, their sons were murdered and they themselves had to suffer, but they are not getting the pension. They should get the pension. (*Interruptions*) Women judges should be appointed to enquire into the cases of dowry-atrocities and rape etc. Reservation in appointments and promotions should not only continue but should be increased.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing goes on record. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*).**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister to the very miserable condition of the people who have been ignored so far. What I mean

to say is about the miserable condition of the people along the border of Bangladesh and West Bengal. The Bangladesh-West Bengal border is a very very long border. I am going to give you my observations concerning a very small areas. West Dinajpur, I mean the West Dinajpur-Bangladesh border starting from Chopra to Hili including Goalpukur, Karandigi, Raiganj, Ahmedabad, Kaliaganj, Kumarganj and Tapan. If you try to ascertain the conditions of the people along that border you will find that on the Indian side people are in great difficulties and nobody is there to listen to their difficulties. Many times I have drawn your attention to this, but I have been given the stereotyped answer that everything is O.K. along the border. But everything is not O.K. because on the Indian side, two or three miles deep, the Bangladesh people come inside during the dark night, that is, when there is no moon. Almost every night they come inside the Indian border, about 50, 60, 70 or 100 in number. They might have got some arrangement with the BSF this side and that side, they come deep into the Indian territory and commit dacoities and take away the cattle — 50 or 100 cattle at a time. If you make an inquiry, you will find that people over there are crying, but nobody is listening to them. They pass sleepless nights in terror. Here I shall bring their miserable condition to your notice because I have toured those areas where there are BSF camps 8 to 9 miles apart and they cannot patrol both ways. The roads are not good. So in the dark night they cannot patrol efficiently so that through the weak points the Bangladesh people come in and there are agents on the Indian side who guide those people. So, the only remedy is that there should be efficient patrolling on the border. If you want to do efficient patrolling you must have sufficient number of personnel in the BSF and moreover, this time you have to establish certain CRP camps in between BSF camps. Some time back CRP forces were posted in between the BSF camps and there was much improvement in the situation. So, I request you to kindly have an inquiry into the matter regarding this border and try to help the people by establishing CRP camps in between the BSF camps. Alternatively, I ask you to please employ the military for one month and see that result of it. If you don't do that and if you don't give attention to those people, they go on suffering and suffering.

O.Cs. are there, but they are not so helpful. They cannot also come to their help. So, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that something is done in this regard because Bangladesh has been created out of India. It is not the fault of the people on the Indian side of the border, they are not at fault. So, why should they suffer the evils of partition? You should help them, but you are not helping. Throughout the whole border there is smuggling.

From Bindol right up to Hili border, all the BSF posts and Thanas are affected. Smuggling is going on. Dacoity is going on. Cattle lifting is going on. Once an enquiry was ordered by the Central Government and the matter went to the State Government and they instituted an enquiry. They sent a D.S.P. to Raiganj to investigate whether my information was correct. The D.S.P. was sent to find out whether there was actually smuggling or dacoity in the Bindol border. The D.S.P. visited Raiganj and he sent two inspectors to see whether the information was correct or not. Those two inspectors contacted those people who actually conducted smuggling and brought those very people to the D.S.P. and said, everything is O.K. So, I was given the reply. The reply was, "We have investigated the whole matter and one D.S.P. went there and everything is O.K." So, I request the Hon. Minister to kindly enquire into the matter. It is not that I am telling you. You please enquire on your own not through the officers of the West Bengal Government because we have seen how they have conducted the enquiry. You should have your own set of officers to enquire, visit the spot and find out the actual state of affairs. Then only you can help the people.

Along the other part of the border, they have different kinds of stories and miseries. So, you have to pay some attention on the border also. That is my request to you,

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Home Ministry. After making a close study of the reports brought out by the Home Ministry from time to time, I found that a considerable amount has been spent on the

rehabilitation of the displaced persons. More than half of the reports of the Home Ministry bear testimony to it. I thank the Home Ministry for this, but it is a matter of concern that the way the activities are increasing on the borders of our country with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan and China, a day may come when our Ministry may become a refuge. There is need to give special attention to our borders.

We have formulated tribal Sub-Plans and Component Plans for the upliftment of the poor. We have introduced the 20-Point Programme. These measures have generated employment. But I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that the tribal people have not been educated as they should have been. Statistics have been given in several reports brought out by the Home Ministry, but I do not want to go into its detail. I would only say that schools with hostel facilities should be opened for boys during the Seventh Five Year Plans, so that the students could pursue their studies in the *Ashrams*, which should be managed by the *Panchayats*. If tribal students pursue their studies in these *Ashrams* then certainly they will make progress and come to the level of other people.

While taking part in the discussion, Hon. Anthony Sahib pleaded for abolishing the reservation system, Sir, you will recall that in our struggle for democracy we used to raise slogan that we would bring socialism in this country and give equal rights to all. The history of the Congress Party bears testimony to this fact and many leaders of the Congress can bear it out. If you see the figures of how many Harijans and Tribals have entered service and how many backward class people and tribal people have been benefited, you will find that their number is negligible. If they come to the level of other people and make progress, I assure you that we would ourselves demand abolition of the reservation system. But you must see the reality. Even today these people live in Shanties and they do not get a square meal. There is heavy backlog in the representation of these people in I.A.S. and I.P.S. Even after 37 years of independence, their percentage in these services is not more than 4 to 5 percent. We could not fulfil the quota of reservation in propor-

tion to their population. We want that a law should be enacted in this respect and enforced strictly. You should give education to those people and help them raise their standard of living. Only when this takes place shall we demand the abolition of the reservation system.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri Chandrachud, has also said that privileges should be given to the backward classes till they become equal to all. I thank him for his support.

I wanted to say many things regarding the 20-Point Programme, but without taking more time of the House, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I must express my gratitude to all the Hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and have given valuable suggestions about what needs to be done to improve not only the law and order condition in the country but also about a large number of other sectors which are under the charge of the Home Ministry. I do not think that it is going to be possible for me to react to all the points which have been raised by all the Hon. Members.

The first thing that I would like the Hon. Members to appreciate is that police is a State subject. Many Hon. Members cited some stories from their own constituencies. I do not know whether it is going to be possible for me to give any information on matters which are purely within the jurisdiction of State Governments. Normally we hope, that State Governments will be taking up the entire responsibility about the role even of the para-military forces, whether it is BSF battalion or CRPF or Assam Rifles for which there has been a consistent demand from all over the country. Every State Government has been asking the Centre that a few more BSF battalions or CRPF assistance may be made available to them. I am thinking over the entire issue. I do not know whether State Governments will be within their rights to go on almost asking on a permanent basis the deployment of para-military forces. This is, after all, a temporary kind of assistance which is given to State Governments

to overcome some kind of a temporary condition with which they are confronted.

I am surprised that in certain areas, they are almost on a semi-permanent basis. They have been there for 3 or 4 or 5 years. I can understand about certain areas which are disturbed where peculiar conditions prevail and that is why it becomes absolutely necessary for them to ask for assistance from the Central Government. I can well understand a situation of this nature. But I do not think that all the State Governments who have been asking for the assistance of these para-military forces have been asking on the basis of any special difficulties which are being created.

I can well understand that there is some communal tension some where and the local police in spite of their best efforts are not able to control the situation. In that case, if they were to ask for assistance of a para-military force or even military intervention, that is some thing which is understandable. This is a matter which will have to be gone into. I will have to discuss with the State Government concerned. If the police force available with the State Governments is not adequate, certainly it will be the primary responsibility to see that they increase their police force to such an extent that they should be able to tackle the problems with which they are confronted in their own State.

I can well appreciate the sentiments of the Hon. Members who have been insisting and very rightly so, that in a democratic set up the attitude of the police, the relation between the police and the public at large, have to be of a different nature than it has been so far. I can well appreciate this and that is why a special committee, the Gore Committee, was appointed. They have given recommendations. We have sent those recommendations to all the State Governments to implement them. Some have constituted their working groups. They are going into the details to find out as to what extent they will be able to implement the recommendations made by this Committee. There are Police Training Academy and the National Academy. There are also other Academies in the State Governments. We have requested them to specially see that proper training is given to the police

personnel so that they are able to behave in a better manner than they have been doing so far. They should not only do that. They should also create an atmosphere of confidence in the people. Unfortunately, the situation which has been now created is that everybody feels as if police personnel will not be able to tackle the problem. Unless they have to call and get some assistance from the para-military force or the military, it will be rather difficult for them to tackle the situation. This is a very serious position. I do not think that we can afford this kind of a situation to prevail for a longer time. We will have to give them proper training. We will have to give them the necessary equipment. We will have to provide them with necessary amenities which are required and, if necessary, if the emoluments fall short of the expectations which are required to tackle the situation, we have to do the needful. These are matters which definitely will engage the attention and we will try to see that police personnel on the whole feel satisfied and housing accommodation, for which Central assistance is needed, is also made available to a considerable extent. I am really sorry to say that in matters of modernisation, grants are being made available by the Central Government. But there are a few State Governments which have not been able to timely and fully avail of this opportunity. In fact, providing housing is the primary responsibility of the State Government. But because of some recommendations of the Finance Commissions, we have taken upon ourselves to supplement the efforts which the State Governments are making.

My only appeal to all the State Governments would be to avoid any kind of discontent especially amongst the police constabulary. It is very necessary that they have to provide proper housing, have a definite programme of action and go on providing housing for them. I am very sorry some times I go and see these constables, I find that they have to live in private houses and sometimes they have to live with anti-social elements. If in a jhuggi-jhompri, if the constable or, for that matter, even the Head Constable is to reside, live with them, you can well understand the kind of influence that these anti-social elements can definitely have on the minds of these people who are supposed to tackle the law and order problems. So, it will be highly necessary that all the State Governments should pay atten-

tion not only for their housing but also provide them with necessary communication facilities, good vehicles and other equipments. If the nature of the crime has changed and if anti-social elements, smugglers and other people are having sophisticated equipments with them, certainly the time has come when we will have to consider whether the traditional equipments which they have been handling so far are really going to be adequate to deal with the situation. There has been some correspondence going on with different Ministries on this matter and I will take up this matter. But I would not like to divulge as to which Ministry has been corresponding with which Ministry. But I will take up the issue with them. My effort in this direction is going to be to provide them the necessary equipment by which they will be able to tackle the problem which they are supposed to tackle. For that, if the traditional equipment which they have been handling fall short of the expectations, something new will have to be provided, if not uniformly at least in areas where they have to tackle such a situation.

A great stress has been laid by some Hon. Members, and they have spoken, on the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of the Hon. Members have also referred to some kind of an artificial barrier due to which on one side of the river a Scheduled Tribe has been recognised while on the other side of the river where a similar kind of situation prevails that caste has not been recognised. I can well understand the anxiety of the Hon. Members that specially the Scheduled Tribes require to have some kind of a re-look. We have invited from all the State Governments whether they have any suggestions to offer. A comprehensive list will be prepared, and thereafter an amending Bill will have to be brought before this House. By amending the Constitution only, we will have to accept this kind of a proposition.

Great anxiety has been expressed by most of the Hon. Members whether the Scheduled Tribes have taken full advantage of the educational facilities provided for them or whether they are at the same stage of literacy in which they were before. I can give you figures which we have for the year 1982. I know well that, when this scheme was started, the number of pupils in different classes

was a few hundreds, but now the figures are like this. This is enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes *vis a vis* General. These are figures in lakhs. Primary I to V, General 737, Scheduled Castes 113, Scheduled Tribes 49. Middle, that is, VI to VIII, General 211, Scheduled Castes 25, Scheduled Tribes 8. Higher Secondary, General 115, Scheduled Castes 12, Scheduled Tribes 4. For post-Matric, the figure is about nine lakhs for both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes taken together. I can well understand that, in these matters, it is the Scheduled Tribe which is very much lagging behind, and they deserve to be given a special kind of attention. This is a point on which I am fully convinced, and it will be my effort to see that proper enrolment is done and, specially, coaching classes are provided so that they succeed in getting admissions in professional colleges. Now there are about 65 or 69 coaching classes conducted. You will appreciate that it is not in the interest of the country to go on lowering the standards, the minimum number of marks. When you do it, it is a kind of compromise so far as the standard of education is concerned. So, the best course will be to have more coaching classes and give them proper training, not only at the final stage but even earlier. Let them start slightly earlier, from VIII onwards, if they start coaching the students who are likely to get admission in professional colleges or professional institutions, then I think a large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students will definitely be eligible for admission in these professional institutions. There is nothing innate that by birth a particular boy is brilliant while a boy born in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family is lagging behind. There is nothing innate or hereditary in this. Unfortunately, the social conditions in which they are being brought up are such that they lag behind. They are very brilliant students provided we give them the necessary atmosphere, the necessary surroundings, coach them properly, give them all the facilities and see that these promising and bright students get admission in some of these professional colleges.

There was also a mention and some of the Hon. Members went to the extent of saying that we can understand in respect of Class I officers the number being small but we cannot understand what is the speciality and basic merit involved in recruitment to Class IV service. When a peon's post is being adver-

tised and the candidates are interviewed, all kinds of questions are being asked and surely now they are in a position by which by any standards they should be eligible for being admitted into Class III and IV services. I have got the latest figures with me about the number of people. As on 1.1.83; in Group A, Class I, the total number of employees happens to be 52,683 out of which Scheduled Castes are 3,356. It comes to 6.71%. Scheduled Tribes 741 and percentage is 1.41. So the difference is very glaring. Scheduled Castes is somehow coming up but Scheduled Tribes were not there at all. They have gone to 1.41%. I am not satisfied with this figure. Certainly we still have to go ahead and see that they get their legitimate share in Group A-Class I service. In Group B, the total number of employees is 62,485 out of which Scheduled Castes are 6,351 and percentage is 10.16. Scheduled Tribes-915 and 1.46%. Here also they are lagging very much behind. In the case of Class III, the total number of employees is 21,28,650 out of which Scheduled Castes are 3,10,949 and it is 14.61% it is almost reaching and Scheduled Tribes—88,149 and it is 4.14%. It is slightly better than what was Class in II. Class IV the total number of employees is 13,02,534 out of which Scheduled Castes are 2,55,094-19.58% and Scheduled Tribes-71,812 and percentage is 5.51. So this is the clear indication which goes to show that there is a perceptible improvement. There is no doubt about it. But at the same time, among these also we will have to see that the Scheduled Tribes are able to go ahead and they also succeed in getting their legitimate share. We are making all efforts to see that they should succeed in getting the percentage which has been decided for them. I can well understand that in different States there are different population figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; so the percentage will differ according to the availability of the population in that area.

One point which in fact was raised by some Hon. Members is about the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and genuine grievance was expressed that though the Government is spending huge amounts of money for their welfare but the benefits do not actually accrue to them. They also wanted to know whether any kind of monitoring is being undertaken by the Central Government in this matter. In fact

when I was in the Planning Commission we had issued guidelines and we had requested the State Governments to have a monitoring cell at the State Government level and have another monitoring cell at the district level and give them some kind of identity cards, make them upto date so that when a team of officers goes there for some kind of a random physical verification, it should be possible for them to find out from the card what was given to that man and whether physically he is in possession of the same. If this is implemented in the manner and spirit in which these guidelines have been given to all the State governments at least I do not find any difficulty as to why the schemes where the benefits of the schemes have to reach the proper sections of the people should not reach them. In all the poverty elevation schemes that we have prepared the criterion is that those who are below the poverty line—six hundred families from each block should get benefits.

Then, Sir, there is some kind of flexibility kept in the schemes. It is not a kind of a stereotype programmes but programmes which are relevant to the area by which the local people should get the benefit. I know that there are a large number of intermediaries and anti-social elements who are coming up. There are some bank officials who inspite of the fact that there are very clear guidelines from the Finance Ministry and Reserve Bank of India still they have been mis-interpreting those guidelines and not giving the benefits to those poor people. For giving them a loan of Rs. 5,000/- no guarantee is required. I happened to have meeting of the local bank officials in my district and fortunately I had taken the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India with me. When we started the discussion very funny things were brought to my notice. One officer said that though these are the directives yet we are going to be held personally responsible. I said I cannot understand when the guidelines are given to you by the Reserve bank of India why is it that you are not implementing the same. Why do you try to pick and choose among those people who are poor? The cases which are being brought by interested parties are being cleared at the earliest while officers who have been sending the cases in the routine and regular manner are being neglected: The Deputy Governor took note of the same and told him that there is no

question of personal involvement in this. Whatever your personal views these are the directives of the RBI and the Government of India. You are not supposed to behave way you are behaving. You have to give the benefits to the poor people for whom these concessions have been given and Government will take care of the responsibility and risks involved in this. You are supposed to implement the decisions and you cannot possibly avoid the responsibility and not give the benefits of the schemes to them.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Do we have to take the Deputy Governor of the RBI with us wherever we go ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am very happy that you have raised this issue. Now, all the circulars issued by the Finance Ministry, the Rural Development Ministry and the RBI have been brought in the shape of a small booklet and those booklets can be circulated to all the Hon. Members. I will request my colleague in the Rural Development Ministry to make available the copies of these. This is in the shape of a compendium and if there are any new circulars those can be added to it. Preferably they should be translated in the local regional languages so that everybody is able to understand as to what exactly is the directive.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : No bank man is being punished if he is violating these guidelines.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think you better address this question to the Finance Ministry.

I am merely saying that there are very clear guidelines which have been published. Copies of the same have been sent to State Governments with the request that they may translate those booklets into regional languages and let these booklets reach the representatives of the people from those areas, the MLAs, MPs., Zila Parishad people, public representatives, etc. If they have such a copy, I am sure, they can confront bank officials with the copy which has been given to them and I do not think that there can be any difficulty on that score.

The usual feature which we also come across is about a *modus operandi* which is

being utilised for eviction of some of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes allottees. Under the Land Ceiling Act some land has been given to these people. Under the Previous Act if there is a Scheduled tribe land, it is supposed to be inalienable. Definite statutes have been passed and these tribals are entitled to get back land which they have transferred. But we find that conditions in different areas are different. Some of the State Governments have not been implementing them, It was, I think, in Kerala and one more State, where such a kind of Government resolution was passed. This was challenged in a High Court. The High Court said that you cannot issue any executive order against the enactment which the legislature itself has passed. And now, it should be possible for them to restore the possession of the land which was taken away from them.

Some Hon. Members have been talking about the allotment for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes programmes. I think the Finance Minister in his reply did say that for all these schemes still the annual plans of the State Governments have not been finalised so far. Even if I have to make certain enhanced allocation for the scheme, unless the corresponding provision is made by the State Governments, it would be of no avail. So, during the course of the year, as soon as the annual plans of the State Governments are finalised, if Government comes to this conclusion, that more needs to be provided for this, certainly we will not hesitate to provide greater amount for the benefit of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Hon. Member Shri Swell was pleased to state something about the North Eastern States and some border disputes which are prevailing in that area. I had specially gone there. Of course I had some other function. But I took the initiative to discuss this matter with some of the Chief Ministers concerned. I had also requested both of the Governors to come there for discussion. So, with both of them, I have discussed this issue. I feel that, with the goodwill on the part of both C.Ms. and with the initiative of the Governors, it will be possible to find an amicable settlement in those cases. Therefore, referring that issue to any permanent body should be ruled out as far as possible.

In some of the State Governments I have seen this. In spite of the fact that Commissions have been appointed, if the Commission's verdict is not being honoured, then, the problem remains the same. So, the best course will be to bring both the parties together, discuss with them, try to find out as to what 'give and take' is possible in those cases and settle the issue amicably.

I think some points were made about the personnel of the NEC and also about the total allocation for 1985-86 in NEC areas. I do not know on what basis Hon. Members are trying to revive this allocation which is supposed to be a regional allocation Statewise. They said that the personnel happens to be from one or two States and, only one or two States are taking full advantage of the allocation which is given to NEC.

This kind of feeling was expressed by some Hon Members. I think there is no harm if there is a possibility of having some kind of readjustment by which people from different areas are also adjusted. That will create the necessary confidence. This kind of feeling at least can be obviated if we try to man the organisation by taking personnel from different areas so that they may not have a feeling that the officers belong to a particular State and that is why the advantage of a particular scheme has gone to a particular State only. That kind of a situation should be avoided as far as possible.

I do not think that it will be correct on the part of any Hon. Member to say that because the officers happened to be from a particular area, the schemes have been located there, either a hydel scheme or an irrigation scheme. I have laid the foundation stone for a scheme for Police in Meghalaya. These are schemes which have nothing to do with the officers. They give their recommendations and ultimately the State Chief Ministers are there in N.E.C. They take stock of everything, try to locate : in each region whatever institutions they can possibly do and I do not think that this kind of charge can be made that one or two States only have got the benefit of the constitution of the N.E.C. I do not think that will be correct to say. I do not propose to dilate any more on that. I can give all the details which establishes that the benefits have gone to all the States. But certainly if the scheme is bigger, the benefit will be bigger. But the

schemes have been located in different areas. So, there is no cause for any anxiety on that score.

Now, something was stated about the anti-reservation agitation and in that context, a totally distorted report is attributed to our Hon. Prime Minister that the Prime Minister seems to have made a statement that consensus needs to be developed on this issue. When he said so, it was in the context of the reservation for other backward classes in Ahmedabad. So, when he said about development of consensus, it was not for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want to clarify the position. This is totally false, totally wrong that such a kind of statement was made by the Hon. Prime Minister. So, everyone who has only doubt about this, should take note of this that what is stated about the consensus is only in the context of the other backward classes and the agitation which has been going on in Gujarat and Mahdy Pradesh. I may point out that both the State Governments have suspended the implementation of the enhanced reservation for other backward classes. There is practically no justification for the continuation of the agitations which are still going on and some times people are forced to say that something else is involved in this and that is why the agitations are continued by the interested parties.

Sir, I have a very little time at my disposal. But I would like to touch upon one or two important issues. One is about the Centre-State relations to which some Hon. Members made a reference here. They also stated that a large number of Bills which, at the stage of introduction, have to have the approval of the Government of India or in certain cases, after they have been passed by both the Houses of Legislature, there they are sent here for the assent of the President. There is a considerable delay for the clearance of this Bills which are being sent here. I have personally looked into that and I am still discussing the issues with some of the administrative Ministry and ultimately it comes to the Home Ministry only for disposal. When any Bill comes to the Home Ministry it is being referred to the administrative Ministry. We have to get their comments and if there is any difference of opinion between the State

Government and the administrative Ministry, we have to write again to the State Government and see that unanimity is being arrived at. But I will look into this. My feeling is that we have minimised this and it should not take more than 3 to 4 months for the clearance. For the clearance of any of the Bills which are being sent either for President's approval at the stage of introduction or after the Bills have been passed. I must bring it to the notice of the House that there have been State Governments who have been issuing ordinances after ordinances. One ordinance is issued; without replacing the same with a regular Bill, they issue another ordinance; and then the third ordinance, which is never converted into a regular Bill. In such cases if matters are being delayed, I think, you should be able to appreciate that this kind of flagrant constitutional breach will not be encouraged. We will request the State Governments concerned that this kind of activity should be put a stop to and if they convert the ordinances into regular Bills; it should not be difficult for the Central Government to consider what they have to say in the matter.

Secondly, we are seriously considering about the utility and usefulness of the Zonal Councils, in which Chief Ministers of respective areas are being specially invited. Inter-State matters are being discussed there; matters of regional importance are also discussed in the Zonal Councils. The agenda is being prepared in such a manner that all the points which create some kind of ill feeling between different States can be discussed immediately, and given the goodwill on the part of everybody, I do not find any justification as to why this kind of atmosphere and animosity and confrontation between different States should not be avoided. We will try to increase the frequency of meetings of the Zonal Councils, have the Sub Committees constituted if they are interested in going deep into the matter and thereafter we will be able to take final decisions, and it is our firm hope that all the State Governments will try to implement the decisions, in the spirit and manner in which those decisions have been taken.

Then, the Sarkaria Commission have been appointed and they have circulated a very long questionnaire of about 109 questions. They got the response from about half a dozen or 7-8 States only. They had an

opportunity of going round and discussing matters with them and they propose to visit some more States. They got representations from about 242 parties; they are discussing the issue in great length and we hope they will be able to finalise the report within the shortest possible time. On matters which are of serious nature and where unnecessary controversies have been raised in certain quarters, we hope that they will be able to take an objective view, and as other State Governments are referring matters of Centre-State relations to Sarkaria Commission, similar kind of attitude will be taken by our friends from Punjab, who have been harping on the Anandpur Sahib resolution. They have been talking in context or out of context about the Anandpur Sahib resolution. I had also an opportunity to see the interview which Sant Longowal gave to a newspaper from Punjab; I have also seen his interview in two of the magazines, Sunday magazine, I think, and one another magazine. It is very unfortunate that a man of Sant Longowal's status should give this kind of interview in an atmosphere where we are trying our level best to find an amicable solution to this very complex and complicated problem. At least my feeling is that we should give him some more margin. I would not come to a conclusion that it is a lost case. I would like to give him some more time so that he has his own personal objective assessment of the situation, try to find out how best he will be able to get out of the triangle in which he himself is. I do not see that he is in a very comfortable position.

I have made the position clear. I would like to reiterate that we will have talks with them, try to persuade them. But there can be no compromise on the question of national integrity. In matters of national integrity there would be no compromise.

I think it was Mr. Jaipal Reddy or some other Hon. Member who said that the Prime Minister was totally opposed to Anandpur Sahib Resolution and now he has changed his stand and he is now saying that he is opposing only the secessionist part of it and the rest of it, if it is regarding Centre-State relations, can be referred to the Sarkaria Commission. I do not think there is anything wrong in this. And this is the consistent stand that we have been taking. Just as other States are doing, if the Anandpur

Sahib Resolution has matters regarding Centre-State relations, they should be able to refer the issue to the Sarkaria Commission and abide by whatever decisions they take.

I will take this opportunity to appeal to all the Hon. Members of the House, especially of Opposition, that we have to create the necessary atmosphere in which we should rise above our party alignments. This is not a party issue. The integrity of our nation is being challenged by some quarters and if we are going to take some political advantage out of such a situation, I do not think it is proper.

(Interruptions)

That is why I have had discussions with some of the Hon. Members from Opposition and they have been responding very positively. I will request them to use their good offices with their Akali friends. The Akali friends have been with them for some time. I am not saying it in any bad sense. My appeal to you is, instead of taking rather an obstinate stand, it will be better if we jointly succeed in persuading them to shun violence and to come at the understanding an negotiating table. And if there are any issues on which they would like to have discussions, our doors are always open and if they have any suggestions to offer, I would always welcome them.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Give us the opportunity to talk to them by releasing some more of them.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think you have raised this issue, I have also said that we are examining the cases of some other detenues. If the Government were to come to a conclusion that there are no serious criminal charges pending against any of those detenues, we will try to release them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to refer to the case of Mr. Harbhajan Singh, leader of the Janata Party and a staunch supporter of socialist ideas. Will you consider his case Sir ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Prof. Madhu Dandavate also mentioned about this case

which you have referred now. I have asked for the information and as soon as the information is received, I will tell you. I have told you the broad framework in which we are going to examine the cases. If there are no serious criminal cases or criminal charges against them, then those cases can certainly be considered.

Now, this is about Assam. I had recently gone to Meghalaya and a large number of student representatives have come and seen me there. I have not invited anybody. I have gone there for the President's function. Some of the student representatives came and saw me. Some Ministers of the Assam Government also came and saw me. I have a feeling that conditions are now ripe when this issue can possibly be clinched. Well, how long it is going to take is a matter on which I cannot say anything at this stage. But I feel quite hopeful that if this goodwill prevents and given a spirit of give and take I feel quite confident, that an amicable solution can be found for this Assam problem.

One or two things more, and I have done.

19 hrs.

SHRI A. K. PANJA (Calcutta North-East) : What about refugee rehabilitation, lease-hold rights on land, and freedom fighters' pension ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : What about refugee rehabilitation work and department and what about the freedom fighters' pension ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I had asked about Pondicherry.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : About the refugee rehabilitation aspect, I think the Hon. Lady Member referred to the issue in Calcutta.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Not Calcutta, but West Bengal.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I am sorry. There, the question was about freehold rights on agricultural land, and leasehold rights for

those who are in the urban areas. We have had a lengthy correspondence with the West Bengal Government. I have not yet been able to understand their point of view. If it is a 99-year lease—and land being very valuable in an urban area, if it becomes inalienable, I do not know why they should like to give them freehold rights. What is the purpose? (*Interruption*) That is why I request my friends from West Bengal kindly to understand this. If there is any point which they feel the Home Ministry has not been able to appreciate, i.e. West Bengal's point of view, I am prepared to discuss with them. But at least *prima facie*, I am not convinced that West Bengal has a case.

Normally, if refugee who are given a piece of land for constructing a house sell away their plots, they will get a big amount. But they will again be homeless. That is why I say : let the West Bengal Government reconsider the stand that they have been taking so far, and not insist on giving them free hold rights. I think leasehold rights should be given, so that piece of land remains inalienable, and they are able to enjoy the benefit.

About freedom-fighters' case which the Hon. lady Member pleaded. She went to the extent of saying that there were certain cases where, because of old age or of very dismal economic position, they were in a very bad plight. That subject has now been transferred to the Department of Personnel. Still, we have not yet handed over those papers to them. I have requested my officers to see that they isolate those cases wherein very old people are involved. The category of cases belonging to those who have been agitating since long can be isolated from the rest of the cases, and then the normal functioning can continue. But special consideration can be given to such cases where old people are involved

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Dandakarnya ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to a point raised by Mr. Jaipal Reddy about Government having knowledge about the espionage activity. He had asked : was it only for political reasons that action was not being taken by Government ? I would like to

clarify the position. I had a full discussion with the officers concerned. I can tell you that merely getting the information is not enough. If proper links have to be established, proper investigations will have to be done. People in certain positions will have to be caught. Documents in their possession will have to be seized. When that stage had reached, surely the Intelligence Bureau acted on it. There was no delay on the part of the Government. Let me assure you that there was no interference as far as this is concerned. We have given full freedom. I am happy to say that this is the biggest case of its nature that they have been able to unearth. This is a case where they deserve congratulations for the excellent job that they have done.

I think, by and large, these were the main points. I can assure all other Hon. Members who did not raise issues which are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments or individually issues on policy matters, if I am not able to react to some of the Hon. Members, I can assure you that I will write back to you clarifying what is the position so that you may not have the feeling that nothing has been stated by me about those points.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : What steps do you propose to take to check the crimes that are being committed against women these days so that they may get social respect ?

[*English*]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The Hon. Lady Members have been asking about the stringent action to be taken against the crimes committed against women dowry or burning of these brides and sometimes molestation of the women, minor girls were being treated the way it was cited by the Hon. Members, I have taken note of those cases and I can assure you that we will definitely look into the matter and see that stringent action is being taken. But, ultimately, there are matters which are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. I can merely write to them, requesting them. Beyond that, if I have to go ahead, my friends sittings opposite, they are bound to raise the question of

Centre-State relations; you are trying to interfere into the affairs of the State Governments. Avoiding that kind of situation, whatever is necessary, in fact, we will try to pursue this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote together, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry

of Home Affairs to vote. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 46 to 56 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted by the Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
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 General 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 of Home Affairs	65,66,39,000	36,69,76,000	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

383	<i>Demands for Grants (General) 1985-86</i>	APRIL 2, 1985		<i>Demands for Grants (General) 1985-86</i>	384
55.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,37,62,000	98,33,000	6,88,13,000	4,91,65,000
56.	Lakshadweep	3,14,81,000	55,52,000	15,74,05,000	2,77,59,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now adjourns to re-assemble on Monday, the 8th April, 1985 at 11 A.M.

*of the Clock on Monday, April 8, 1985,
Chaitra 18, 1907 (Saka)*

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven